The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THEY HAVE COME, LADIES.

THOSE CLOAKS

AT

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.'S,

Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.,

And they are, without question, the handsomest garments ever brought to Chicago. Our Saleswomen are "cranks" over the beauty of the Cloaks, and call them "darlings," and actually "sigh" because they themselves bought early. Ladies of Chicago, Willoughby, Hill & Co. have got TOO MUCH at stake to call you in to see these Cloaks to disappoint you and have you go and say: Pooh, do Willoughby, Hill & Co. take us for children to be gulled by toys?

TRUTHFUL STATEMENT of former prices, and also the prices we have marked them, with a slight description of the goods and quantities. We earnestly desire you to see these beautiful goods, and if the department is too crowded, remember it is open by electric light until nine o'clock at night. You will see styles you have never seen before, and garments made better than have yet been shown in Chicago. JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, and "APRIL" yet to come, and now is such a NICE chance to Cloak NICE at extremely moderate price. We certainly expect to receive many thanks from many Ladies for this sale. We don't know just how the State-st. "fellows" look upon it, but suppose all their Cloak Salesmen and Women will call on us, not for curiosity, strictly business no doubt. 'Tis all right though. "Come." Paris and Berlin Overgarments, made expressly for the finest New York City Retail Trade, and today first introduced to Chicago by Willoughby, Hill & Co.:

8 Beautiful Dolmans, made to sell for $110; the price is $52.50.
8 Beautiful Dolmans, made to sell for $100; the price is $47.50.
6 Beauties, made to sell for $95; the price is $45.00.
6 Beauties, made to sell for $90; the price is $42.50.
8 Beauties, made to sell for $85; the price is $40.00.
7 Beauties, made to sell for $75; the price is $37.50.
5 Beauties, made to sell for $70; the price is $35.00.
6 Beauties, made to sell for $60; the price is $32.50.
13 Beauties, made to sell for $55; the price is $30.00.
5 Beauties, made to sell for $45; the price is $27.50.
4 Beauties, made to sell for $40; the price is $27.00.
9 Beauties, made to sell for $37.50; the price is $25.00.
25 Ulsterettes at 50 per cent less than before.
200 Tailor-made Ulsters at 25 per cent less than ever.
38 Light Dolmans at 40 per cent less than ever.
25 extra length Silk Dolmans at $20; old price $27.50.
10 Handsome Silk Dolmans at $25; old price $38.50.

Don't fail to see the very "latest agony" for early spring, appropriately named the

"OSCAR WILDE."

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., corner Madison and Clark-sts.

OPEN TILL NINE EVERY NIGHT.

1794. 1882.

Abstract of the 144th Semi-Annual Statement

OF THE

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONN.

ASSETS.

Cash and Cash Items	$ 426,590.16
Real Estate, unincumbered	651,175.60
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, First Lien	749,800.00
Loans on Collateral Security	589,787.92
Bank Stocks, market value	793,576.00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds, market value	575,277.35
United States Bonds	286,368.00
Total	$4,072,575.03

SUMMARY AT THE CLOSE OF 1881.

Cash Capital	$1,250,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	1,327,112.18
Reserve for Outstanding Claims in process of settlement	162,599.08
Surplus to Policy-holders	2,582,863.77
Net Surplus over all	1,332,863.77
Gross Premiums written for 1881	1,950,000.00
Added to Reinsurance Reserve	138,000.00
Added to Net Surplus	155,000.00
Per Cent of Annual Net Premiums in Reinsurance Reserve	74

AGENCIES IN ALL TOWNS AND CITIES.

MOORE & JANES, City Agents.

G. F. BISSELL, Manager. P. P. HEYWOOD, Ass't Manager.

SLEIGH ROBES.

Black Bear Robes,
White Bear Robes,
China Goat Robes,
Coachmen's Black Robes,
Wolf Robes,
Fox Robes,
Raccoon Robes.

We are closing out our stock of all kinds of Fur Robes. A chance never offered to the Chicago public before to buy a robe at manufacturer's price.

EDDY, HARVEY & CO.

MANUFACTURERS,

236, 238, 240 & 242 Monroe-st.,

NEAR MARKET.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANOS.

The unerring test of time demonstrates that the STEINWAY UPRIGHT alone equals the Grand or Square in durability, while in the all-important feature of capacity for standing in tune it excels either, possessing in a superlative degree those higher qualities which have made the STEINWAY Pianos the Standard of the World.

The many thousands of Steinway Uprights in use in Chicago and vicinity for the past seventeen years are living witnesses in behalf of their own matchless power of endurance.

LYON & HEALY,

STATE AND MONROE-STS.

MORRIS BERNHARDT, Optician.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

125 State-st., Room 3, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. Twenty-seven years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahnemann College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high encomiums from Schools of Science, Blind Institutes, etc., etc.

LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.

TEAMING

A. M. FORBES, 7 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Merchandise of all kinds moved promptly. Moving Furniture on large high-staked six-spring trucks a specialty.

Fruits

Elegant assorted packages FRUITS safely sent to all parts of the United States. Weddings and parties specialty. Orders by mail and telegraph receive prompt attention.

TAYLOR'S FRUIT STORE.

Both telephones. 5 South Clark-st.

Sleighs! Sleighs!

C. P. KIMBALL & CO.

We have the Grandest Assortment of TROTTING, BUSINESS, and FAMILY SLEIGHS ever shown in Chicago.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

We invite special attention to our Harness, Robe, and Whip Department.

10 PER CENT.

WE OFFER A NET CASH DISCOUNT of 10 per cent on all purchases made previous to inventory, Feb. 15.

BROWN & PRIOR,

FINE FURNISHING GOODS,

163 Wabash-av. and Chamber of Commerce.

FOR RENT,

An Hotel in St. Paul, Minn.

House contains 57 rooms, newly and elegantly furnished. For particulars address MRS. S. GRUBER, care Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, Minn.

Wanted---To Rent,

A Building or Large Storage Rooms on South or West Side and north of Twelfth-st. 20,000 square feet capacity, well lighted. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 195 and 197 Wabash-av.

20 Per Cent DISCOUNT on all OVERCOATS and SUITS Made TO ORDER from Heavy Woolens, or 10 Per Cent Discount on Medium weight Suits To-Measure

J. B. HALL & Co. 130 Dearborn-st

WAUKESHA

Mineral Rock Spring Water is sold in barrels, half barrels, and cans. Quart and pint bottles carbonated, to druggists, hotels, bars, restaurants, and saloons. Address Waukesha Mineral Rock Spring Co. Waukesha, Wis. Chicago office, 148 and 150 Madison-st

ELY & CO.

TAILORS.

During January all Garments ordered of us will be subject to a NET CASH DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

The Largest and Best-Assorted Stock in our line on this Continent.

The most select "Modes" and thoroughly skilled workmanship.

Wabash-av. cor. Monroe-st.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Dec. 12, 1881.

The Agency of the Netherland Trading Society heretofore existing in New York will be discontinued from and after the 31st instant, and all outstanding transactions will be liquidated by the firm of Carter, Hawley & Co., who after that date will be our American correspondents.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
TRAKRANEN, President.
FRAISSINET, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1881

Referring to the foregoing notice, the undersigned will execute upon favorable terms through the Netherland Trading Society orders for the purchase or sale of Merchandise. They will also make Collections, give Advances upon Merchandise for export, receive Orders for the Purchase or Sale of Bonds, Stocks, and other Securities, and transact a General Commission Business in Europe and the East Indies.

CARTER, HAWLEY & CO.

IMPROVED WATERPROOF LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, made of linen coated with celluloid, giving the pliability, durability, and appearance of fine linen, with the perspiration-proof qualities of celluloid. Send for fashion-plate and price-list. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st.

Cutlery.

Rodger's, Wostenholm's, and other standard makes of pocket cutlery. Rodger's, Russel's, and American table cutlery. Roger's plated goods, razors, scissors, etc. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

We solicit examination of the following

Bargains

IN

Kid Gloves:

Misses', 2-Button,

Best Quality, Light Shades,

AT

50 cts.

Per Pair,

Worth $1.30.

Ladies', 3-Button,

Real Kid,

AT

75 cts.,

Worth $1.25.

"Mousquetaire"

Gants de Suede,

8-button length,

At $1.00 per pr.

We have also just received

Some Exquisite Parisian

"Novelties,"

And new lines of the celebrated

"Alexandre"

Kid Gloves,

Genuine and Improved,

All lengths and newest shades.

In addition to above, we offer the finest line of

Gents'

"Alexandre"

Kid Gloves,

IN

Plain

AND

Fancy Embroidered,

Ever shown!

PURE Spring Water.

Having purchased a half-interest in the WHITE ROCK SPRINGS OF WAUKESHA, we have made arrangements for receiving a supply of FRESH WATER EVERY DAY, which we will furnish at either of our stores at 25 cts. a gallon or $6.00 a barrel ($5 at the spring). We guarantee this water equal to that of any spring in Waukesha for any of the Kidney or Stomach difficulties for which these waters are so successfully employed, while as a TABLE WATER it has no superior.

Families wishing to use it constantly, by sending their empty barrels back to the spring in good order, freight prepaid, will have them refilled and placed on the cars at Waukesha at $4 a barrel. We expect, by giving very low figures, to make this water popular and its use general in Chicago at times when the lake water is contaminated by the river.

Money must accompany all orders. Letters should be addressed to

GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists,
81 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Branch Stores: 44 and 46 Monroe-st. (Palmer House), 126 North Clark-st., corner Ohio.

To Contractors.

Early in February the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will put under contract the grading of about two hundred and fifty miles of its main line west of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and soon thereafter an additional section of two hundred and fifty miles, all to be completed during the season of 1882.

More than 90 per cent will be scraper work, and grading-machines can be used to advantage on much of it.

The undersigned will be at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, from the 20th to the 25th of January, and will be pleased to show profiles and give information to responsible parties desiring to bid.

S. B. REED,
Superintendent Construction Canadian Pacific Ry.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.

Wholesale Stationers, Fancy Goods, and Druggists' Sundries.

Real Estate and Loans.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.

References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 20 years.

WASHINGTON.

Polygamy Debated in the House and Tariff in the Senate.

The House Evades the Real Question of Mormonism.

That Point Soon Lost Sight Of in Discussing the Rights of the House.

The Governor of Utah Not to Be Allowed to Pass on the Eligibility of a Member.

Bayard Reports the Tariff Commission Scheme Favorably from the Finance Committee.

An Accompanying Speech Making a Bid for Presidential Nomination.

Lengthy Speech of Mr. Beck Denouncing the Idea of a Commission.

Silver—The Cabinet Meeting—New Postmasters—Grant—Pre-emption—Paymaster McClure.

An Interesting Letter, Studying the Workings of President Arthur's Mind.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE SUBJECT OF POLYGAMY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The first real debate of the session came up in the House today, over the Utah Delegate contested-election case, which was the order of the day. The discussion can hardly be considered as of a partisan character—although the Democratic sentiment was all one-sided, and the Democrats voted solidly together—from the fact that there was a strong division of opinion on the Republican side of the House, and toward the close the discussion took such shape as practically to make the House unanimous. The debate, which at the outset appeared to hinge upon the question as to whether the certificate of the Governor of the Territory should be accepted as prima facie evidence of the right of the holder to the contested seat, finally resolved itself into the question of the

RIGHT OF THE GOVERNOR

of any State or Territory to decide as to the qualification of a member of the House, and the result of the discussion fully illustrates the jealousy with which the House is disposed to guard what it considers its prerogative of deciding on the qualification of its own members. The disposition of the House today appeared to be to postpone discussion of the question of polygamy at this time, and it entered to a smaller degree into the discussion than might have been expected. The real point raised in the debate was whether the House had a right to go behind the certificate of the Governor, and the declaration it made as to the right of one of the contestants to the seat. The wording of the certificate, that Campbell had received the larger number of votes cast for any person being a citizen, was what was

FATAL TO ITS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE.

The opponents of the reference of the matter to the Elections Committee held that these words were simply a surplusage, and did not in any respect invalidate the declaration of the proper authority that Campbell was entitled to his seat. This was the view taken by Haskell, Brown, and others who supported the original resolution seating Campbell on the prima facie evidence of the certificate. Reed, of Maine, Burrows, of Michigan, Hiscock and Cox, of New York, Converse, of Ohio, and Robeson, of New Jersey, however, held contrary opinions and believed that these words could not be construed in any other way than as meaning that Gov. Murray had gone beyond his legal authority, and taken upon himself the power of deciding upon the qualifications of a member of the House, thus arrogating to himself what was the prerogative of that body.

THE ARGUMENTS OF THESE LATTER PREVAILED,

and Reed's motion to refer the matter to the Elections Committee was carried by a vote of 189 to 24. Among the incidents of the debate was a tilt between Hiscock and Cox, of New York. Cox, in his speech, had stated that the people of Utah had virtues of their own, instancing their industry and intelligence, which placed them in advance in these respects of the people of several other States of the Union, and which were among the main supports of polygamy in an indirect manner. Hiscock, on getting the floor, charged that

COX

had, in his speech, insidiously defended polygamy, which brought the latter to his feet at once. Getting the floor by the courtesy of Robeson, who gave him half of his ten minutes, he had the House and galleries in breathless attention in a moment. He repudiated Hiscock's insinuation. He had not spoken three minutes before his vehement eloquence had drawn out the applause of the entire House, including even Hiscock, at which, apparently satisfied of the effect of his denial, he closed and retired to his seat, where he received the congratulations of his colleagues of both sides.

ANOTHER INCIDENT

was the attempt of McCord, of Iowa, to secure the introduction of a resolution taking away the right of Congressional suffrage from the people of Utah. He had been given the floor in part of the time of Reed, and sent up the resolution as a substitute for Reed's amendment. It was ruled out on a point of order, objection being made from all parts of the House, but he succeeded in making an anti-Mormon speech which was a strong argument against the permission by the United States Government of the practice of polygamy in the Territories.

HASKELL

also endeavored to introduce a resolution prohibiting the sending to Congress by the people of Utah of Delegates who lived in the practice of polygamy, and this was, like McCord's resolution, ruled out as not in order. Gov. Murray, of Utah, occupied a seat in the ladies' gallery of the House, and was an attentive listener to the debate during the day. The criticisms on his usurpation of the prerogatives of the House made by several of the speakers did not appear very pleasant to him.

REPRESENTATIVE BURROWS,

of Michigan, intends tomorrow to take the Democrats at their word in their abhorrence of polygamy, and will introduce a bill providing that bigamy or polygamy shall be disqualifications for any Delegate from any Territory. He will asked to have this passed by unanimous consent. The opponents of Mormonism will undoubtedly adopt some such scheme as this, and have their bill become a law before the Utah case is reported back to the people, in the hope of striking a successful blow at Mormonism in this way.

CAMPBELL, OF UTAH,

referring to his case, says: "We don't know any party there except anti-Mormon and Mormon, or Mormon and Liberal. We have our sympathies, of course, but even there there is very little politics except on the line I have indicated. Mr. Cannon says in his pamphlet that I do not represent any part of the people of Utah. While I did not get a good showing, really, of the Gentile vote, I could have got 3,000 or 4,000. There are causes which explain the lightness of the vote. The anti-Mormons, or Gentiles, have become discouraged. They sent Maxwell here twice without accomplishing anything. Besides, the last Registration law is not a fair one. Most of the Gentiles are in the mining camps, and, as they are continually changing from one locality to another, they are forced if they register, as the officer pays but one visit to these camps, to go from ten to fifty miles to the county-seat to register, so that little attention is paid by them to registration. But, as I said, the main reason of the light vote cast is that we did not think we could accomplish anything."

THE PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The House then resumed the consideration of the Utah contested election case, the pending resolution being that offered by Haskell declaring Allen G. Campbell, Delegate-elect from Utah, entitled to be sworn as Delegate on his prima facie case.

Mr. Reed offered as a substitute a resolution referring to the Committee on Elections the question on the prima facie right as between Campbell and Cannon to be sworn in, together with all certificates and papers presented on each side, with instruction to that committee to report at as early a day as possible.

MR. HASKELL

spoke on the Utah contest, and, in conclusion, called attention to the fact that for years the Democratic side had insisted that when a man came to this body bearing in his hand the certificate of the Governor of his sovereign State he should be sworn in, and the Republican side had acquiesced. "How will the country," he said, "look at the action of the House, which has always construed the certificates liberally, when for the first time in the history of the American Congress it turns a microscopic, harping, pettifoggy eye on this question in behalf of the scarlet-robed harlot who sits enthroned among the hills of Utah?"

MR. COX FOLLOWED MR. HASKELL,

and then Mr. McCord, of Iowa, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a resolution which he said he would offer at the proper time as a substitute for the pending resolution. It recites that Utah is under the control of an association which maintains immoral doctrines, and practices plygamy, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and in insurrectionary defiance of the legislative, executive, and judicial power of the Government; that the territory thus usurped by the barbarous institution of polygamy belongs to the United States; that the Federal Government stands responsible in the sight of God and at the bar of the enlightened public opinion of the civilized world for the continuance of this crime against morality and marriage; and that the institution of polygamy is a usurpation by the Mormons, incapable of any constitutional existence, and utterly lawless; and resolving that the solemn duty is cast on Congress to wholly absolve the general Government from any sufferance or countenance of the institution of polygamy, and by every means in its power to enforce the laws against it; that it is inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the House that the Territory of Utah, which is so flagrantly controlled by the institution of polygamy, should be entitled to representation on the floor of the House; that delegates claiming a seat from that Territory are hereby declared disqualified; and that all the papers in this case be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to present a bill declaring with effect the judgment of the House as herein expressed.

MR. M'CORD

proceeded to make an exhaustive argument in support of his proposition.

Mr. Burrows (Mich.) argued in favor of referring the whole matter to the Committee on Elections, and Messrs. Browne and Voorhees contended that Campbell should be given his seat on a prima facie case.

Mr. Converse, Ohio, took still another ground, holding that upon the certificate, taken in connection with the other papers in the case, Cannon was entitled to be sworn in.

Mr. Hiscock and Mr. Cox having engaged in

AN ORAL WAR,

in which Mr. Robeson joined Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Haskell demanded the previous question, which, being seconded, cut off Mr. Marsh, who desired to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Elections to report on the fact whether either of the claimants were practical polygamists.

Mr. Haskell stated that he desired to offer

A RESOLUTION

giving certain instructions to the Committee on Elections in case the matter was referred to it. It was read, as follows:

WHEREAS, Polygamy has been for many years and is now practiced in several Territories of the United States in contravention of the laws thereof (Sec. 5,352 of the Revised Statutes); and

WHEREAS, There has been admitted into former Congresses of the United States a Delegate from the Territory of Utah who has served in the House of Representatives as such, while sustaining polygamous marital relations (vide documents in contested election case of Cannon vs. Campbell): therefore, be it

Resolved, As a fixed and final determination of the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress that no person guilty of living in polygamous marital relations or teaching or instigating others to do so is entitled to be admitted in this House as a Delegate from any Territory of the United States.

The reading of this resolution was

RECEIVED WITH APPLAUSE.

Mr. Randall raised a point of order that the resolution was not germain to the case under consideration. He protested against the idea that, in voting upon the pending resolution, the members were expressing any opinion on the subject of polygamy.

THE SPEAKER HELD

that the resolution did not give such instructions to the committee as were comprehended in the rules, and ruled it out of order. Mr. Reed's substitute was then adopted—189 to 24—the negative votes being all Republicans, and the contested case was thereby referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Haskell then desired to offer, as a privileged question, the resolution given above, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn, which was carried.

IN THE SENATE.

THE TARIFF SPEECHES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Two interesting speeches were made today in the Senate, one by Mr. Bayard, in support of the Morrill Tariff Commission bill, and the other by Mr. Beck, against that measure. The two arguments are an excellent illustration of how two distinguished men, sincerely seeking the same object, and desiring practically the same result, differ as to the means and the parliamentary method of attaining the end in view. Mr. Bayard was today notably able and vigorous in his unequivocal criticism of the absurdities, incongruities, and burdensome character of the existing tariff. He declared it was the offspring of the hasty demand for revenue to meet the exigencies of the War. It was now sadly out of date. It was a part of the machinery of war, which ought not to be used as the machinery of peace. Referring to the determination of Congressman McKinley, of Ohio,

AT THE RECENT CHICAGO TARIFF CONVENTION,

to the effect that he was in favor of a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue, Mr. Bayard announced that he would, at all times, and everywhere, take issue with such a doctrine, a doctrine so at variance with all sound interpretation of the Constitution, and at variance with all wholesome and proper legislation. Mr. Bayard took the positive ground that the country and its varied industrial and commercial interests have reached a point where tariff and revenue reforms are essential to the welfare of the people. He gave, in substance,

THE FOLLOWING REASONS

for his advocacy of the commission scheme: In the first place, he recognized the fact that no bill affecting customs duties could originate in the Senate, and the Senate could do nothing except to await the action of the House or propose some initiatory measure, like the Commission bill. He had waited long years for the House of Representatives to originate tariff revision, and to send their bills to the Senate, but nothing had been done, and, without referring to the proceedings of the House, but taking notice of an important public fact, he, for one, did not hesitate to say that he felt perfectly hopeless of any action on the part of the House looking to positive legislation by this Congress, owing to

THE PECULIAR CONSTRUCTION OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

Hence, he was in favor of trying an experiment, and of taking a preliminary step by authorizing the appointment of an expert commission. "I am doing that which I can," he said, "because I cannot do that which I would do." Speaking of the nonaction of the House during recent years in the matter of an ambiguous antiquated sugar tariff, Mr. Bayard said the delay in dealing with that question was a subject of strong adverse criticism. He then proceeded to talk plainly regarding what he called

CONGRESSIONAL LOBBYISM,

which, he declared, had become a feature of Congressional legislation. He did not hesitate to express his belief that one cause of the delay in revenue reforms has been Congressional lobbyism. He lamented the spirit which led members of the House and Senate to use their votes in furtherance of their own personal interests. He predicted that the taxes would not be reduced so long as this spirit of Congressional lobbyism prevailed. Much of the existing tariff had come from what he strongly characterized as the "influences of well-fed ingenuity." He asked, "Who comes before your committees when tariff questions are pending? Everybody but the man who pays the taxes. Thus our tariff has been made up—a juggle of incongruities, used to burden the people."

MR. BECK

made a three hours' speech, which he read from printed slips. It was listened to with marked attention, particularly by Democratic Senators. It was an elaborate review of the entire field of taxation, and contained a great array of interesting and valuable facts and figures.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Senator Windom introduced a bill today which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to purchase ground on both the north and south sides of the Capitol for a site for the Congressional Library. Not only does it propose to get a site for one building on two sides of the Capitol, but it directs the purchase of ground enough to contain half a dozen Congressional libraries. The ground described for purchase extends the full length of the Capitol grounds, not less than a quarter of a mile, and is one square in depth. The lots described on either side of the Capitol would afford an ample site for several buildings of the size contemplated. Besides this, part of the ground is improved with valuable property, much of it consisting of costly houses recently built. The purchase proposed would take in Gen. Butler's residence, (lately occupied by the President), the Congressional Hotel, and a score or two of fine residences. The bill provides that, if the owners of any part of the property named are unwilling to sell, the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint

FIVE DISINTERESTED PERSONS

to appraise the value of such property, and it shall be condemned and purchased at such appraisement. It also appropriates whatever sum of money may be necessary for the purchase, besides making an appropriation of $2,000,000 to commence work on constructing a library building in accordance with the plan adopted by the Library Committee of the last Congress. This bill was probably introduced by Senator Windom at the request of parties residing here who own some of the property it proposes to sell to the Government. It would make the library site cost a million of dollars. The bill for the erection of a Congressional Library passed by the Senate of the last Congress, proposed to condemn property and purchase a site east of the Capitol. That site contains improved property, and the cost of its purchase was really the cause of the failure of the bill in the House.

THE SPEECHES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—In the Senate Mr. Bayard, from the Finance Committee, reported, with the recommendation that it pass, the Morrill Tariff-Commission bill, and also, with an adverse report, the Garland Commission bill. He said he favored the mode constituting the commission prescribed in the former (namely, from among civilians) as tending to remove tariff questions from the arena of sectional or partisan feeling, of the existence of which many Congressmen were fully conscious. Proceeding to argue the necessity for immediate action to correct the incongruities and the inefficiencies of the existing tariff, he characterized it as class legislation for the benefit of a few, and as a perversion of legislation. He repudiated the doctrine that what is wanted in a tariff is protection, with incidental revenue, and agreed that taxation to be just must be uniform, and to be uniform must be universal. The paramount purpose in tariff taxation should be to provide for the expenses of the Government, and the incidental result of this in fostering our industries might be wisely considered, not as a controlling motive in levying taxes, but as one of its inevitable results. He did not propose now to discuss the principles of tariff taxation at any length. They were soon to be acted upon by the representatives of the people. The War taxes of the present tariff were out of date in time of peace. In illustration of this, he referred to the duties on various articles.

Upon the conclusion of Bayard's remarks,

MR. BECK

addressed the Senate, the galleries having, meanwhile, filled up on the anticipation of an oratorical display.

Mr. Beck opposed the bill as a cunning scheme of the monopolists for delay to which they had resorted, not only as a means of preventing legislation by the present Congress, but of whitewashing all the enormities of the high protective system. He wanted to have immediate action upon the tariff, and asserted that all the commission would find out as to the basis of a judicious reduction of taxation could be presented by a committee of the Senate, and furnished by the Ways and Means Committee of the House in six weeks. The wise men whom it was proposed to have the President select might refuse to hear whatever did not suit them, and would not be accountable for misrepresentations in their report. The evident purpose of the so-called protectionists, as shown by the declaration of their organs and conventions, was to have a commission which would be

COMMITTED TO THEIR INTEREST.

The declaration of the Senator from Vermont (Morrill) that changes "should be made by friendly hands, and not by ill-informed and reckless revolutionists," was easily understood. This, however, was an impeachment of the integrity and capacity of Congress, one House of which was charged by the Constitution with the duty of originating bills for raising the revenue or changing taxation, upon the theory that accountability of its members every two years would make them careful. In the last Congress, with a Democratic majority in the Senate, there was some plausibility in the suggestions of Mr. Bayard and other Democrats, who then supported a similar bill, that a commission unfairly composed by the President could be rejected. Now, when the power to reject did not exist, he (Beck) was amazed at the surrender by any Democrat to a Republican President, and

TO PROTECTED MONOPOLISTS,

of the constitutional obligations and powers of the representatives of the people. Repudiating the idea of free trade, as we were not free to select what as an original proposition might be considered the best mode of raising revenue, but were to take care that none of our industrial interests was destroyed or paralyzed, he regarded the term "free traders," as applied to the Democratic party, because of its "tariff for revenue only" planks of '76 and '80 as an absurdity; for that party favored the raising of a much larger portion of necessary revenue from customs dues. It recognized that, of the $340,000,000 required for next year, $200,000,000 must be obtained by tariff taxation, and had never thought of depriving the American industries of the protection a proper revenue tariff would afford. For one, he would arrange the taxes so as to aid all the industries, and particularly those which were started on a belief that they would be fostered by Congress. Taking up the denunciation of the Morrill tariff in the Democratic platform of 1876, on which he said

THE COUNTRY WAS CARRIED FOR TILDEN,

he asserted that each specific charge therein contained was equally true today as it was then, except that, in the last few years, the revenue from the tariff had risen, and had not dwindled yearly. This, however, was not because of, but in spite of, protection, and was due to a scarcity in Europe and abundant harvests at home, the latter being stimulated by land grants to corporations and settlers. Congress did not, for it could not prevent the foreigner from selling at his own price, but it did rob our farmers, who furnish nine-tenths of our exports, in making them pay for things they bought in the foreign markets, where their sales were made, at least 45 per cent more than the seller asked, and that much more than anybody else paid. Protection that gave Congressional license to a few wealthy combinations to extort from the American farmers and laborers a large portion of their earnings, was such protection as the wolf gave the lamb. Another evidence was our commercial degradation, as shown in the loss of our carrying trade, thus

COMPELLING US TO PAY FOREIGNERS $130,000,000 A YEAR

for acting as our carriers, brokers, and insurance agents in our commercial relations, together with the almost total disappearance of our 60,000 sailors of 1860. That the present system had cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad was shown in the high prices, curtailing sales at home, and the meagre exports of our manufactures. That it had swindled the American agriculturist was manifest in its compelling the six-dollar-a-week laborer to pay $6 for coal worth only $3, and purchasable elsewhere in the world at that sum. That it had cost the people five times more than it had produced to the Treasury was shown in connection with the passage of the bill of 1872 making a reduction of 10 per cent on certain classes of manufactures, when the statement was made by Burchard that the reduction upon but six classes lessened the revenue not quite $10,000,000, but lightened taxation $54,000,000. This 10 per cent protection taken off in 1872 was restored by the Senator from Vermont and his allies in 1875 on the pretense of making an increase, but the returns of 1877 show that instead of an increase there was a loss of $29,000,000 of revenue.

THAT IT HAS FOSTERED SMUGGLING,

enriched dishonest officials, and bankrupted honest merchants, was shown in the investigation in 1874 into the moiety system. This was a system of which the Senator from Vermont was so proud, and against the continuance of which he (Beck) protested. Futhermore, manufacturers would not be surprised by the immediate reduction of their protective privileges. In 1878, schedules proposing liberal reductions in cottons, woolens, and silks were submitted in the House by Gen. Banks as spokesman of the manufacturers, and the latter were astonished that the reductions were not then made. All these matters were now available for use, without the interposition of a commission, while the facts as to leather, iron, and other interests could be had in a few weeks. The reductions then suggested, if extended to other manufactures, would be equivalent to putting into the pocket of every head of a family in the country from $50 to $75.

REPLYING FURTHER

to points made in the speech of Mr. Morrill, Mr. Beck argued that our manufacturers should no longer be content with home monopoly, but should exert themselves in the foreign markets. As to the alleged pauperism and discontent of the English laboring classes under free trade, these had their counterpart in the railroad riots and other turbulent scenes witnessed in this country under protection and with abundant harvests. Under free trade England had attained her commercial supremacy. The wages of her laborers and the wealth of her people had increased beyond all precedent. As disproving the statement that the wages of the English laborer were comparatively low (thus affording a basis for cheap production), he quoted from speeches by Bright, Gladstone, and others giving specific instances of an increase of 40 per cent in some industries, and that as to farm laborers, as stated by Bright, wages, accounting for the hours they worked and all particulars, had

DOUBLED SINCE FREE TRADE WAS ESTABLISHED,

and that this policy, which had increased trade fourfold, had made an extraordinary improvement in the pay of mechanics, factory operatives, and agricultural laborers. In addition, the necessaries of life had been reduced from 33 to 50 per cent; the population had been increased from 26,000,000 in 1841 to 35,000,000 in 1881. English exports had increased 450 per cent since 1840, and the annual savings of her working classes from £24,500,000 in 1840 to £76,500,000 in 1880. English laborers and mechanics today receive much higher wages than like labor or skill commands in any other country, yet her manufacturers compete successfully with all others.

REPORTS BY SECRETARY BLAINE,

based upon the statements of Consuls and by other authorities, showed that, as compared with the English, the purchasing power of the wages of the American was reduced by our tariff from 33 to 50 per cent. Among other considerations, Mr. Beck suggested the following: That the failure of our harvests, or a war between the nations who are our ocean carriers, thus cutting off the means of getting our exports to market, while causing the ruin of many of our people, would have the effect of breaking up our miserable protective system, as it did in Egypt; that the protected manufacturer could not fairly claim the credit for cheapening the price of his goods, because some protected articles cost the consumer less now than when the tariff was imposed, as this was due to the improved machinery, and like goods were made by machinery in other countries at the rate of 50 per cent cheaper than that at which the American was willing to sell them. The success of the infant Southern cotton industries demonstrated that the only protection such industries require to compete with old and established ones was the proximity to the raw material, and a market for the product.

GEORGIA IN THIS DIRECTION

was more successfully competing with New England than would the latter in a free-trade contest in the cotton product with Great Britain, and as he would cheerfully vote to exempt all cotton machinery from a tax, by way of encouraging home competing industry, and he would also make the iron cotton tie free, he would do this in compensation to the cotton planters for $60,000,000 of which they were robbed by the unjust cotton tax of 1865 and 1866, and to make them even with the New England manufacturer, who had for fifteen years had the benefit of the War tariff. After detailing at much length the incongruities and irregularities of the present system, and advocating a tariff for revenue, framed so as to be readily understood, and adjusted upon ad valorem principles, so far as practicable, Mr. Beck closed by criticising with some severity the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury for the withdrawal of the silver certificates and placing the currency in the hands of the National banks. He incidentally referred to what he called the absurdity of any effort to abolish internal taxation, in view of the present wants of the Treasury.

IN COMPARING ENGLAND'S PRESENT PROUD POSITION

with that of her protection era, which, he said, had been lauded by Morrill as her "Augustan age," Mr. Beck quoted from writers to show that the trade restrictions of that day upon the American colonies to make them buy more from than they sold to English merchants were tyrannical and absurd; that the landed aristocracy, the privileged classes, who then alone were represented in Parliament, ignored the masses, whom they counted as their retainers, as Mr. Morrill and his co-protectionists now count their operatives in the petitions sent for a Tariff Commission, each boasting how many he works and controls; that the class legislation of that day, broken up by the Reform bill and Corn laws, was analagous to that of the railroad subsidies and tariff monopolies of Congress in our own times. The claim that protection created for England the most varied and extensive workshops in the world was disproved by the fact that, when Sir Robert Peel took office in 1841, the home trade had been disturbed, the country ruined, and its population beggared. Mr. Beck concluded his speech after occupying the floor nearly three hours.

MR. MORRILL, IN REPLY,

said he had never sought to make the tariff a party question. If the Senator chose to make it a party question, upon him rested the responsibility. Mr. Morrill then combated some points presented by Mr. Beck, and said as to the cotton tax, of which the Senator complained, that was about the only tax paid by the South, while the North, East, and West paid thousands of millions to the support of the Government. If he (Morrill) was a Southern man, he would institute that very policy today—that is to say, of levying an internal revenue tax on every pound of cotton produced in this country, except that for family use, and making a drawback of an equal amount upon manufactured articles of thread, yarn, etc., sent abroad. He believed this would, in a short time, double the total of Southern exports.

Here the debate, which had continued by unanimous consent, terminated, and the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished Sherman Funding bill.

Adjourned.

A REVIEW OF BAYARD'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Senator Bayard's speech today upon the tariff question is quite generally complimented as an able presentation of the subject from his standpoint. One comment, especially among Democrats, is that the speech brings Bayard forward for the Presidential nomination in 1884. The idea is that Bayard has planted himself upon the middle or compromise ground with regard to the tariff, and that he has thus worked out a new line of policy for his party; that, after its experience of last year, the Democratic party will not enter another National canvass upon a platform of "a tariff for revenue only"; that the middle ground taken by Bayard in his speech offers a platform upon which all the Democrats may stand together, and, if they accept it,

BAYARD IS THE MAN FOR THEM TO NOMINATE

for President. This is about the substance of the comment among Democratic Congressmen who agree with Bayard and are inclined to look favorably upon his promotion. There are, of course, others who are not willing to accord Bayard leadership and prominence. His strongest friends and supporters are from the East and South. His speech was candid and straightforward. He denounced the protective system as unjust, oppressive, and out of place. He did not indicate that he was willing to sacrifice principle to expediency. He said the protective system was born of the War, and was perhaps good enough in time of war, but now, in time of peace, it is as much out of place as an arsenal would be where it was proposed to manufacture woolen goods. He denounced the doctrine of a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue, and declared the tariff should be a just and equitable tax laid to meet the expenses of the Government.

THE PRESENT TARIFF,

he said, is simply prohibitive. In rearranging and readjusting it and its burdens, he wanted to hear from all classes of people, to have the interests of all consulted. He wanted the poor man's interests and needs consulted, and though the Morrill Commission bill was not just what he believed to be necessary in the way of legislation, he was willing to give it a trial as making progress in the right direction. He wanted a commission that would listen to all classes and interests, and that would hear the poor people and the laboring people and heed their voices. Bayard was not hopeful, however, of the final passage of the Morrill bill. He apprehended that the House of Representatives would resent the Senate's action on this subject as an interference with its prerogatives, and that the bill would never see daylight in that end of the Capitol.

SILVER.

S. DANA HORTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—S. Dana Horton, Secretary of the International Monetary Commission, is here on his return from England. He is not satisfied with the recommendations of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury respecting silver, and thinks that they will prove a serious injury to the cause of the International Monetary Conference. He especially objects to the language of Secretary Folger's report, which suggests that the United States is not a suppliant on any question. This declaration, Mr. Horton has said, was quite unnecessary, as the position of the United States in Europe is well known and assured, and declarations of that sort are embarrassing. Mr. Horton himself, however, favors a provisional suspension of the coinage of the silver dollar, on the theory that such suspension will be of

ULTIMATE ADVANTAGE TO BIMETALLISM.

Mr. Horton thinks that public opinion in England is now ripe to attentively listen to arguments in favor of bimetallism, and he intends to spend considerable time hereafter in England to advocate that theory. Mr. Burchard, Director of the Mint, referring to the proposition to recoin the trade-dollars, says that the bill ought to pass, as the trade dollars are a great inconvenience, and the experiment of coining them has proved to be an entire failure, and was a great economic blunder. He does not think that there are more than 7,000,000 trade dollars in circulation in the United States, and says that there are practically none in China. The argument made in the last Congress against the

RECOINING OF THE TRADE DOLLAR,

on the ground that the passage of such bill would benefit speculators, who would import trade dollars now in circulation in China to this country and make a profit of 10 per cent, is without foundation, as trade dollars no longer exist in China, they having long ago found their way to the melting-pot. Chinamen discovered immediately after the trade dollars were coined that they could make ten grains to the dollar, or ten dollars to the thousand by remelting, and used the Mexican dollar instead. This was done, and, inasmuch as the commercial value of the trade dollar in the country

IS NOW ABOUT 99¼ PER CENT,

there could be no profit here. Director Burchard opposes the new device for a five-cent piece which has been recommended by Snowden, Director of the Philadelphia Mint. The objection to the coin is that it too nearly resembles the 20-cent piece, and that loss would be likely to occur for that reason. The proposed new coin, however, is a more beautiful piece of workmanship.

PRE-EMPTION.

IS IT A FAILURE?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Congressman Washburn, of Minnesota, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to repeal the Preëmption act. When asked his reasons for the introduction of this bill, Mr. Washburn said: "The Homestead act serves every purpose for honest settlement upon the public land. I believe that nine-tenths of the land taken up under the Preëmption laws are fraudulently preëmpted. There have been extensive frauds recently in Northern Minnesota. The lands around Duluth are nearly all timber, mineral, or swamp lands. I don't think there are 200 claims in the neighborhood fit for agricultural purposes. Well, thousands of acres of land have been taken illegally under the Preëmption law. Persons having no intention of settling on the lands have preëmpted them.

PEOPLE HAVE BEEN PAID SMALL SUMS

to preëmpt claims and then deed them to speculators. Canadians have taken the lands, and boatmen passing along the lakes have filed their claims."

"Are not the land officers at Duluth responsible for these frauds?"

"That is a matter to be determined by investigation. I suppose they will shield themselves by pleading that they cannot go behind the record, but it seems to me if a man came into my office one day and filed his claim to a quarter-section, and two or three days afterwards filed a claim to another quarter-section which he could not possibly have visited in the meantime, that I should feel that fraud was being committed somewhere, and should try to prevent it."

NICARAGUA.

GRANT BACKS OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—An interesting fact has come to light. Senator Miller, of New York, has received a letter from Gen. Grant requesting him to withdraw his (Grant's) name from the Nicaragua Canal bill as one of the incorporators of the proposed canal company. He puts the request upon the ground that this is not the time to press the Nicaragua scheme. De Lesseps is at work upon his canal, and Capt. Eads proposes a ship railway. These should be tried first, for the commerce for which facilities are desired is not sufficient to warrant the undertaking of three commercial highways across the isthmus. Adherents of the Eads scheme claim the outlook is encouraging for favorable legislation this winter; that it is gaining unexpected favor among members of this Congress, and that they have reason to believe that other prominent men who gave their names on account of Grant's support of the Nicaragua scheme will ask that they be withdrawn from Senator Miller's bill.

THREE PER CENT.

SMALL CHANCE FOR SHERMAN'S BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—There is determined opposition to the Sherman funding bill in the Senate, and if it passes that body it will be materially amended. Senators Windom, Plum, and Teller are mentioned as Republicans who are against the bill, and it is said there are several others on that side of the chamber who will vote against it. Windom is represented as holding that no refunding legislation is necessary, as everything has operated so smoothly and satisfactorily under the plan he put in force of continuing the bonds at 3½ per cent. One point that will be made against the bill is that if the new bonds are issued it will entail double interest pending the calls for the redemption of the bonds; that the 3 per cents must be sold to obtain money with which to redeem the 3½ per cents, and that for the ninety days intervening between the call and the redemption both classes of bonds will be bearing interest. From this it will be argued that the net saving to be effected by the Sherman bill would not be a sufficient warrant for refunding, or, in other words, that, after counting the cost, nothing is to be really gained by the 3 per cent funding law. The Democrats will generally support Vest's amendment, which is the Carlisle amendment to the vetoed bill of the last Congress providing that 3 per cents shall be the only bonds receivable as security for National-bank circulation. This amendment will meet with opposition, and it is not improbable that, while a decided majority of the Senate favor a 3 per cent funding law, the measure may fail to pass because of differences as to the provisions such a law should contain.

AGAINST ASSASINS.

A BILL TO PROTECT THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The bill introduced into the House by Mr. Hawk, of Illinois, for the protection of the person of the President is as follows:

SEC. 1. Any attack with a deadly weapon on the person of the President of the United States and the infliction of a wound of any kind upon his body shall be deemed to be an act of treason against the United States, and upon trial and conviction of the person so offending the punishment shall be death.

SEC. 2. Any attack upon the person of the President of the United States with intent to commit bodily injury shall be held to be and deemed a misdemeanor, and the party so offending shall upon trial and conviction be fined not less than —— nor more than ——, and be imprisoned for a period of not less than —— years nor more than —— years.

SEC. 3. If the party making the assault upon the person of the President of the United States shall on trial be found not to be responsible for his acts by reason of his mental condition or other cause he shall not be liable to the penalties enumerated in Secs. 1 and 2 of this act, but such person so offending shall be confined in a lunatic asylum during his natural life or until such time as his complete restoration to a condition of accountability.

IN THE GREEN-ROOM

OF THE POLITICAL THEATRE OF EVENTS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The country is beginning to understand that Arthur is pursuing a course carefully mapped out, and employing methods deliberately devised. The period between Garfield's assasination and death gave opportunity for reflection. During the whole of it Arthur rested under a probability which to his mind amounted almost to a certainty that he would come to the Presidency. To him, as it would be to any man, it was a period of discipline, reflection—the preparatory stage, not far different from that which every President has from the time of his election to the day of his inauguration. It may be assumed for a certainty that no President ever employed this period more thoughtfully than Arthur. If it had its saddening features it had not less its qualifications in the prospective possession of power and dispensation of patronage.

WHEN ARTHUR TOOK THE OATH,

therefore, he was prepared. He had, so to speak, thought the thing through. He was prepared, not only to take the first step, but many, reaching far beyond the present. He is now, has from the first moment been, simply unfolding his plan. The instrumentalities, so far as they could be selected, have been employed with deliberation. In framing his plan Arthur had helps; although time will show that of all the good advice he received he has rejected no small part. To illustrate what is meant by this it may be said that scarcely one of the great Stalwart leaders—Grant, Conkling, Logan, and so on—is entirely satisfied with Arthur's course. There is a growing disposition to complain that their potency in directing affairs is less now than it was at the start, and is likely to be less hereafter. The fact is,

ARTHUR HAS SET UP FOR HIMSELF.

It is no sudden thing. It is what he thought out and determined to do in the gloomy, nevertheless inspiring period which ended in bringing him to the Executive's chair. To have been more rapid in manifesting his purpose, to have unfolded his plan speedily, would have been extremely unwise. Arthur's poise has been with his eyes fixed steadily on an object. To his credit, it is to be said, his sudden elevation did not turn his head. It fired his ambition. Instead of making him reckless it made him determined. All that was in the man was instantly brought into play. How to set up for himself and not break with Grant, Conkling, and the rest, was the question. It is part of the inside history of Arthur's term, thus far, that from the first moment these leaders and associates have felt that they were not possessors of the limitless power they supposed they had fallen heir to. Day by day they have been growing more and more conscious of this. Not that they have not, more or less, participated in most of what has been done, for

AN EXPERIENCED MAN LIKE ARTHUR

would, of course, avoid the slightest appearance of an abatement of confidence, while at the same time he manifested his self-reliance and independent purposes.

Of the four Cabinet appointments, there has been an equal division—to-wit: Frelinghuysen is credited to Conkling, Howe to Grant, Folger to Arthur, Brewster to the force of circumstances, while Lincoln's retention is Logan's share. A degree of felicitousness characterizes this arrangement, which is not likely to mark the two remaining selections. Grant, it is well known, has been persistent in urging his friend and chum, Gen. Beale, for a seat in the Cabinet. What it should be he was not particular about, which indifference matched well the conceded fact that Beale possesses no special fitness for any. To provide for this gentleman has been

A PRIME OBJECT WITH GRANT.

It is true, also, that it is one of the things Arthur has perceived no other reason for doing than it would please Grant, and he has felt, and still feels, that it would be a mistake. "What is Beale that he should come into my Cabinet?" asks Arthur. Neither for his Republicanism nor his ability, nor for any service he has rendered to the country can Arthur perceive why he should have honors so distinguished. He may be a good chum to Grant, but a poor adviser for the President. Beale has not been tendered a seat in the Cabinet. If he ever is it will be when Arthur consents to yield to Grant. Were Arthur less determined in the purpose of setting up for himself, Grant's chum might come in; and many other things would be different from what they are.

"WHAT AILS CONKLING?"

people are wanting to know. A variety of things, it may be said, but specially Arthur's refusal to register his will. While Conkling sulks in his law office Arthur cares for himself. The visit which Grant was to make to Arthur has been indefinitly postponed. The relations have become qualified, though apparently they are unchanged. The present is not what it was to be. The future is uncertain. Only this: Arthur is to be the leader, not the led, of the Stalwarts.

A RECENT RUMOR

to the effect that a ripple of inharmony had come to exist between Arthur and Folger had a foundation. Did it relate to the prospective vacancy on the Supreme bench? Is it true that Conkling has conceived the idea that he might wish it? And has Folger heard of it and appealed to the President whether or not the understanding whereby Folger took the Treasury to go thence to Hunt's seat on the bench was to be observed? Is it true that Conkling has come to realize that his race as a political leader is run, and that as to the Bench it is that or nothing with him?

So runs rumor. The arts of Arthur will be severely taxed if they prove true. In that event Conkling would prevail. It is he and not Folger that has the following. With his eye fixed steadfastly on the object of his ambition, Arthur knows which not to offend.

Arthur is building for himself. This is the significance of every act. Having progressed so far in the construction of his Cabinet, he halts. There is responsibility to be taken. The four retiring members of the Garfield Cabinet have gone so as to seem that it was their own choice. Not so, however,

AS TO HUNT AND KIRKWOOD.

They must be dismissed or they stay. Arthur, not they, must give the word. And for this reason their successors will be all the more closely scrutinized. From all that appears probable, what is he likely to gain? What has he gained?

Grant and Conkling complaint has been that Arthur is timid. It is their way of saying he refuses to do always as they wish. There is little probability that the complaint will be repeated often in future, and for two reasons: first, because Arthur will increase his pace; second, because it will be as often against as in accordance with Grant's wishes. Had Grant's will prevailed, not a Garfield appointment would have been sent to the Senate by Arthur. Conkling desired vigorous retaliation, and Logan wanted whatever he might ask for without a moment's delay. Not one of them is perfectly satisfied. How much there is in the fact specially creditable to Arthur, considering his reasons and purposes, is a fair subject for independent opinion.

NOTES.

SUING CORPORATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Representative Townshend has proposed an amendment to the Revised Statutes which is designed to prevent many causes of complaint in Illinois. The amendment authorizes the removal of cases from the State to the Federal courts, so as to provide that, in cases where corporations are sued in States where they are doing business, they shall be considered as citizens of such States, and thereupon shall not be entitled to the removal of such suits into the Federal courts on account of non-residence

GEN. WALKER

has completed his argument before the House Appropriations Committee in favor of the deficiency appropriation for the census. There are no indications of any opposition to granting the deficiency at an early day. The Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and President Garfield all approved of the manner in which the work was being performed, and consented to the continuance of the labor which has caused the deficiency. It is now expected that the Appropriations Committee will report tomorrow a bill appropriating $540,000 for the deficiency in the census and for continuing the work.

CAPT. EADS

called upon the President today, and is endeavoring to enlist him in behalf of his ship-railway subsidy. Eads estimates the cost at only $75,000,000, and would be quite satisfied with $5,000,000 cash. Eads has the reports of a good many engineers, and is proceeding in his customary affable and winning way to visit Congressmen, and will undoubtedly obtain very considerable support. He will find some powerful opposition here so soon as the committees are thoroughly organized, as Gen. Grant is expected to appear in behalf of the Nicaragua plan.

GOV. OVERTON,

of the Chickasaw Nation, is very active here in opposition to the attempt to secure right of way for the St. Louis & San Francisco Road through Indian Territory. He claims that, notwithstanding the Choctaws have given permission, they have no right to do this without the consent of the Chickasaws, and that the Chickasaws are united in their opposition to it. He says that the whole scheme is in the interest of Seligman, of New York, and that such a plan would be disastrous to the interests of the Indians.

VENEZUELA.

The attempt to secure the payment of the Venezuela award received a severe setback today by the adverse report of the bill by Mr. Edmunds from the Committee on the Judiciary.

THERE IS A CONTEST

between the Ways and Means Committee and the Commerce Committee relative to the general subject of the registry of foreign built ships. The Ways and Means claims exclusive jurisdiction over that subject, a right which the Commerce Committee also asserts.

MOURNING.

It is reported that the President will not hold any public receptions at the White House until March next, and that the period of six months' mourning for the President will be strictly respected, so far as the social life of the White House is concerned.

REPRESENTATIVE AND MRS. CANNON,

of Illinois, yesterday celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding here.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LOBBY

is complaining of so many additions to their ranks from ex-Congressmen that it is hard work to live. At a recent meeting in Baltimore an ex-member from Maryland announced that he would be on the floor of the House every working day of Congress laboring for a certain interest. Yet he is required to sign a book stating that he has no interest in anything before Congress.

YORKTOWN.

There is likely to be considerable scandal over the deficiencies in the appropriations for the Yorktown celebration.

MR. EDDY,

late a State Senator in Illinois, is an applicant for the Governorship of Montana.

THE ARRIVAL OF EX-SENATOR CHAFFEE, OF COLORADO,

here renews the gossip that Grant may possibly be successful in obtaining a place for him in the Cabinet, and that Sargent may not receive the place. The fact that no Cabinet nominations are sent in excites some apprehension on the part of Sargent's friends.

A. E. BOONE,

one of the contractors who was arrested in the star-route matters here last week, has recently received a new contract from the Post-Office Department. He says, also, that he received a great many contracts under James. The star-route people are commencing to blackguard the jury and the plaintiffs' counsel, and are calling George Bliss, the Government counsel, "Decoy" Bliss.

"LONG" JONES

has arrived here, ostensibly on private business, but it is not expected that he moves very far without some political object in view.

KLOKKE

is here also, he says on private business, but it is well known that he is an applicant for one of the Belgian missions, and he hopes to secure the place.

JUDGE PARKS.

It appears the report that Associate-Justice Samuel C. Parks, of New Mexico, was transferred to Wyoming to create a more advantageous vacancy for the appointment of Mr. Joseph Bell, of New York, as Associate-Justice of New Mexico, was incorrect. Senator David Davis says that Judge Parks was removed to Wyoming Territory at his request. Judge Parks is an able Judge, and eminently fitted for the place he held. But the climate of New Mexico was hurtful to his health. On this representation the President, being unwilling to lose the benefit of Judge Parks' ability and experience, transferred him to Wyoming, where there was a vacancy. Judge Parks was the lifelong friend of Abraham Lincoln and David Davis, and every one is satisfied with the change. If it had not been made Judge Parks would have resigned. He asked for the transfer, and Judge Davis presented his request to the President and urged it.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

proceeded only so far with the tariff question as to refer the bills providing for a tariff commission to a sub-committee, which is to be named by the Chairman hereafter.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE

is attempting to relieve itself from the pressure of delegations for river and harbor improvements in different parts of the country, and today adopted a rule that no delegation could be heard upon that subject except through a member of the committee. The only exception made is in the case of the Mississippi River Commission, which is to be heard on Friday next. The theory of the rule is that, as the commission is made up of representatives from seven different States, they sufficiently represent the country. The practical reason for that rule, undoubtedly, is to confine the logrolling, which is the sole function of the committee, to a very much closer corporation. The Commerce Committee serves the purpose of a grab-bag. It will take all the surplus revenue there is, and cry for more.

SHERMAN'S FRIENDS

say that, in the testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee, it has not only been shown that stationery was not used for his campaign purposes which was paid for by the Government, but that the amount of stationery used by the Treasury for the first six months of that year was $500 less than for the corresponding period of the previous or the succeeding year.

REVENUE COLLECTORS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The Senate Committee on Finance, concerning the terms of Internal Revenue Collectors, recommend the adoption of a bill which provides that hereafter Collectors be appointed for a term of four years, and the commissions of all Collectors who shall have served four years or more the 30th of June next shall expire that day, and the terms of all other Collectors then in office shall expire when they have completed the term of four years. It is provided, however, that all Collectors shall, after the expiration of their terms, hold the position until their successors are appointed and qualified.

POSTMASTERS NOMINATED:

H. H. Updegrove, Van Wert, O.; S. J. Butler, Garrettsville, O.; Lemuel Adams, Greenville, Ill.; R. D. Barber, Worthington, Minn.; H. A. Miller, Camden, Ark.; J. H. Hackleberry, Van Buren, Ark.

GROWLING.

There are signs of dissatisfaction in army circles over the statement that the President shows no present intention of filling the vacancies on the retired list by the retirement of the Surgeon-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Paymaster-General.

AT THE CABINET MEETING TODAY,

one of the principal topics of discussion was the International Monetary Conference, which resumes its session in Paris in April next. The United States will have another representative in place of Postmaster-General Howe. Another subject considered was the best legislation to be recommended towards adjusting the existing Indian troubles, and for the advancement of civilization among the tribes.

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

recommend transplanting to Washington certain agricultural and mineral products on exhibition at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition, and presented to the United States Government.

The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads authorizes a favorable report on Upson's resolution relative to the readjustment of postal star routes.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

today directed Chairman Kelley to appoint two sub-committees to consider all bills in reference to the creation of a Tariff Commission, and to have charge of all bills proposing changes in internal-revenue laws. The Ohio River Commission on the subject of the Davis Island dam appropriation asked for will be heard on Friday next. The estimate for the improvement of the Potomac River is $2,000,000.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

say there seems to be no doubt that a bill "to enable National banking associations to extend their corporate existence" will be favorably reported. The bill is strongly indorsed by the Controller of the Currency.

MILITARY DETAILS.

A bill reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, with a recommendation for passage, provides that no regimental or company officer shall be detached from duty with his regiment or company for more than three years consecutively, and that any officer heretofore or hereafter detailed, who shall be returned to duty with his company or regiment under the provisions of this bill, shall not be again detailed except temporarily, and not then for a period of more than sixty days, until after the expiration of three years from his return to his company or regiment.

A bill favorably reported from the same committee to amend the 103d article of war provides a statute of limitations of two years for the crime of desertion—the limitation to run from the end of the term of which the offender enlisted.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

has rendered its decision in the case of Paymaster Daniel McClure, U. S. A., against the United States. The claim is for $31,425, the amount of the deficiency found in settling his accounts at the close of the War of the Rebellion, which deficiency arose from his failure to charge himself with certain sums received from other Paymasters, and for which he gave receipts. The Court, in its decision, said it was not satisfied the complainant had not received the sums of money charged against him, and consequently found no just or equitable ground for giving the credits asked for in his petition. The Court, however, allowed a decree for $1,490. The case has excited much interest in army circles, as Paymaster McClure is a candidate for the position of Paymaster-General, soon to become vacant.

BURCH.

It is said the President has decided to reappoint M. C. Burch United States District-Attorney for the Western District of Michigan.

SENATOR HARRISON

has introduced a bill for a public building at New Albany, Ind.

A BANQUET.

President Arthur, the Supreme Court Justices, and many Senators and Representatives were present tonight at a dinner given by Senator Hoar in honor of Justice Gray.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, which had had before it the letter from the Secretary of the Interior on the subject, reported a bill to accept and ratify the agreements submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the sale of a portion of their reservation and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Benjamin Wood, of New York, qualified as a member.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa) presented and had read a memorial calling the attention of Congress to the death of Carlisle P. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and to the great benefit accruing to the country from his earnest and faithful performance of the duties pertaining to that office. He then offered a resolution referring the memorial to a joint committee of the Senate and House. Adopted.

Mr. Page, under instruction of the Committee on Commerce, called attention to the fact that a bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Buckley, to give American registry to foreign-built iron and steam vessels, had been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. This, he claimed to be an improper reference, since the matter belonged to the Committee on Commerce.

A call for "regular order" took him off the floor, and the matter went over.

On motion of Mr. Williams (Wis.), Wednesday, the 28th instant, was assigned for the memorial services of Senator Carpenter.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Suit of Great Importance to Savings Bank Depositors and Stockholders—New Corporations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Supreme Court has under advisement a case of considerable importance to the depositors and stockholders in the defunct Chicago savings-banks, which has been argued orally and will be decided in due season. The case of Eames et al., and Otis, Receiver, vs. Davis, involves the question of the additional liability of the stockholders of the defunct State Savings Institution. When the bank failed in 1877, various depositors brought suits at law against individual stockholders to enforce this liability, but were enjoined on an amended bill by Eames et al., and a petition of the Receiver filed in the cause which claimed this liability as an asset of the bank. A similar injunction was obtained by the Receiver of the Fidelity Bank, but this latter was dissolved by the Supreme Court in the case of Wincox vs. Turpin, on the authority of which Judge Tuley dissolved the injunction in the present case. The Appellate Court sustained Judge Tuley, and counsel for appellant brought the case to the Supreme Court, claiming that a verbal difference between the liability clauses in the Fidelity and State Savings Institution clauses takes this case out of the rule laid down in Wincox vs. Turpin. The case was brought to Springfield by stipulation, as counsel on both sides wished to have the question settled without delay.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses to organize as follows: The Kewanee Wagon Company, Kewanee: capital, $20,000; corporators, Alex McLean, Charles G. Fritz, William Howland, August Grieff. The Eldorado Building & Loan Association, Eldorado, Saline County; capital, $100,000; corporators, S. T. Webber, J. H. Musgrave, W. L. Mitchell, Charles P. Burnett, C. M. Westbrook.

TOOK TO THE WOODS.

A Would-Be Murderer Captured in the Woods After Several Days' Search.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 10.—William Gaines, the man who shot and came near killing William Head about three weeks ago, and immediately afterward made his escape, was captured on Saturday by Constable James Glover, of this place, in the woods about five miles south of here. Gaines made no resistance, and at the time of his capture, when searched, only showed up a pocket-handkerchief and a half-dozen eggs, the latter having been foraged for subsistence. Being unable to give bail, he was lodged in jail. Head is still confined to his bed from the effects of his wound and an attack of typhoid-fever. His recovery is involved in doubt.

A NEW STATE-HOUSE FOR TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSTON, Tex., Jan. 10.—The Rock Island syndicate, M. Schnell, contractor, was today awarded the bid for the erection of a new State-house for 3,000,000 acres of land, being among the finest grazing and agricultural land of Texas. Competition for the purchase of these lands has already commenced among stockmen and emigration companies.

A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills, long sickness, suffering, and perhaps death. See notice.

THE ASSASIN.

Porter Concludes the Arguments to Show the Judge His Duty.

The Speech a Passionate Tirade Against Guiteau and Scoville.

The Assasin Unable to "Chin" Porter to Any Advantage Whatever.

He Can Only Tell Porter He Has Mouth Enough for a Whole Family.

The Judge, After Three Days, Proceeds by Ruling on the Prayers.

There Is Nothing in the Petitions of the Defense That He Will Grant.

The Lawyers Thereupon Get a Recess of a Day to Arrange Their Real Speeches.

END OF USELESS TALK.

SCENES DURING ITS CONTINUANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Judge Porter, in his speech to the Court today, gave a foretaste of what is expected when the case goes to the jury. "We are traveling rapidly towards the gallows, and the day is not far off when the time for it will be reached," said Judge Porter to a snarling interruption of Guiteau this morning. The sentence fell upon Guiteau and the court-room like the words of doom. The argument was upon the law-points only, and the speech was addressed to the Court alone. But the denunciations of Guiteau commenced with the opening sentence, and the scathing irony continued to the end. Judge Porter's voice, in the strongest tones, is somewhat harsh, and its lower tones frequently become hisses. His delivery is peculiar. Sometimes it might be called bad. But the force of his speech is terrible. "The tragedy will begin this morning," said Mr. Charles Reed on the steps of the court-house before the trial began. He referred to the character of Judge Porter's oratory. No one who listened to the argument could fail to be impressed with the conviction that the tragedy is approaching its end. Certainly there was

LITTLE HOPE FOR GUITEAU

in the decision of Judge Cox upon the prayers for instructions to the jury. The question of irresistible impulse, the main reliance upon which Guiteau himself has sought to have the case depend, is not to be submitted to the jury. Judge Cox, in his charge, said: "The question is a dangerous one, alike for Court and jury, to handle, and I do not intend to express an opinion upon it further than the facts of the case require, and they seem to me to relieve me from the necessity of discussing it generally. If we strike out of this case all the declarations and testimony of the defendant himself, we have no light whatever on the subject. I think, in view of the undisputed features of the case, it could only confuse, and perhaps mislead, the jury, to give them any instructions directly upon the subject of irresistible impulse, and that this particular case does not call for any qualification of the general rule adopted, as I have mentioned, of the test of responsibility."

THE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS THEMSELVES

which Judge Cox will give are acceptable to the prosecution, and, of course, discouraging to the defense, although Mr. Reed says they are satisfactory. Guiteau's counsel have directed their efforts to induce Judge Cox to adopt the principle of reasonable doubt in the Illinois case of Hopps. This Judge Cox declined to do. The reasonable doubt of which the jury are to be required to give Guiteau the benefit is a reasonable doubt considering all the evidence in the case, and not a reasonable doubt as to one particular fact or feature in it. Judge Porter's allusions to Scoville were as severe as those to Mr. Reed were complimentary. He said Mr. Reed, in opening the argument, had made a lawyer-like argument. He had chosen the only two topics that a lawyer would sustain. The other topics, assigned in the partition to Mr. Reed's associate, were such as required a long experience in police courts, and with the owls of the woods, to sustain. Porter has evidently been piqued by Scoville's personal attacks upon him. Referring to a statement of Scoville that the authorities cited by the prosecution were as antique as Judge Porter's style of oratory, Porter today retorted that unhappily he had never studied in a school of elocution, but had accepted what God had given him. He criticised no man's voice, no man's elocution, no man's motives, unless they were so transparent as to call for condemnation in a court of justice. He, unhappily, had not had the advantage that Guiteau did of studying at the feet of Mr. Scoville. He did not think the disciple he (Mr. Scoville) had produced as the result of his teachings commended him as a teacher.

GUITEAU WAS VERY RESTLESS

under the speech of Judge Porter. Judge Porter held that the prisoner had, according to his own testimony, committed his crime with a sedate mind, had lain in wait for the President and filled all the conditions of malice.

"That is false!" shouted the prisoner.

"If it is a falsehood, then the prisoner has sworn to it himself," said Judge Porter.

"It is a falsehood in the way in which you put it," retorted the prisoner.

Judge Porter, proceeding, said that the prosecution demanded that the assasin should not be spared through false pretenses. The speaker having said that though Garfield was dead the Government lived to prosecute Guiteau, the prisoner said: "You were employed on this case by President Arthur under a misapprehension."

"Under the misapprehension, your Honor," said Judge Porter, "that the law is stronger than the prisoner. The prisoner thinks that Guiteau is stronger than the law, and Scoville thinks with him."

"The Lord Almighty is stronger than the law," said the prisoner. Judge Porter, proceeding with a severe denunciation of the prisoner, said: "He will feel what he never felt before—a divine pressure in the form of a hangman's rope."

Mr. Scoville had boldly and shamelessly said that the decisions of the English Judges cited were antiquated.

"HE TOLD THE TRUTH,"

interrupted the prisoner. "He tells you," continued Judge Porter, "and Guiteau confirms him—and Guiteau, no doubt, told him to do it."

"Guiteau is as good a man as you are," cried out the prisoner.

"The puppet," continued Judge Porter, "that was moved so readily when he moved his counsel, is not so readily moved [illegible] He doesn't talk as well. His interjections are precipitating his doom." Judge Porter, discussing the English case cited by Mr. Scoville, referred to the hanging of the when Guiteau said: "We haven't got to that point."

"We are traveling towards it," said Judge Porter, impressively. The prisoner became very clamorous at this, and denounced Judge Porter in round terms. "You have mouth enough for a whole family," he cried.

The court adjourned over tomorrow to allow the counsel to prepare their arguments. On Thursday morning the speeches to the jury will begin, and it is hoped that, by sitting extra hours, the case may be given to the jury late Saturday.

GUITEAU SAYS

his speech will make five columns, and will be full of sound doctrine respecting Abrahamic inspiration. He will use extracts from several letters to show the state of public opinion. As he was leaving the court-room he handed Judge Porter a sealed letter. It has been reported that Guiteau, in case of conviction, could not be executed until June next. Corkhill says he knows of no law postponing the execution of the court's judgment so long. According to the practice, as interpreted by the officials, a person having been convicted, and appealing to the court en banc, has thirty days after the expiration of the next term of court before the sentence can be executed. Whether this means the expiration of the term of the court below or of the court en banc has

NEVER BEEN ADJUDICATED.

But the practice in the District construes it as having reference to the court en banc. The September term of the Criminal Court, in which Guiteau was arraigned and is being tried, in one sense expired in December, but is continued because of his case. Consequently, the term expires immediately upon the termination of this trial. On an appeal his case can be certified at once to the court en banc and disposed of within ten days.

IF HE BE ADJUDGED GUILTY

and the sentence of the lower court is affirmed, the same cannot be executed within thirty days from the date of his conviction below. For instance, if ten days elapsed between the conviction of a person for robbery in the lower court and the confirmation by the court en banc, the criminal would have twenty days before the sentence could be carried out. This time is given so as to allow a writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of the United States, or a preparation of his case before the court in banc. In cases where a person is sentenced to suffer death, a month, at least, is generally allowed.

THE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—When Guiteau came into court, as he passed his brother he whispered to him: "Come over to the dock; I want to see you about something of great importance." Taking his seat, the prisoner laid down a large bundle of papers, and, spreading out a manuscript, busied himself in looking it over.

JUDGE PORTER

began his argument shortly after 10 o'clock, and at once fixed the attention of every one in the room. Guiteau pretended to be engaged in his manuscripts, but soon laid it aside and listened with wrapped attention. Nothing like it has been seen or heard during the past nine weeks of the Guiteau trial. As Judge Porter reviewed the donduct of the prisoner and the conduct on the part of his counsel of his cause in this court, the crime in all its hideous ugliness was held up to the detestation of his hearers. The silence became oppressive, and the presence of the avenging justice in the near future was suggested with the force of conviction that swept from the court-room every vestige of that levity which has so long danced attendance upon every utterance of the prisoner, and, like a veil, obscured from the consciousness of the spectators the horrors of the crime and what should be the solemnity of its judicial atonement.

THE PRISONER

winced and nervously twisted in his place, and for several minutes was unable to say anything that in any sense could approach to an interruption. Gradually the prisoner regained his usual assurance, and resumed his daily habit of interrupting with contradictions and demands. For once, however, the insufferable impudence of the prisoner was completely overawed. Neither his noise nor his abuse could interrupt or silence the avalanche of condemnation that swept from the lips of the eloquent counsel. "The prisoner is mistaken, your Honor," said Judge Porter, "if he believes, by his unseemly brawling, he can prevent my voice being heard by the jury. The puppet cannot be moved in such good time as when he sat with his counsel, and by his outbursts now he is fast tightening the hangman's noose about his neck."

WITH A NERVOUS TWITCHING OF THE MOUTH,

Guiteau muttered, "We'll see about that."

The heretofore audacious and wholly unabashed prisoner seemed ill at ease and at a loss to understand why his would-be sallies of wit or impudence wholly failed with the audience. While the more severe became the denunciation of counsel, the more frequent and marked were the demonstrations of approval. Finally, like a wild beast brought to bay, Guiteau yelled out: "I staked my life on the issue, and I'm willing to go to the gallows tomorrow if it's the Lord's will. I'm sick of this bosh, Judge Porter. I wish you would get your $5,000 and go home."

PORTER'S HATRED OF SCOVILLE.

Porter began his address with reference to the disorder which had characterized the proceedings of the defense, and then spoke of Mr. Reed's argument as lawyerlike, and based on the only law points which, with any plausibility, could be adduced by the defense. Of Scoville's argument, he said it could only have been delivered by one of the family of Guiteau, who, as he had himself boasted, had learned his law in the police courts, and acquired his manners among hooting owls in the woods of Western Ohio. Mr. Porter reviewed the argument of Mr. Davidge, pointing out its strong points. "Malice," Mr. Davidge had rightfully said, "was, in the presumption of law, a question for the Judge, not the jury. Should the Judge decide, as defense desired, that malice was a question of fact for the jury, he would overturn the law. He would create a precedent in this famous case which would inevitably be condemned through all time to come."

Mr. Scoville had objected that decisions in support of the prosecution's postulate were as antiquated as his (Porter's) style of oratory. "I never," said Porter "imitated any man, and

NEVER COMMENTED ON ANY ONE'S ORATORY."

"I never," said Porter, "sat at the feet of that Gamaliel as Guiteau did. Whether my manners and morals would have been improved is for others to say. Judging from the disciple who is before you, he [Scoville] would scarcely seem to be an appropriate instructor for youth."

PROCEEDING TO EXPOUND THE LAW

on the subject of malice, reading from the 1880 edition of Archibald's "Criminal Practice," Porter dwelt upon the premeditation of Guiteau. Referring to his lyings-in-wait and to his dogging the footsteps of the President, he said: "Was this worthless vagabond the man to be selected and inspired by God, a cheat, a swindler, a creature of vilest habit. He, then, is a junior in the firm of Jesus Christ & Co. This murderer, tracking his victim at night, at church, at railroad station, everywhere, till the deed is done. But grant this hideous pretension, and allow him the inspiration of Paul, which he impiously quotes, that does not protect, as it

DID NOT PROTECT PAUL FROM STRIPES AND DEATH."

Porter went on to say that, although the President had died, the Government still lived, and his successor was prosecuting his assassin.

"Yes," said Guiteau, "and Arthur employed you under a misapprehension."

"Yes," said Judge Porter, "under a misapprehension that the law was stronger than Guiteau. Guiteau seems to think that he's stronger than the law."

"I do not claim to be stronger than the law, but God Almighty is stronger than the law," said Guiteau, sullenly.

"YOU WILL COME BEFORE GOD ALMIGHTY

presently," said Porter, solemnly. "Until then he would do well to refer but little to Him. He will soon feel what he has never felt before, the Divine pressure in the form of a hangman's noose." The prisoner had sworn on the stand that he was predestined to remove the President. He had forgotten to say that he was also predestined to be hung for it. Speaking again of his interruptions and of the promptings of his family, Porter said he had

A SUPREME CONTEMPT FOR ALL GUITEAUS

—not the respectable ones—but those who sympathized with the assasin.

Porter then took up the authorities cited by the defense, pronouncing them either misreported or bad law from obscure benches. He sneered at the assertion of Scoville that the antiquated arguments of the prosecution could not stand in the light of those of the defense, which purported to be the outgrowth of an enlightened age—an age of Guiteaus—when a hungry politician kills a President from pique. "A politician," continued Porter, "who had such a belief in the gullibility and depravity of mankind that he supposed he was doing men like Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling, the greatest parliamentarian and one of the foremost statesmen of his time, and even President Arthur, a service, for which he would receive a reward. Why, had Gen. Grant, Mr. Conkling, or President Arthur been standing at the door of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad on the morning of the shooting; had they seen the assasin creeping upon his victim, revolver in hand, aiming at his back, an iron hand would have paralyzed the assasin and saved the President."

The audience, carried out of themselves by Porter's eloquence, applauded vigorously, despite the cries of "Order" and "Silence."

EVEN GUITEAU WAS AFFECTED,

but he managed to say: "The Stalwarts are coming to my side every day. You ought to see some of the letters I get. They are all coming to think with me, and so are all decent people."

Porter ran over the decisions of the State courts collected in the St. Louis *Law Journal* introduced yesterday by the defense, and showed that the courts of eighteen States held the view of the prosecution, that the insanity of the assasin must be proven by the preponderance of evidence. The Federal courts unanimously adhered to the same view, while the courts of eight States held feebly that the accused was entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

Judge Porter concluded his masterly argument at 11:40 by reading the now famous letter of President Garfield to Judge Payne, in which he complimented and thanked him for brushing away the network of sophistry with which it has of late years been customary to envelop the plea of insanity when set up in excuse for crimes.

THE COURT'S DECISION.

Judge Cox at 11:45 began the reading of his decision, which begins with a lengthy review of the subject of jurisdiction. He occupied fifty-five minutes in reading that portion touching upon the question of jurisdiction. He reviewed the progress of opinion and cited all important rulings from the early days of the common law in England, and decided against the prayer of the defense. He summed up the question "that jurisdiction is complete in the place where the wound is completed." Consequently this court has full cognizance of the offense.

Judge Cox next took up the question of

THE LEGAL TEST OF INSANITY,

and decided that a knowledge and an appreciation of the difference between right and wrong must be taken as the correct test.

Judge Cox concluded his decision at 12, having consumed an hour and forty minutes, with rapid speaking, upon every material point. His rulings were directly against the prayers of the defense. The only grain of comfort for the prisoner was offered when Judge Cox reached the question of reasonable doubt. Upon this subject he said: "I shall not charge the jury to acquit if they find reasonable doubt as to any one element, but I shall take into consideration and charge them relative to all the elements, and that if, from all the circumstances and evidence, they have reasonable doubt of the commission by defendant of the crime as charged, then they shall acquit."

GUITEAU SATISFIED.

As Judge Cox finished speaking Guiteau called out: "I am perfectly satisfied with that exposition of the law."

After consultation between counsel the court adjourned until Thursday morning, when Davidge will make the opening argument to the jury for the prosecution.

BRILLIANT PARTY.

A Notable Social Gathering at the Executive Mansion in Springfield, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—One of the most notable social events of the season was the party given last night at the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Cullom, which was attended by about a hundred of the best-known society young people of Springfield. Dancing was the principal feature of the evening, and it was participated in with unusual zest and enjoyment. All the appointments were unexceptionable, and the affair was a most delightful one throughout. No more brilliant display of costumes has been made by the ladies of Springfield for years than on this occasion. Mrs. Cullom and the Misses Cullom were assisted in receiving their guests by Mrs. A. B. Meeker, Miss Ackerman, Miss Lewis, Miss Hoyne, and Miss Meeker, all of Chicago. Among those present were Gov. and Mrs. Cullom, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Grant of Leadville, the Hon. H. D. Dement, Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Black, Mrs. Charles Ridgely, Mrs. Jacob Bunn, Mrs. George W. Chatterton, Mrs. P. A. Dorwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Haynie, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Copeland, Mr. and Mrs. La Rue Vredenburgh, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lanphier, Misses Carrie Wickersham, Annie Hannon, Jessie Pond, Kate Webster, Clara Smith, Zeliah Smith of Chicago, Jennie Stuart, Victoria Fisher, Hannah Fisher, Eva Greene, Kate and Mary Lewis, Sallie Bunn, Eloise Griffith, Nina and Jessie Gillett of Elkhart, Mamie McKee, Annie Brown, Nonie Huntington, May Latham of Lincoln, Lulu Fowler, Miss Myers of Chicago, Messrs. Thomas H. Campbell, S. T. Dresser, William Wickersham, T. C. Kimber, Henry Bunn, Frank Fisher, R. N. Dodds, Porte Yates, A. Huntington, G. W. Chatterton Jr., Lewis Miner, C. R. Paul, Thomas Humphreys, Henry Reman, James L. Cook, J. C. Cook, William B. Ridgely, Edward Ridgely, George Meeker of Chicago, Charles H. Lanphier Jr., Harry F. Dorwin, George Williams, W. L. Grimsley, William A. Vincent, R. L. Stuart, E. F. Leonard, Stuart Brown, George A. Bates, John W. Bunn, R. B. Latham Jr. of Lincoln, George T. Fisher.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!

A clever sneak-thief has been going the rounds in the West Division, and has thus far victimized a large number of people. His scheme is to call at a residence where he has learned that the washing is sent out to a laundry, and ask for the washing. Unless well posted, the servants generally believe him to be a representative of the laundry, and give him the linen. The latest complainant is Mrs. Grey, of No. 458 Fulton street. She says that he called there Monday morning and received from the domestic two dozen pieces of linen. Afterward the regular laundryman called, and the trick was discovered. The thief called at the adjoining house, and when asked for his name said it was Dixon. He failed to get anything there. He is described as being about 22 years old, with a ruddy face and light mustache, rather well-dressed, and of good appearance.

A TEMPORARY LUNATIC.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of a sporting-man, created a panic in the office of Drs. Bates and Wallace, at the corner of State and Harrison streets, by flourishing a revolver before their frightened faces. It appears that the unfortunate lady is subject to periodical fits of insanity, and that was the trouble with her yesterday. She was locked up, but subsequently released upon bonds furnished by her husband.

NEW YORK.

Whitelaw Reid Doing His Best to Discover Garfield's "Friend."

The Tribune Editor Conclusively Proves the "Friend" a Liar.

Demonstration that Garfield Never Had the Dispatch in His Hands.

Efforts Making for a Settlement of the Trunk Line War.

An Advance in Sugar Results from the Burning of the Havemeyer Refinery.

Sanguine Letter from the Trainer of Sullivan, the Pugilist.

A Strong Cotton Market—A New Force of Street-Cleaners—Increased Real-Estate Values.

"A FRIEND OF GARFIELD."

HE IS A LIAR ON THE FACE OF THINGS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The *Tribune* of this (Wednesday) morning returns to the correspondent of the *Herald* who recently published the confidential dispatch from Mr. Reid to Gen. Garfield, and says:

We propose to show beyond a possibility of dispute just what he was. We propose to show he lied when he said Gen. Garfield allowed him to copy the dispatch; that he lied when he said Gen. Garfield showed it to him; and that he lied when he said he saw it or heard of it at the White House. These are just the things the man who had stolen such a dispatch would think never could be shown. The dispatch undoubtedly went to Garfield. He might have shown it. He might have left it lying on his table. He is dead,

THANKS TO UNHUNG AND UNCONVICTED GUITEAU,

and can tell no lies. Now just see where the liar and the thief who has so shamefully imposed upon the *Herald* reckoned without his host. Read first his exact words: "But I had opportunity to know that whenever he was thus upon the point of providing a solution of the trouble by an acceptable compromise, the pressure came at once upon him against such a wise course, and this pressure was always from Blaine's friends. To give one significant instance. The President showed one day, and allowed me to copy, a dispatch which he received from New York in the following words." The reader will remember the dispatch was not addressed to Garfield, but to a friend, who was asked to lay the points of it before him. Now

READ WHAT THAT FRIEND SAYS:

NO. 506 EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7, 1882.—I write in haste to let you know that your dispatch to me must have been stolen from the wires. I have it here under lock and key. Nobody has ever seen it but myself, not even Garfield. I took it over to him, and read it to him. He never saw it, except in my hands—never touched it with his. It has been under lock and key ever since. You may proceed on this with absolute confidence. It was either stolen from your own copy in New York, or stolen from the wires. I repeat that no human being except myself has ever seen it after it left the telegraph office in Washington. I read it to Garfield, and you remember what he at once said about withdrawing Robertson's nomination: "They may take him out of that Senate head first or feet first—I will never withdraw him." I have only a minute to catch this mail. Yours faithfully,

JOHN HAY.

TO THAT STATEMENT

no words need be added. He thought it would surely be left with Garfield, and that, therefore, he could safely say a dead man showed it to him, and allowed him to copy it. But liars sometimes need something more than long memories. We need not ask the public what they should think of an attack on Garfield's memory and his friends based on a performance like this. Neither have we the slightest disposition to apologize for or explain the dispatch itself. It is not given with accuracy, and there are some words interpolated, as the original copy in our hands and the telegraphic copy in Col. Hay's hands show; but it is near enough and well enough. What we may ask is whether Mr. Bennett, whose efforts to make his paper just and gentlemanly have often attracted praise, does not now consider it his duty to surrender to the public the name of the person who has thus betrayed his confidence and used his paper to deceive the public for the purpose of misrepresenting and belittling the martyr President.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

EFFORTS AT A SETTLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Sanguine hopes were expressed in business circles today that the trunk-line freight war would soon be brought to a satisfactory termination. It was reported on very good authority that several active and influential men having financial interests had undertaken the task of bringing about a settlement of the difficulties between the railroad companies. The long and bitter contest, it is claimed, has had a very mischievous effect on business in "the street" in depressing and unsettling the values of stocks. Local financiers have frequently expressed the hope that the railroad fight would come to an end. After waiting patiently for a long time they at last resolved to exert what influence they might have with the great corporations in favor of an immediate settlement of some kind. It is thought that

THE MANAGERS OF THE RAILROADS

interested will not be disposed to ignore the wishes of a class of men whose influence is all-powerful in the markets of the world. At the same time, as an old railroad man remarked, this appeal of the business-men affords all of the companies an opportunity to come forward and participate in a general reconciliation, without sacrificing in any degree the self-asserted independence.

"I should not be surprised to hear at any moment that an adjustment of the tariff rates had been agreed upon," said a gentleman connected with the freight department of the Erie Railway. "I have heard of the movement on the part of certain business-men, and presume that some of them have seen President Jewett, as well as Messrs. Vanderbilt and Roberts. Of course the railroad companies have got to pay some attention to the wishes of the men who aid in

MANIPULATING THE MONEY MARKET.

Every corporation desires to have its stock and bonds stand well and sell well on the market. I think that this move will have the effect of hastening the reference of the whole matter to a Board of Arbitration."

At the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad nothing was known of the intercession of business-men. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company stood ready to join in any steps for a fair and permanent adjustment of the freight tariff, "and, by the way," said one of the Pennsylvania officers, "I think that the passenger rates will be adjusted."

A New York Central Railroad Passenger Agent, when approached on the subject of the reopening of the passenger-rate war, said emphatically that he did not believe anything would be done about the passenger rates until after the freight troubles were settled. "We want to dispose of one thing at a time," said he, "and as soon as the freight tariff is fixed up satisfactorily, I presume

MR. VANDERBILT WILL STIR UP THE OTHER ROADS

on the passenger business. I do not expect to see any change in the present passenger fares before the 1st of June. During the past few days extremely low rates have been made on heavy freight shipped from this city to points west of Chicago. In this business it is reported that all the trunk lines have engaged." A dispatch from Chicago states that Eastern agents in New York have contracted for business from Chicago to Kansas City on a basis of eight cents per hundred pounds, the regular rate being 88 cents. No corroboration of that statement could be obtained from the railroad officers in this city, however.

THE "DAILY AMERICAN EXCHANGE,"

in its leading editorial tomorrow on the trouble among the trunk lines will say:

The tables appear to have been turned in the little game of fixing the responsibility for the continuance of the trunk-line contest over rates, and this time the facts certainly put the New York trunk lines in the position of being willing to accede to any reasonable method for settling the questions at issue, and the Southern trunk lines in the position of being hostile to any basis of settlement that does not leave them free to kick in the traces if they should wish to do so. Regarding the attempts that have been made within the last two weeks to adjust the differences of the trunk-line railroads, the following facts have been obtained by us directly from an official source: First, the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt consented to submit the whole matter to the arbitration of Mr. Charles Francis Adams Jr., or any other person in whom

THE GENERAL PUBLIC WOULD HAVE CONFIDENCE,

and that the proposition was rejected by the Pennsylvania Railroad is already known. But several other different propositions of arbitration were assented to by both President Vanderbilt and President Jewett, of the Erie, and rejected by President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania. One proposition named ex-Secretaries-of-State Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, and James G. Blaine as the arbitrators, and it was declined by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was proposed that the Presidents of the Boards of Trades of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore should name each one arbitrator, and the offer was rejected by President Roberts. Other propositions allowed the decision of the disputed points to be made by (1) the Presidents of the Chicago & Alton, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies, all of whose lines lay west of Chicago, and all of whom

WERE LIKELY TO BE UNPREJUDICED

by either the abolition or the maintenance of the principle of differential rates; or (2) the President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, Mr. David Dows, and Mr. Daniel R. Lindley, the two gentlemen last mentioned being merchants whose business included branch houses in Chicago and Baltimore, as well as their main establishments in New York; or, finally, it was suggested that Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Roberts both stand aloof from the negotiations, and that an agreement of settlement, to be binding for five years, be drawn up by Vice-President James H. Rutter, of the New York Central, and Vice-President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, any plan agreed upon by these two last named gentlemen to be ratified by the Presidents of the trunk lines. Each and every one of the foregoing propositions was assented to by Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Jewett. Each and every one stipulated that the decision of the arbitrators should be

ACCEPTED AS FINAL BY ALL PARTIES

to the arbitration. Each and every one was rejected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and rejected because it provided for the acceptance of the arbitrators' decision as final. That company declared its willingness to submit its case to three gentlemen to be selected by Commissioner Albert Fink. It stated that their decision would have an influence on its ultimate decision, but the right was distinctly insisted upon to reject the decision, and thereby to reduce the arbitration in its net results to a solemn farce. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, we are informed, preferred to give no definit answer to the several propositions until after learning what position would be taken by the Pennsylvania Railroad. There can be only one kind of comment on the facts related above. They free the New York trunk lines from all responsibility for the prolongation of the disastrous war of rates, and place that responsibility upon the shoulders of the trunk lines of our competing seaboard cities.

SUGAR.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The stoppage of work in the Havemeyer & Elder sugar-refinery in Brooklyn and the destruction of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of sugar has sent hard or white sugar up from a quarter to three-eighths of a cent a pound, which, to one unacquainted with the business, seems to be a small affair, but in reality makes a difference of many thousands of dollars in the value of sugar bought and sold in the New York market every day. It was rumored in Wall street yesterday that the price of sugar would rise rapidly on account of the stoppage of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery, not only because it turned out more sugar than any refinery in the world—the average product amounting to

4,000 BARRELS A DAY—

but because the firm had been selling sugar for a long time at a loss, or at a margin of profit so small that other refineries found it hard to compete with them. A leading Wall street sugar merchant said today that the rise in sugar had no other meaning than that the Havemeyers output of sugar would not be an element in the market calculations for the next few months. The rumors that the Havemeyers had been selling sugar at a loss, and keeping down prices in that way, he pronounced wholly unfounded. The value of the sugar refined by the Havemeyers was close upon $100,000 a day, and of course their stoppage would affect prices. Soft sugars

WOULD PROBABLY SHOW BUT LITTLE CHANGE

if any, as the Havemeyers would still continue to manufacture brown sugars in their other buildings. Among sugar dealers and refiners it was thought that the Havemeyer & Elder refinery would be at work again within six months. In the meantime the other refiners will run their establishments night and day, or until such time as the price falls to its ordinary level. Of course the speculators will take advantage of the situation and endeavor to put the prices up, but the product of other refineries will no doubt have the effect to equalize the market after a short time.

COTTON.

A STRONG MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The cotton market today opened strong at an advance of eight to ten points over last night's closing, the spring and summer months showing most actively under free covering by the shorts. After the call prices receded two to three points, but the market remained very steady, with more buyers than sellers. Orders from the South to buy were again quite noticeable today, and some large lots of March, April, and May cotton were taken at the advance. The demand for spot cotton is very light. Spinners are not in the market. Exporters are completely shut out, with New York so much above a party with foreign markets, and any cotton taken by speculators goes right back into store and is carried against future contracts. This is also said of the bulk of the cotton being delivered every day on January contract, the present wide differences between the months affording

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SPECULATORS

to secure a good profit with comparatively little risk. A leading operator remarked today that there was more of this business being done in cotton this season than ever before, and he would not be surprised to see our stock in New York 4,000,000 bales inside of sixty days. It is now nearly 300,000. The same authority also stated that 75 per cent of the stock held in this country today is hedged by sales of future contracts in the New York market. If this is so, the "bulls" are carrying over 1,000,000 bales of actual cotton, and the large "shore" interest which they claim in the market is reduced so much.

STREET-CLEANING.

AN INCREASED FORCE TO BE PUT ON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—There were to be two more new brooms set to work cleaning the streets of New York. The regular annual howl over the bad condition of the thoroughfares has of late been set up, and Commissioner Coleman, like his predecessor, has been given a large share of abuse for incompetency in this particular. Mr. Coleman has just let two contracts for cleaning that portion of the city lying south of Fourteenth street. That portion of this district lying east of Broadway was given to Mr. F. Theodore Walton, the gentleman who was so successful at betting on horse-races in England last summer. He says he can keep the streets in first-class order for $225,000. He will have supervision of the dirtiest portion of the city, embracing the great tenement sections, where filth so rapidly accumulates. The west side of Broadway was let for $125,000. The contracts run for two years.

THE RING.

A LETTER FROM SULLIVAN'S TRAINER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A letter was received in this city today from William Madden, trainer of John L. Sullivan, who is matched to fight Paddy Ryan for the heavy-weight championship. The letter was written at Bay St. Louis, Miss., Jan. 6, and contains a few points of interest to the sporting public. Billy says: "I am busy training Sullivan at this place for his fight with Ryan, which will come off sure one month from tomorrow, Feb. 7. There will be no interference from the authorities, as there is no law against prize-fighting in this State, and I do not think they are liable to make such a law before the fight takes place. If Ryan is as anxious to get into the ring as Sullivan is, why,

EVERYTHING WILL GO OFF VERY SMOOTHLY,

and I think Ryan feels the same as Sullivan, so you can bet all the money you ever saw there will be a fight, and I shouldn't like to be between them when they commence punching. Sullivan now weighs in fighting costume 184 pounds, but on the day of fighting he will weigh about 175 pounds. Sullivan and I feel confident of victory, and it wouldn't worry me at all if everybody else felt just the other way. Let the boys know this much."

ASSESSMENT-ROLLS.

SHOW A LARGE INCREASE IN WEALTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The city assessment-rolls, now open for inspection, show some curious facts in relation to the real estate value of New York. The increase of value for 1882 is nearly $64,000,000 over the previous assessment, and only one ward shows a decrease. This is the Fourth Ward, and the depreciation is occasioned by the property taken for the Brooklyn Bridge. The total assessment for the city is $1,038,288,136. The greatest appreciation of values has been in the upper portion of the city. In the Twelfth and Nineteenth it is over $25,000,000. These increases are the result of the extension of the elevated railroads. The total assessed value of property in the Nineteenth Ward is $177,523,670; in the Twelfth Ward, $97,786,294; Twenty-second Ward, $79,638,515; Twenty-first Ward, $79,506,000. The First Ward is the richest ward south of Fiftieth street, the assessed value being $61,582,540.

A JUDGESHIP.

THE FIGHT FOR ITS POSSESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Mr. Richard O'Gorman is determined to get upon the Superior Court bench if legal action will take him there. He has been declared ousted by the Judges before whom came the question of his claim to the Judgeship to which he was elected last fall, and Mr. Arnoux, who was appointed by the Governor to succeed Judge Speir, given the honor. Today Mr. O'Gorman was notified by the Attorney-General of the State that a writ of quo warranto had been issued so as to enable him to present his claims for the Judgeship. The action will be brought

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE,

so that the question of the age of the late Judge Speir will be thoroughly investigated. It is stated that some of the best legal minds in New York are convinced that Mr. O'Gorman can establish his claims, and obtain the seat that Judge Speir held after being disqualified. Mr. Arnoux, the rival of Mr. O'Gorman, who has been admitted to the contested seat, has given assurance that he will do nothing to obstruct the proceedings, as he is prepared for an immediate presentation of the evidence supporting his claims.

MATRIMONIAL.

MISS IDA ULLMAN AND MR. ISAAC H. COHEN

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Miss Ida Ullman, who in November last recovered in the United States Circuit Court $1,750 damages for breach of promise from young Mr. Henry Meyer, of Richmond, Va., was married on Sunday evening to Mr. Isaac H. Cohen, of this city. Mr. Cohen, to whom the letters of the plaintiff and defendant read at the trial constantly referred as Ike, was a friend of both parties to the suit, and was himself examined as a witness. His testimony related to Miss Ullman's conduct at the Purim ball of last year after her engagement with Mr. Meyer had been broken off. He is 22 years old, and one of Mr. Meyer's letters bade Miss Ullman "take him in hand and make a man of him."

DUST TO DUST.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE REMAINS OF THE HON. E. W. STOUGHTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The judiciary, a large concourse of members of the bar, and many public and private citizens of New York attended the funeral of the Hon. Edwin W. Stoughton, ex-Minister to Russia, at Calvary Church this morning. The pall-bearers were Gen. Grant, Admiral Baldwin, Judge Brady, Alfred Bierstadt, C. A. Seward, John Jacob Astor, A. Leroy, Mr. Musgrave, Secretary of the Navy Hunt, E. M. Dickinson, William M. Evarts, ex-Postmaster General James, Judge Blatchford, and Gen. Cullum. The services of the Protestant Episcopal Church were conducted by the Rev. Drs. Howland, Weston, Walker, and Potter. Among those present were E. D. Morgan, Dorman B. Eaton, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, Roscoe Conkling and Col. Conkling, Gov. Hoffman, Courtlandt Parker, Charles A. Dana, and others. The remains were taken to Windsor, Vt., for interment.

ITEMS.

O'DONOVAN-ROSSA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Speaking of the news from New Orleans today, that the steamship Oxenholme, from Liverpool, had arrived there considerably damaged by fire caused by an explosion of an infernal machine, which, with a number like it, was found secreted in the cargo, O'Donovan-Rossa said that the infernal machine was placed in the steamer by Irishmen in Liverpool with intent to destroy the vessel. And when asked if this scheme of using infernal machines was to be continued, he replied: "It will until England does Ireland justice. This is only one instance. The Doterel was another. I know that the Doterel was blown up by an infernal machine."

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Gen. Hancock presided tonight at the meeting of life members of the National Rifle Association. He advocated more practice in shooting, saying shooting-matches were of national importance as the only school in which the militia could gain any proficiency. He resigned his position as President, stating that his time was needed for official duties. The Secretary's report showed that during the year sixty-one matches had been shot and the value of prizes given $9,372. Gen. E. L. Molineux was chosen President.

SMALL-POX.

Four cases of small-pox were reported today in this city and two cases in Jersey City. All employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be vaccinated.

COLLECTOR ROBERTSON

abolished the office of Superintendent of United States Weighers, created by his predecessor, at a salary of $3,500 a year. An intimation for the abolishment of the office came from Washington.

THE MILK-DEALERS

of New York and vicinity agreed to pay four cents a quart the present month.

THE NEW YORK ELEVATED ROAD.

At the annual meeting of shareholders of the New York Elevated Railroad Company a resolution confirming the modified lease passed by 25,576 votes against 737. The following Directors were unanimously elected: Cyrus W. Field, David Dows, Jay Gould, Russell Sage, John H. Hall, Alfred S. Barnes, George S. Scott, J. H. Lane, Jesse Hoyt, Daniel A. Lindley, Edward M. Field, James D. Smith, and James A. Cowing.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

will be invited to attend the National Agricultural Convention in this city on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of February.

DESTRUCTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

The igniting of a dry Christmas-tree in the residence of William Kurtz caused the destruction of twenty oil-paintings, valued at $10,000.

LORING'S CONGRESS.

Meeting at Washington of the First Agricultural Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—On the 26th of July Dr. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, issued invitations to all the State Agricultural Societies and the various agricultural colleges throughout the country requesting that delegates be sent to attend a series of conventions in the interest of the agricultural classes generally, embracing the breeding, feeding, and sale of cereal crops, grape-culture, the manufacture of wines, and the management of agricultural colleges, agricultural societies, and the educational agricultural institutions of the country. In response to that invitation

THE FIRST OF THE SERIES OF CONVENTIONS

was held today at the department. There were delegates present from Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Vermont, Wisconsin, Tennessee, and the Indian Territory. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Loring, who, after explaining the objects of the gathering, delivered an address of welcome, which was remarkable for its forcible and eloquent references to the growth and importance of the vast

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS

of the country. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed, and it was determined that each branch of the work should be represented by a Chairman selected from among the delegates. Dr. Loring then addressed the convention at some length. He took occasion to congratulate the farmers of the country upon the many evidences of prosperity in connection with their varied vocations, and expressed the opinion that the agricultural classes were becoming

MORE STUDIOUS AND THOUGHTFUL

in the preparation and prosecution of their business. Agricultural societies, in his opinion, were just as important to the agricultural educational system of the country in a practical way as the colleges were themselves in a scientific way. He desired that both the practical and scientific in agriculture should go hand in hand, referred to the value of scientific investigation, and expressed the hope that all measures should be undertaken on the part of the farmers and the men who make a study of agriculture to increase the cereal crops, improve the stock, and generally place the agricultural interests of America at the head of all nations. So far as he was personally concerned, Dr. Loring said

THE DEPARTMENT WOULD FURNISH EVERY ASSISTANCE

in its power to enhance and increase the value and importance of the farming interests, and assured the delegates that this would be the rule so long as he controlled its affairs.

Upon motion Commissioner Loring was elected to preside over the first regular convention, and the question of the day being agricultural education, Mr. George N. Cook, of New Jersey, read an interesting paper on the subject, giving accounts of experiments, and the results of education in his State as applied to the farmers and their work. Following the reading of the paper,

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION

took place. D. S. Gold of Connecticut, Issac A. Hedges of Nevada, President Fernald of Maine College, H. S. Alvord of New York, the Hon. A. A. Sargent of California, Prof. Roberts of Cornell University, the Hon. D. G. Aiken of South Carolina, Dr. Elsey of Virginia, and Mr. Buchanan, President of Virginia Agricultural College, each speaking to the subject. There was a disposition shown by several of the gentlemen to doubt the utility of agricultural colleges or universities, the point being made that, after acquiring an education at such an institution,

THE AVERAGE FARMER'S SON,

instead of going back to the work of his boyhood, immediately became impressed with the idea that some one of the learned professions offered inducements by far superior to the trudging life of the farmer, and farmers' boys were thus led from the business which would not only make them wealthy, but which presented the feature of absolute independence not offered by any other occupation. The result of the discussion, however, was overwhelmingly in favor of sustaining and encouraging agricultural universities, and Dr. Loring took occasion to say that, within his recollection, the subject had not been so ably discussed.

TOMORROW'S PROCEEDINGS

will include a paper by Prof. S. W. Peabody, Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, upon the same subject.

Yesterday's trains brought many additional delegates, and a very large attendance is expected.

THE FIRE RECORD.

At Denver, Colo., Loss $250,000, Insurance, $115,000.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 10.—Fire this morning destroyed the building owned by Hallock Bros., occupied by Jensen, Bliss & Co.'s hardware store, and Osborne & McCarthy's drug-store. The loss on the building is about $30,000; Jensen, Bliss & Co.'s loss on stock about $40,000; Osborne & McCarthy's loss on stock $30,000. Insurance covers the entire loss. John Townsend was killed by a falling wall. The fire was caused by an explosion in the drug-store.

LATER.—It is now ascertained that the total loss by this morning's fire is a little over $200,000, distributed as follows: Jensen, Bliss & Co., stock of hardware, $85,000, insured for $45,000; Osborn & MacCarthy, stock of drugs, $75,000, insured for $50,000; Hallack Bros., building, $38,000, insured for $20,000. Several other firms lose from $1,000 to $2,000. John Townsend, a tinner, was killed, and J. W. Lester, a carpenter, fatally injured, by falling walls.

At Los Angeles, Loss $100,000, Insurance $60,000.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 10.—A fire broke out in the Esperanza restaurant this morning, spreading to the adjoining buildings, burning the Occidental restaurant, and the stores of Vignoles, Harper, Reynolds & Co., Nagle, and Bobenerths. The saloon of the United Hotel was considerably damaged. The loss is estimated at $100,000 on buildings and stocks. The insurance is about $60,000. It was the largest fire that ever occurred in the city.

At Kahoka, Ia., Loss About $8,000, Insurance $3,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 10.—A fire at Kahoka tonight destroyed one of the grain elevators there, the property of Vandolah & Co. Loss between $8,000 and $9,000; insured for $3,500 on building and contents in the following companies: Firemen's of Dayton, O., $1,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,500; Phenix, of Brooklyn, N. Y., $1,000.

A Small Fire at Lyons, Ia.

CLINTON, Ia., Jan. 10.—Fire occurred at Lyons this forenoon. It broke out in the third story of Schneider's organ factory, and damaged the stock in the dry-rooms and the stock in the lower stories. Goods in the adjacent building were also damaged by flooding and removal. The total loss will probably reach $3,000, and is covered by insurance.

SUICIDAL.

He Could Get No Work.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—On Monday evening an unknown tinner applied for lodgings at a hotel in Carver, and, being denied admission, stepped out to the sidewalk, drew a revolver, and shot into his head, which killed him instantly. The body remained on the sidewalk all night and until a late hour this morning, the citizens not feeling authorized to take any steps during the absence of the Coroner. The unfortunate man had been in town two days soliciting work without success.

An Insane Bohemian.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—Joseph Kolavi, an insane Bohemian, residing at No. 465 Fourteenth street, committed suicide Monday by suspending himself from a tree with a clothes-line. His body was discovered by Officers Spengler and Mahm, who conveyed it to the morgue. Kolavi is the man who attempted suicide last Saturday by cutting his throat. At the time the authorities desired to send Kolavi to the insane asylum, but his friends would not allow this to be done.

A Young Lady Disappointed in Love.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 10.—Emma Brownett, a young lady 17 years of age, living in Essexville, near this city, took strychnine with suicidal intent. A physician found her beyond the reach of medical skill. She died in a few minutes. She obtained the fatal potion from her father's tool-chest, where it had been for twenty years. She was a handsome, attractive young lady, and her rash act is attributed to disappointment in some love affair.

FINANCIAL.

The Pacific National Bank of Boston Has Determined to Resume.

An Assessment of 100 Per Cent Voted by a Large Majority.

Some of the Methods Adopted by President Benyon to Obtain Business.

A Crisis in the Affairs of the Siemens-Anderson Steel Company, of Pittsburg.

Its Property Levied On under an Execution in Favor of a Bank—Other Troubles.

The Pacific National Bank of Boston Will Resume Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The Pacific National Bank today decided to resume business. The old Board of Directors was chosen with the exception of Mr. Benyon, the President, and an assessment of 100 per cent was voted by a majority of over 6,000 shares. It was officially stated that the liabilities are $6,565,892, and the apparent deficit $1,516,133. By the exchange of securities for demand certificates and checks held by other banks and persons the deficiency is reduced by $370,000. The remainder will be met by assessment of 100 per cent upon the stockholders. In addition to this $150,000 has been subscribed by some of the heavier stockholders—an amount which could be retired as soon as collected. One hundred thousand dollars has been placed in the hands of a trustee by Mr. Benyon's family, and the property of other persons who have borrowed from the bank will also be placed in his hands. The report of Bank-Examiner Needham confirms all that has been sent THE TRIBUNE of the criminal methods adopted by President Benyon to swell the business of the bank. He finds that its credit has been loaned in three unusual ways: "First, there have been large rediscounts of paper. The rediscounts on the 31st of January, 1881, at the time of my last examination previous to the suspension, amounted to $416,343.57. At the time of suspension, Nov. 18, 1881, they amounted to $685,589.61—an increase in nine months and a half of $269,246.04. Second, loaning the credit of the bank by the issuing of certificates of deposit. Third, the issuing of checks on its Boston and New York correspondents without receiving an equivalent in bankable funds. The practice undoubtedly grew from a small beginning, but culminated in an enormous aggregate. The process was this: the party most largely in interest would send in a memorandum in the morning of such checks on New York or Boston as might be needed for his day's business. Then checks would be drawn by the Cashier of the Pacific National under the general direction of the President, and, after being regularly entered, would be given to the party in waiting in exchange for his simple memorandum. These checks would frequently amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars, and how it was that the Cashier could pursue this line of illegitimate business for weeks and months, and have no suspicion that there was something wrong, it is impossible for me to determine; but such, he assures me, was the fact. During the entire business hours of the day nothing but an unsigned memorandum represented the hundreds of thousands of dollars which this bank in the morning of each day drew on its correspondents. At the close of business the party receiving this accommodation brought to the bank clearing-house funds to cancel the morning obligations. These New York and Boston funds passed regularly through the clearing-house until Aug. 9, 1881, at which time a check of $10,000 was held back. Up to this time it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for the Directors to discover any illegitimacy in the proceedings. Clearing-house checks were regularly and promptly paid, so that taking the cash at night or in the morning would not necessarily indicate any abnormal condition. Aug. 19 a check of $50,000 was held back, and Sept. 3 one of $25,000. Out of this management, although the bank was in daily peril by its thus loaning its credit and its funds, the bank never realized one single dollar of advantage." The Directors are not, perhaps, entirely excusable, but this much may be said in their defense; that they were in the hands of a most adroit manipulator, who, having succeeded by his specious arguments in allaying well-founded doubts as to the general management of the bank on the part of National officials, found little difficulty in keeping the Directors in profound ignorance of the transactions which ruined the bank. Mr. Weeks' owing to the bank $1,262,500 when it suspended was as great a surprise to the Directors as it was to the public.

The Troubles of the Siemens-Anderson Steel Company of Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—There has been some talk here for several days past in regard to the business difficulties of the Siemens-Anderson Steel Company of Pittsburg and New York. The firm is one of the largest in the country engaged in the steel business, and it has been built up solely by the energy, pluck, and ability of Mr. Robert J. Anderson, its manager. The company built a magnificent new plant recently to manufacture steel direct from the ore by the new Siemens process, and a great deal of money was spent in the construction. A new company was organized, with the following officers: President, Thomas T. Flagler of the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, N. Y.; Treasurer, L. M. Lawson, of Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, New York; Assistant Treasurer, S. A. Cosgrove, Pittsburg, Pa.; Secretary, C. G. Hildreth, New York; Vice-President and General Manager, R. J. Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.; attorneys, Messrs. Arthur, Kuevals & Ranson, New York. This company holds a mortgage on the works for $100,000, on which bonds were issued, many of which were sold. New York capitalists agreed to put a large amount of money into the company, but they did not do so at the time it was expected, and a considerable amount of paper held by Pittsburg banks went to protest. The Pittsburg and New York members of the company asked for an extension, and it was granted. Nine banks here hold the company's paper, and all but the First National bank signed the extension, and that bank was to sign in a day or two. Money to the amount of $500,000 was to be paid on Thursday for immediate wants. Among the creditors is the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank, and it agreed to give the extension on the judgment which it held for $317,000. Mr. Anderson went to New York to arrange the final details, and this afternoon, to the surprise of every one, the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank ordered an execution on its judgment, and the Sheriff made a levy tonight. It is claimed this levy will only affect the personal property of the company. The best authorities here are of the opinion that this is merely a temporary embarrassment, and that in the course of a week the company will be placed on its feet again. Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, of New York, have a judgment for $107,000, which takes precedence of that of the bank.

Failure of a Cincinnati Hatter.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—W. H. Powell, hatter, on Fourth street, has made an assignment to Howard Douglass. Liabilities, $20,000; assets not estimated, but small. The creditors are in the East and London.

A Cincinnati Tailor Lays Down.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—Leopold Loeb, doing business as Loeb & Co., merchant tailor, 105 West Fifth street, made an assignment today to John W. Harper. Bond was fixed at $28,000.

A SNEAK-THIEF CAPTURED.

Mrs. Hattie Howard found a man in one of the rooms of her home, No. 213 Walnut street, yesterday, and, supposing that he was there for no good purpose, screamed for help. The fellow ran out, followed by Mrs. Howard, who got as far as the gate and there fainted. Mr. W. T. Griffin, of No. 115 North Robey street, caught the young man and held him until the arrival of the patrol-wagon from the Lake Street Station. The fellow gave the name of Charles McDonald, and clothing found in his possession was identified by W. P. Morrison, of No. 994 Lake street, Michal Callaghan, of No. 129 South Jefferson street, and Joseph Barron, of No. 215 Lake street. McDonald will be taken before Justice Wallace today.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Delano A. Goddard, editor-in-chief of the *Daily Advertiser*, is lying hopelessly ill of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Goddard's first experience in journalism was in Paynesville, O.

THE NEW TESTAMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Bishop Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany, discourages the use of the revised version of the New Testament for other than marginal purposes.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Wurster's German Comedy Company. Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. "The Mighty Dollar."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin. "Hobbies." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of Blanche De Bar. "Eve, the Saleslady." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.

Monroe street, between Clark and Dearborn. Engagement of Mr. Frank Mordaunt. "Old Shipmates." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Criterion Theatre.

Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Lyceum Theatre.

Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ÆTNA LODGE, NO. 159, A. O. U. W.—Special meeting Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of Bro. D. H. P. Rose. By order of M. W.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1882.

THE Republican caucus in the Iowa Legislature yesterday settled the question of the Senatorships by the nomination of James W. McDill for the short term and James F. Wilson for the long term.

THE snow-storm which visited Chicago yesterday was quite general in its extent. For the Upper Lake region today, cloudy weather and more snow, followed by clearing weather, is predicted.

A FIRM of contractors at Rock Island, Ill., has been awarded the contract for building the new State Capitol of Texas, agreeing to complete the structure within five years, and to accept in payment 3,000,000 acres of State land appropriated for that purpose.

MR. WASHBURN, of Minnesota, has introduced a bill in the House for the repeal of the Preëmption law. He claims that gross frauds are perpetrated under this law, and that the Homestead law answers every purpose for the encouragement of the actual settler.

A NUMBER of interviews with prominent lawyers of Illinois on the subject of criminal-law reform are given elsewhere in our columns this morning. There is an entire unanimity of opinion that the code and practice in criminal cases are sadly in need of reform, with some diversity of views as to the details of the reformation.

THE House took preliminary action on the Utah contest yesterday, referring it to the Committee on Elections. From the debate it was evident that among Republicans as well as Democrats there is a disposition to reject Gov. Campbell's certificate because it assumes to decide, not the question of election, but the question of qualification to serve as a member of the House.

TWO IMPORTANT speeches on the tariff question were delivered in the Senate—one by Mr. Bayard, who advocated the passage of the Morrill bill proposing the creation of a commission for the revision of the tariff; the other by Mr. Beck, who, while agreeing with Bayard as to the pressing necessity for tariff revision, denounced the commission scheme as devised solely in the interest of the protectionists.

THE miners in the anthracite coal region are insisting on an advance in wages, and the operators propose to defeat the movement by restricting mining to three days each week up to the 15th of April. Whichever way the trouble ends, the consumer will probably be the sufferer, but if the price of coal must advance, the people who pay it would rather the miners than the coal-dealers should get the benefit of it.

OUT of fifty chivalrous Virginians who have violated the laws of their State prohibitory of the practice of dueling, and whose names are contained in a bill now pending in the Legislature to remove the disabilities they have incurred thereby—out of the entire number there are but two who have ever shed their blood on the field of honor. One of these got a bullet in his chin, and the other had the tip end of his little finger shot off! All the rest escaped with nothing to show but suspicious-looking holes in their hats and rents in their garments which were probably punctured "after the battle." With such a showing of the effects of "the code," what wonder that there should be advocates of the repeal of a law which imposes penalties and political disabilities for indulgence in so harmless a pastime as Virginia dueling? Still less cause for astonishment that the Amnesty bill promptly passed.

A VERY spicy and readable rejoinder to the recent attack of Ben Hill upon Dr. Felton, the leader of the Georgia Independent Democracy, is given in a dispatch from Atlanta, which we print this morning. Dr. Felton, after devoting considerable attention to the unsavory personal and political record of his assailant, disposes of Senator Hill by saying that "He has lost all influence with his own party, and, being the laughing-stock of his enemies, he is powerless to aid Georgia in any effort he may undertake." It would appear that Senator Hill undersized his opponent when he started out to crush Dr. Felton for no graver offense than that of claiming for every citizen of Georgia, white or black, the right to vote as he pleases, and to have that vote fairly and honestly counted, and of demanding education for every child at the expense of the State and National Governments. It is not the first time Hill has picked out an antagonist far more than a match for him.

THE gallows comes nearer and nearer to the miserable wretch Guiteau. Judge Cox yesterday decided in the matter of jurisdiction that "it is complete in the place where the wound is completed"—in other words, where the act causing death is committed. In defining the legal test of insanity the Court sustained the prayers of the prosecution, and decided that a knowledge and an appreciation of the difference between right and wrong must be taken as the correct one. Upon such a decision as this there can be no question of the prisoner's conviction.

THE collective note which was recently sent by France and England to the Khedive of Egypt, announcing that they had associated themselves together in the determination to ward off all causes, internal and external, or complications that might menace their régime, was written none too soon, as serious trouble has now arisen between the Egyptian Chambers and the European Controllers-General on financial measures. Under the assurance of this note it is likely that the trouble will be speedily suppressed, and that whatever settlement is made will be favorable to the Controllers-General, as they represent the French and English Governments.

THE enemies of ex-Postmaster-General James are setting on foot an investigation as to the number of removals, promotions, and appointments made in the Postal Department since last March, the object being to prejudice Mr. James by showing that he was not a civil-service reformer. It is not likely that anything the Stalwart enemies of the ex-Postmaster-General can do will affect the gratitude the people feel towards the man who exposed the scoundrelly operations of the star-route thieves and made the Postal Department self-sustaining for the first time in nearly half a century, but the animus that actuates them is none the less contemptible.

THE woman-suffragists are counting their chickens before the eggs are hatched. The vote of the Republicans in the Senate defeating the reference of Senator Hoar's motion establishing a standing Committee on Suffrage to the Judiciary Committee settles nothing and establishes nothing. The question remains where it was before, and their assertion that the vote assures the Republican party control of the country for twenty years to come is ridiculous. It does not assure the party twenty minutes of control, nor would it if both Houses of Congress voted to give the ballot-shriekers unlimited suffrage. It will save the advocates of woman-suffrage much disappointment of they do not build any hopes on this vote.

THE first of a series of meetings or conventions contemplated in Commissioner Loring's call for a sort of Pan-Agricultural Council was held in Washington yesterday, Dr. Loring presiding. Numerous delegates, representative of a wide range of agricultural interests, were in attendance from all parts of the country, and it is to be presumed that the movement for the creation of the Department of Agriculture will experience quite a boom in consequence. The subject of discussion at the first day's convocation was "Agricultural Education," and a number of eminent agricultural lights shone forth in the course of the debate. The claim was advanced that agricultural colleges and universities do not in reality do much for agricultural education, as the student upon graduating looks with distaste upon a return to the life of a farmer, and is very apt to give agriculture the go-by and adopt a professional avocation. Nevertheless, the prevailing sentiment of the convention was, as might be expected, in favor of encouraging and supporting agricultural universities.

THE SPEAKERSHIP AND SPOILS.

The case of Mr. Speaker McKeever, *alias* Keifer, promises to become a leading case, so to speak, on the subject of abuses in the appointment of House Committees. Doubtless no Speaker of the National House of Representatives has, for many years, reached the dignity of the gavel of authority without having "traded" more or less in committee assignments. It is part and parcel of the spoils system which is the shame of American politics. "You tickle me and I'll tickle you," insinuatingly remarks the candidate for the Speakership to this and that member of the House. Precisely as the candidate for Congress offers a post-office, or an Inspectorship in the custom-house, or a Deputy-Marshalship for a vote in convention, so the candidate for the Speakership offers this or that place on this or that committee for a vote in caucus, and in the one case as in the other it generally appears, after the contest, that the best "places" were, in each instance, promised to several persons. There is a story of an Irish Aldermanic candidate who offered to each of the electors in his ward a pup of rare blood in exchange for his vote, and who after the election remarked, in excuse of failure to keep his word, that no man could foretell the number of the expected litter, and that "it was a mane man anyway who wouldn't *promise* a friend a purp."

The candidate for the Speakership of the National House of Representatives regards the favorit committeeships as an indefinit number of pups to be "promised" indiscriminately where they will do the most good; and when the litter comes into his possession he keeps as many of his promises as he can and breaks the rest. The result is, that very few members get pups at all, and those who do, with few exceptions, find them of an inferior breed. Of course nobody pities those members who barter off their votes for places on committees and who afterwards fail to get them. "Served them right" is the general verdict. But the effect of the Speakership trades is disastrous to the business of Congress. Nine-tenths of the work of the House of Representatives is done in committee. Now, if the committees are formed to pay the Speaker's debts, rather than with a view to promote their efficiency, the action of the Speaker in so forming them is a direct affront, not only to the able and experienced members who are thus "shelved," but to the country, which has a right to demand that the best men shall have the responsible places.

There is no place in the Government where the spoils system becomes more hideous, more disgusting, than when it appears in the Speaker's chair parceling out the committeeship assignments. What could be more monstrous than the act of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in converting the committeeship assignments at his disposal into a certain sum of patronage to be distributed among those who howled loudest for his election? But those who support the spoils system should not complain. If the spoils theory is good for the appointment of the lowest tide-waiter in the custom-house it is equally good for the appointment of the Collector. And if it is good for the appointment of the Collector it is equally good for the committee assignments. The Congressman who returns from the White House, where he went to beg for the payment of one of his political debts through the appointment of a Postmaster, to find that he has been snubbed by the Speaker—thrust out of a place where he had been able to render good service to make room for the fulfillment of a promise of the successful candidate for Speaker—this man has no right to complain. He is merely treated to a dose of his own medicine. But the people have a right to complain of a system which leads logically to such deplorable results. They have a right to demand that the spoils system, which, beginning at the bottom of the civil service, has worked itself up to the top, poisoning and corrupting the whole body, shall be torn up by the roots and cast out as an unclean thing.

Exactly when trading in committeeships began it is not necessary to inquire. It began a long time ago, and has been continued down to the present time. Mr. Speaker Keifer is charged with having reduced committeeship trading to a science—a science like that of Sam Tilden in conducting campaigns on the school-district system. He is charged with having traveled all over the country in advance of the assembling of Congress with his prospective committeeships in his pockets offering them for votes.

We know nothing of the justice of these charges. We only know that the dissatisfaction with Mr. Keifer's action is so great that there is a serious revolt, accompanied by loud threats to deprive the Speaker of a power which it is alleged has been grossly abused. If the charges against Speaker Keifer are true, they only show that an abuse of long standing has at last culminated in a public disgrace which is the legitimate outcome of all abuses.

The moral of it all is this: The spoils system is odious, disgusting, shameful; and its elimination from all departments of the public administration has become an essential condition to sound government.

One shame follows another in rapid succession. The country has no rest from scandals. The star-route thieves defy the Government, and nobody believes that they will be punished adequately. The assassin of the President defies the Judge and the jury, and impudently asserts that the people sustain him. There has been a little nasty system of peculation going on for years in the Treasury Department, and the Congressional investigators are treated to monumental lying to save the guilty parties from discovery. It is not doubted that the Pension Bureau is the conduit through which large sums of public money reach the pockets of thieves. Thus scandals chase each other like a never-ending panorama, and to the spoils system each and every one of them may be directly traced. It is time to call a halt to rascality, to strike down the rascals, and abolish the system which breeds them and supports them.

SUBSIDY RAIDS.

There are indications that the present Congress proposes to scatter the public money with a lavish hand. The temptation to this policy is found in the large amount of surplus revenues, and it is further encouraged by the extravagant tendency of the country, which is the result of a couple of years' prosperity. Much of the threatened profligacy is due also to the temporary ascendency of the "old crowd," which, under Grant, was always lavish with the people's money. It is notorious that the "old crowd" exercised a considerable influence over the selection of the House committees by reason of the assistance it rendered Keifer in procuring the Speakership, and hence it is not surprising to learn that many of the committees have been made up with special reference to the interests of the subsidy beggars and jobbers.

Mr. John Roach has turned up in Washington a good deal earlier at this session than is his custom, and is said to be fortified with some of the brazen impudence he exhibited in the bribery times of Pacific Mail and Brazilian subsidies. The reason for his new hopes is based on the formation of the new Post-Office Committee in the House, with a Pennsylvanian (Bingham) at its head, which is understood to be especially well-disposed to the shipbuilding interests. At all events, it is reported that the old Ellis subsidy bill is to be revived, with a better prospect for success than it has had these many years. This bill provides for a subsidy of $5,000,000 a year during the ensuing ten years to be distributed among ocean vessels that shall be built, owned, officered, and manned by Americans, and sailed between various American ports. The arrangement for dividing the proposed subsidy is intended to secure the support of the Congressmen from as many sections as possible. The North Atlantic ports are to have $2,125,000 a year, the South Atlantic ports the same amount, and the Pacific Coast $750,000. In all, it is proposed to vote away $50,000,000 of the public moneys for the benefit of the shipbuilders.

The pretext for giving away this enormous sum of money is the carrying of the foreign mails. Its hollowness is briefly and completely exposed by the simple statement that the mails are now carried with great dispatch at a cost to the people of two cents a letter. Under the system of international postage which prevails any person in this country can send a letter to any other country for five cents. The charge for the domestic postage is three cents, and this leaves two cents as the compensation for the ocean transportation. There is no complaint anywhere of insufficient facilities for carrying the foreign mails, and it is simply deceit to pretend that there is any need to donate anybody $50,000,000 in lump for doing the work.

It is further pretended, however, that the donation of $50,000,000, distributed as proposed, would encourage and develop a foreign trade. This is as false as the pretense that the money will be used for the payment of postage. American trade with foreign countries can only be increased by an increased sale of American products abroad. As far as the agricultural products of this country are concerned, they are now sold abroad to an extent equal to the necessities and demands of the foreign consumers. There is no lack of vessels to carry at fair prices all the grain and meats which are required in Europe. When the price of American breadstuffs and produce is low enough to make them more desirable than those of other agricultural countries they are sold without effort, and no gratuity to shipping interests is necessary to assure their transportation. But it will not be possible for any number of ships, though built, owned, officered, and manned by Americans, to increase the foreign sale of American manufactured goods, for the simple reason that American goods cannot be laid down in foreign ports except at a premium of from 30 to 40 per cent over the cost of similar goods manufactured in other countries. This excess of cost must continue perforce so long as the American manufacturers are enabled to charge from 30 to 40 per cent more for their goods, by means of a protective tariff, than the same class of goods bring when supplied by competing manufacturers in other countries. No Government gratuity, no matter how large it may be, nor what form it may take, can change the law of competition, and Mr. John Roach might build ships from now till doomsday on subsidy money, at a cost of 33 per cent more than would be necessary if he could obtain materials as cheaply as they are furnished English builders, without enlarging the sale of American goods in foreign countries so long as those goods shall continue to be one-third higher in price than competing goods.

The tax on imports as arranged at present amounts in effect to a tax on exports. It enables the American manufacturer to charge home consumers say 40 per cent more for his goods than the English, French, Belgian, or German manufacturer charges. There is necessarily this difference in the price of goods when laid down in a common market—say Mexico, Brazil, or Cuba. The American goods cannot be sold in the foreign market at the artificial American scale of prices, and must be sold at a loss on the English scale of prices. No foreign trade can possibly be built up under these conditions by any device of legislation or any amount of gratuity to ships.

It is the surplus revenue which attracts and encourages the subsidy-hunters. The shipbuilders want some of it. The other contractors demand a share. The lobbyists are hungry. It is said that the River and Harbor bill this year is likely to amount to $25,000,000, which simply means that so much money is likely to be distributed among the contractors of various sections of the country. The Mississippi improvement jobbers will want about $50,000,000 more. New railroad and canal projects may be expected to knock at the doors of Congress. There will be a very flood of subsidy demands, and the only safety will be in the absolute exclusion of every proposition of that kind, whatever its pretense may be.

THE WHISKY TAX FOR FREE SCHOOL FUNDS.

Senator Logan has introduced into the Senate a bill "to appropriate and expend the entire revenue derived from the internal taxes on the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits for the education of all children living in the United States." This expresses sufficiently the general purpose of the project. The details are properly subject to discussion, and ought to be fixed only after mature deliberation. We should say that Senator Logan's bill is at fault in proposing the distribution of the National fund on the basis of relative illiteracy as shown by the Federal census. Such a distribution would be productive of an inequality of taxation and benefits which might create objections and prejudice against the measure. To speak in general terms, the North would pay the bulk of the taxes on that test and the South receive the bulk of the benefits. Were these conditions reversed as to sections, there would still be a sentiment of antagonism to such a system of distribution. It must be kept in mind that the purpose of the proposed measure is not merely to assure universal free schooling, but also to relieve the property interests of the direct taxation whereby the schools are now supported. If the scheme were to result in favoring certain sections of the country where common schools have not heretofore been supported, and relieving but comparatively little the sections which have been maintaining schools for themselves, the distribution of benefits would be unfair. It may be assumed that, taking the whole country by States, the same amount of whisky in proportion to a certain population is consumed everywhere. Prohibition does not prohibit, and men will drink in the North and in the South, in the rural districts as well as the urban communities. The proper basis of distribution is the ratio of population, whereby the different sections will probably receive shares in full proportion to the amount of taxes they pay. The system will soon blot out all question of illiteracy.

Care must also be exercised that this National educational fund be protected from misapplication. The share allotted to each State and Territory should be subject to certain conditions, and a commission of the National Government should be intrusted with the enforcement of these condition. The money from the National fund should be employed to sustain the work of teaching; the local communities should be required to furnish the school-houses. It will not be wise to release State Governments from all sense of responsibility. The theory must be that the National Government will help those who help themselves. The States should receive from the National fund in proportion to the facilities they furnish for giving instruction. There should be a further guarantee of absolute freedom from all discrimination on account of sect, race, or condition, and all necessary safeguards against any diversion of the moneys to any other than common-school education. The natural desire of every State and every community to possess its full share of the fund, to enjoy the full benefit of the system, and to escape as much of the local and direct taxation as possible, will render the enforcement of these and other desirable conditions exceedingly easy.

The revenue derived from the tax on spirits in 1880 amounted to $60,000,000. This revenue may always be relied upon to equal $1.25 per capita, which for Illinois would now be $4,000,000 per annum. The sum will probably be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the common schools of the rural districts when the school-houses are provided by the communities. The employment of the money thus obtained will not merely release the farmers and house-owners of a heavy burden, but will head off the growing movement for the repeal of the whisky tax, which is prompted by base and selfish motives. Such use of the money will also abate the evil of a surplus revenue, which is a constant temptation to public extravagance and a bait to the jobbers and the subsidy-hunters. There is no point from which the proposition can be viewed which does not shed a favorable light upon it. It is a plan for converting the curse of drink into the blessing of education, for there is no way to escape from the former, and the latter will contribute to a purer and more elevated citizenship, which in time may be trusted to work out the salvation of the American Republic.

There is reason to believe that Senator Logan's proposition will be received with great favor by the Senate, which last winter passed the late Senator Burnside's bill appropriating the proceeds from the fees of the Patent-Office and the sale of public lands to educational purposes, and thereby recognized the constitutionality and advisability of aiding general education by National effort. Senator Logan's proposition is infinitly more comprehensive, practical, and efficient, and the Republican majority in Congress will do well to adopt the measure as its own.

THE alleged attempt to destroy by an incendiary fire account-books and vouchers on file in the Warden's office of the County Hospital may not be sufficiently supported by evidence; but it again illustrates the danger of introducing ward politics into an institution of that kind. A political hospital from the nature of the case cannot be what a hospital ought to be. The new Warden, Mr. Joseph Dixon, ought to make himself familiar with this lesson. The Civil-Service Reform League cannot do a better work than by showing up the methods of the old management. No prophet was needed to foretell when the employés of the hospital were led to the primaries and voted in a body in 1880 by the old Warden that his tenure of office would be short and his retirement to private life generally unregretted. One of the most fortunate consequences of the admission of the Women's Training School for Nurses to the hospital is that the number of male employés available for political "work" will henceforth be materially reduced.

A COMMITTEE has been selected from among the clerks of the Postal Department to examine and schedule the bids received on star-route contracts, and the awards are to be made before the 4th of March. Meanwhile the Boone combination, which through rotten sureties (now under arrest) controlled so many of the routes, has put in its bids again, and there is no law to prevent awarding the contracts to these ringsters, though it is known that their present contracts are worthless. As the Postmaster-General confesses that he is ignorant of the star-route rascalities, would it not be well for Congress to come to the rescue of the Treasury and save two or three millions of stealings per annum by passing a law that the bids of perjured rascals shall not be considered at all? If the head of the department continues to remain in his present dense ignorance, the entire appropriations of the service may be carried off before his eyes by the gangs who were living in clover until his predecessor exposed their rascalities.

THE complaints that have been made concerning the management of the State's-Attorney's office have attracted some attention. If they shall induce the State's-Attorney in all his public conduct to avoid even the appearance of evil they may serve a useful purpose. We feel that it is due to Mr. Mills to say that the accusations as yet are confined to those made by his political opponents. Even Gen. Stiles, whose candor and integrity in this matter nobody questions, has simply reiterated since the election what he said before it. Mr. Mills explains the striking from the docket with leave to reinstate of the indictments against the jury-fixers, Gribler and Patten, by saying that both have already served several months in jail; that Gribler has abandoned the bar, if he ever was a member of it; and that Patten has removed from the city. They have forever retired from the business of jury-fixing in this State. The answer to this explanation is, that Gribler and Patten were believed to be the instruments of persons of more consequence who employed them, and it was highly desirable that the people should be put in possession of the bottom facts in the cases. As to the adjournment of the grand jury for one week, that is a not unusual practice; and there is no evidence connecting Mike McDonald, or any other gambler, with the fact. McDonald is on the bonds of many persons under indictment, and his visits to the County-Building ought not to excite comment. He has a legitimate interest in knowing how cases in which he is interested are going. Mr. Mills has a remarkable hold upon the affections of the people of this county, and they are not going to listen to accusations against him not supported by evidence.

IN a very able paper devoted to the subject of reform of the civil and criminal procedure, delivered before the Illinois State Bar Association, Mr. C. C. Bonney, of Chicago, said:

> It is not long since that a learned Judge declared that nearly all reforms in judicial procedure have been secured, not by the efforts of the legal profession, but in spite of the general opposition of that body. If this statement were ever true, the lawyers of Illinois should demonstrate by their action on the subject of law reform that it is not applicable to them. Let every one urge his own views with commendable zeal, but with a sincere willingness that if better plans can be found they shall be adopted. With such a spirit, progress will be sure; and will finally result in a greatly improved method of judicial procedure.
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> Let us beware of an excessive veneration of the past. It dulls the judgment; it binds the hands; it tolerates an evil, because it is old; it rejects a good, because it is new. The highest tribute we can pay to the pioneer is to develop and improve his work. This is especially true in jurisprudence, for the work of the bench and the bar is to deal with the practical questions of the time as they arise. No generation can to any great extent anticipate and perform the work of the next. Each must do its own. Let us therefore devote our best efforts to the removal of evils in the administration of justice, now almost universally acknowledged. Let us elevate the legal profession in the public confidence and esteem by advancing it to the front as the most zealous and faithful champion of law reform.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, Dec. 26, states that a prohibited Russian paper professes to have received information of an agreement, signed at St. Petersburg, between Austria and Russia, to arrange affairs for the present in the Balkans. The agreement, hereafter to be reduced to a treaty, contains twelve articles, in which it is stipulated that Bosnia and Herzegovina shall belong permanently to Austria; that the Governments of Servia and Montenegro shall be strengthened by Austria against their subjects; that the navigation of the Danube shall be regulated in the interest of the riparian States; that Roumania be independent, but advised to suppress revolutionists; that if the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia take place, it must be effected without commotion; that the Porte must grant autonomy to Albania; that no Power but Russia and Austria be allowed to enter the Balkans; that in the event of serious complications in Constantinople the two Powers take joint precautions; that Egypt shall continue to be protected by the Great Powers; and that Germany be asked to adhere to this protocol. If that agreement has been signed, it involves a revival of the Triple Alliance for the settlement of the Balkans.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* asks:

> Is a tithe war again to be waged in England? This question must have arisen in the mind of the newspaper-reader more than once in the course of the year. One month the farmers of Kent cry out in their indignation against the payment of the extraordinary charge on hops; another month brings a description of a scene over the collection of tithes at Plumpton, in Cumberland; and twice, at least, in 1881, the agriculturists of Berkshire have offered an angry protest against the enforcement of a tithe-payment from a farm at Hurst. Nine beasts were seized on this farm a few days ago for an arrear of £56, and the animals were afterwards put up for auction. After many fierce threats from the farmers present over the conduct of the auctioneer, the cattle were purchased by the owner for the amount due, and the money was paid. Directly this was done he made a demand on the auctioneer for the cost of the food which had been supplied to the animals since the time of the seizure, but his demand was met with persistent refusal. The tenant is to bring an action in the County Court against the employers of the auctioneer.

AT last, Mr. Oscar Wilde, the milliner poet, has reached the acme of fashionable celebrity and had his costume described. The Jenkins who announces his toilet assures us that among other articles of apparel he wore a shirt and slippers, which will probably be sufficient warrant for all esthetic young gentlemen to appear in a shirt and slippers as they contemplate a lily or hold up a dado. In the matter of wearing a shirt, it does not appear that this utter and soulful creature differs from the great unesthetic mass, but how his intense followers can navigate the streets in slippers in this weather is not so clear. Doting on the Middle Ages in slippers at this season must be uncongenial work. But, in the language of this all too soulful dado worshiper, "why look further for the secret of life, when the secret of life is art?"

LONDONERS have an increased pride in St. Paul's now that it has a new bell which is pronounced to be one of the largest and finest ever cast in the world. It is 9 feet 6¾ inches in diameter, 9 feet in hight, and its thickness at the bow 8¾ inches. The mass of metal of which it consists and which is not less than 17½ tons in weight is said to be without a flaw or imperfection of any kind. The perfection of the bell is in its purity, volume, and correctness of note (E flat). It is not nearly as large as the immense Russian bells, some of which in Moscow weigh 200 tons, but it is reported to be finer than any of them in tone and volume. The St. Paul's bell was cast by the Taylors of Loughbridge, whose family for four generations have been bell-founders.

AN English paper says: "Those who delight in finding the engineer hoisted with his own petard will be interested to find a modern instance of like import. A party of burglars broke into a grocer's shop in Roman road, London, and carried off what they thought to be twenty-one half-chests of tea. In point of fact all the packages they purloined were mere 'dummies,' full only of sawdust. They were observed by a Constable, and beguiled him by stating that they were employed by the proprietor, and were working early to get forward with Christmas work. The policeman walked on and left them, and the robbers decamped with their booty, the nature of which they would no doubt be somewhat surprised to learn."

THAT one million dollars appropriation for experimenting with the Mississippi River channel having been exhausted in getting ready to experiment, Mr. Eads telegraphs from Mexico that he will soon be in Washington. Mr. Eads and his commission are already prepared to report progress and ask an additional appropriation of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. And yet Peoria goes on paying more revenue than any other district in the Union, and cannot even get a half-million dollar public building. Yet Peoria public men indorse Eads and his com mission. That is unaccountable.

IT is fortunate that Mr. Oscar Wilde arrived here when he did, for we are now threatened with a visitation from another noodle who is much more utterly utter than the advocate of the dado now in New York. The new calamity is a Marquis de Lenville, who laces, pads, and poses, and wears a romantic Byron lock, and a beard that trails esthetically in all directions. Instead of being soulful and abstract, like Wilde, he is said to be beefy and cheeky. As long as we have to endure these cranks, let us have a full-fledged one.

THERE will be no blood shed by Blackburn or Burbridge. This whole matter was fought over when Gen. John M. Palmer was in command of the Department of Kentucky. The man who would have done the killing is now a non-combatant, Green Clay Smith, a Baptist minister. Smith, when a General, was in favor of killing, but Palmer wouldn't let him. Evidently, if the truth comes out, Palmer will wish somebody had been killed.

BEGINNING with the new year the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* "declares itself, as heretofore, unalterably wedded to the principles and prospects of the Democratic party." Whereupon the Peoria *Democrat*, soft-shell, proceeds to read the *Herald* out of the party. It won't do, Col. Dowdall. The Quincy *Herald* is Stalwart Democratic, and believes today that "Guiteau is a better man" than was Garfield.

THAT stanch old Bourbon city, Peoria, has just passed into the hands of Republicans. Ex-Sheriff Hitchcock, remembered for his persistent following and arrest of Rand the butcher, has been made Mayor, and with the aid of Reynolds and his temperance people has struck terror in the Bourbon camp. Peoria wants a $500,000 Government building. It will do her good to play Republican awhile.

THE process of disintegrating the Illinois National Guard goes on steadily in the rural districts. In most companies the dissolution is looked upon with pleasure, but instances are reported where company commanders will resist the order to disband and will retain their equipments.

CAPT. T. W. S. KIDD, editor of the Springfield *Daily Monitor*, a soft-shell Democratic paper, advises Robert T. Lincoln to come home and keep quiet till 1883. If War Democrats could control a National Republican Convention, Mr. Lincoln would be almost certain of a nomination.

THE Prohibitionists of Kansas, reënforced by the Prohibitionists of Nebraska, are seeking with might and main to induce the Legislature of the latter State to change their present practical high-license system in favor of impractical coercive teetotalism.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"Mr. Felton seems to be boxing with hard gloves."—*Ben. Hill.*

"It's a cold day when the frozen truth gets left."—*Whitelaw Reid.*

A London paper says that the number of tourists to America this year will be greater than ever before. Probably they are coming over to get a look at Dr. Bliss's bill.

"I see there is serious trouble in Germany. Probable the Emperor now recalls the force of that song I can play so well on the piano: 'You Will Miss Me When I'm Gone.'"—*Carl Schurz.*

It is now understood that a compromise has been effected with Dr. Bliss whereby he will take the United States in part payment for his bill and let the people work out the balance on five years' time.

Jay Gould has a pew in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, New York, to which Dr. Newman has been called. It is generally understood that all reference to the camel and needle's eye story is omitted in this church.

"So the pedigree of the grandfather of Maud S. is to be investigated, is it? I never did have much faith in these little upstarts that come from nobody knows where. Everybody knows who my folks were."—*Goldsmith Maid.*

A Vienna newspaper has been suppressed because it called the Emperor William's recent manifesto a *coup d'etat*. If this editor had adopted the American plan of expressing the same idea, and said that the old man had evidently cold-decked the boys, there would have been no trouble. There is nothing like using diplomatic language.

The distant city's glaring lights
  Loomed up before his boyish eyes—
As from his village home he went—
  Like golden hints of Paradise.

He filled his purse with treasured gold,
  He gained the doubtful praise of men;
Then, pausing from his toil, he turned
  His eyes upon his home again.

He saw what he had sacrificed;
  He wept to think of lost delights,
And o'er the city's glare he saw
  The beauty of the village lights.

—*Young Man Who Was Bunkoed.*

Once on a time there lived in the green woods three pretty gray squirrels—Papa and Mamma squirrel, and a little one we will call Bunny.

They lived in a hole in the trunk of a large tree. Papa squirrel had a Good Time all day racing through the woods, but Mamma stayed at home with Bunny, because she loved him very dearly, and they were very happy. Pretty red flowers grew in the long grass, the big yellow butterflies came to see them, and the birds sang in the trees.

One day Papa and Mamma told Bunny that he must stay at home while they took a Walk. So they kissed him tenderly and put plenty of acorns in the nest for him to eat. "Good-by, my darling," said Mamma. "Over the river," responded Bunny, smiling, and throwing kisses to them.

"Isn't he cute, dear?" said Mamma to Papa. "You bet he is," replied Papa; "he is the Boss Little Squirrel in this piece of timber."

Now, when his Papa and Mamma had gone away and Bunny had eaten all the acorns he began to feel lonesome. "I will take a Walk myself," said the little fellow, and he climbed out of the nice warm nest and ran to the top of the tree.

Naughty little Bunny!

"This is a Great Scheme," he said to himself. "I will jump to the next tree."

But he was not strong enough to jump so far, and fell on the ground, knocking the Wind out of himself.

While he was lying there, waiting for some Fresh Air to get inside of him, little Lucy and Willie came along. They saw Bunny, and Lucy put him in her apron and carried him home, where he had a soft bed of hay in a basket. He grew to love the children very much. He eat on Lucy's shoulder, and hid nuts in her hair. He went to sleep in her lap or her pocket. He followed her just like a little gray kitten.

Bunny hid behind the pillows of the bed, and pulled Willie's Curly Golden Hair while he was asleep. O, he was a cunning little fellow, and very dearly the children loved him.

But he ate too many Nice Things, and fell sick. One day while he was lying on Lucy's lap he turned over and died before she could call her Mamma.

Colic landed him.

Lucy and Willie felt very sorry when they saw that Bunny was dead. Great tears fell from their blue eyes and ran down their rosy cheeks.

Willie dug a Grave in the garden under a rose-bush. There poor Bunny lies, where the roses bloom and the birds sing all day.

I have seen Men who did not know any more than this little squirrel, children. A great many Men try to jump too Far, and fall on the Hard Ground. My friend Gen. Grant could give you a pointer on this.—*From "Instructive Tales for the Little Folks," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

Mr. Delano A. Goddard, editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, is seriously ill with pneumonia.

The Russian court officials are in quest of fifteen snow-white horses of the same size and build, to be used in the procession at the coronation of the Czar.

The minister who opened the Supreme Court at Auburn, Me., with prayer the other day closed his petition with the words: "And at last may we become dwellers of that better land where there are no lawyers, no Judges, and no courts. Amen." This seems to be a little rough on the legal fraternity.

Mr. Cameron, the new Governor of Virginia, is, haply, a married man, and so, for the first time in twelve years, a lady will preside at the Executive Mansion.

The grandson of Horace Binney occupies the same room at Harvard College which his illustrious ancestor lived in seventy years ago, and many of the old books and pictures are back in their places after an absence of three score years and ten.

Deacon George W. Chapman, of Boston, recently in passing a candy store which the Sheriff was selling out stepped in and bought the entire stock; and then followed a revelry in sweets among the thousand children in the Tremont Temple Sunday-school, of which for years he has been Superintendent.

Mr. George Peaslee, of Fox Point, Newington, is, says the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle*, now 50 years of age. He has been married three times, and has been the father of twenty-four children, of whom thirteen are now living, the eldest being 24 years old. His present wife has borne him fifteen children, and is still hale and hearty, as is her husband.

"Layin' eout another railroad?" "Surveying for one," was the reply. "Goin' threw my barn?" "Don't see how we can avoid it." "Wall, now, Mister, I calkerlate I've got sumthin' tew say 'bout that. I want you tew understan' that I've got sumthin' else tew dew besides runnin' out tew open and shet them doors every time a train wants tew go threw."

The wife of the artist, W. C. Richards, who lives at Newport, writes a great deal of verse and publishes nothing; but for a Christmas gift the two boys, one just entering his teens, the other younger, set up and printed on their own press a number of her sonnets, making a book of unusual typographical beauty and excellence. To make it complete Mr. Richards should have illustrated it.

Lord and Lady Dufferin fill up their leisure at Constantinople with private theatricals and poetical tableaux. Their pretty young daughter, Lady Helen Blackwood, and her brother Terence lately appeared in a living copy of the well-known picture of "Spring," representing a charming pair in a swing. When the curtain was lifted a hidden singer softly sang Gounod's "Printemps." The young Blackwoods have all their mother's grace and beauty.

A collection which it might be worth while to preserve is that which Mme. Betsey Patterson Bonaparte made of her bonnets. She kept every bonnet she ever had in her life, and, as most of these were remarkable in their way, the charm of the collection is easily imagined. The old lady used rather to enjoy talking about her Jerome, and always expressed herself with a tart frankness. She once electrified the company at a Baltimore dinner party by announcing that "Jerome, you know, was the most indifferent of the family."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following reminiscence of Buchanan and Forney: "The old *Pennsylvanian*, at Philadelphia, when edited by John W. Forney, was always considered the personal organ of Mr. Buchanan. Forney was poor and extravagant, and, as his paper was principally supported by politicians, he was always hard up for money, and was a standing pensioner upon the bounty of his political friends. He was constantly borrowing money—borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. In the year 1846 the writer hereof, then editor of the Pittsburg *Morning Post*, on his way to Philadelphia stopped off by invitation of Mr. Buchanan to visit him at his Wheatland home, near Lancaster. One day, in opening and reading his large mail, he spoke out and said: 'Here is the same old story; Forney is again in financial trouble; his creditors have called a meeting and wish me to attend, but I will not go. He owes me $5,000, and I know he cannot pay it. Poor Forney! If his income was $1,000 or $10,000 a year he would spend it all. I will send to him at once a receipt in full for all demands. That is the best I can do for him at present.'"

AMUSEMENTS.

Selina Dolaro Has a Suspicion.

The star of the Audran opera comique company is a young lady who came over to this country two or three years ago with Col. Mapleson for the purpose of playing *Carmen* with that renowned operatic combination. In grand opera, however, Mme. Dolaro was not a success, so she dropped back into comic opera, and was seen with pleasure here in a burlesque "Carmen" and other pieces. She began her season in New York in the character of the *Prince* in Audran's new comic opera "The Snake Charmer," and made a great success, the piece running for over 160 nights. In due course Miss Dolaro and the company were to have begun an engagement at the Grand Opera-House Monday night, but alas for the fallibility of all human calculations where an attractive prima donna is concerned! After the city had been well "billed" and the coming attraction extensively advertised, Mme. Dolaro "had a suspicion," and as a result "The Snake Charmer" had to remain in New York. At first the company intended to come without the fair Selina. It was rumored that she intended to leave anyway, and to form a "Dolaro opera combination" of her own, and that an individual with more money than brains had been found who was willing to pay the bills of the troupe and his own traveling expenses. So Miss Wentworth was substituted to fill the rôle of *Prince Mignapour*, and a highly successful engagement was anticipated. Selina was equal to the emergency. She "had a suspicion," and loudly demanded blood. Her attorneys promptly brought suit for $600 of unpaid salary, and, with a writ of attachment, took possession of costumes, scenery, and score-books of "The Snake Charmer." Mr. Desfossez, the manager, could do nothing but deplore Dolaro's "suspicion" and cancel all engagements. It was an awkward situation. Most managers would have promptly given bonds and gone ahead, but Mr. Desfossez is not that sort of a man. He was "crushed," and so was his play. Mme. Dolaro's "suspicion" was well-founded if she was to believe the evidence of her own eyes. If she would not play the *Prince* no one else should. Her withdrawal from the company was to have been a pleasant little surprise for the managem ent, and her disgust was great when she had reason to suspect that her place was to be filled by an unknown young woman of much talent and beauty, who was being secretly prepared for the part. She actually saw her rehearsing, and that confirmed the "suspicion," the truth of which had been denied by the management. The latter had in turn planned a little surprise for Dolaro by withholding a portion of her salary, purposing to claim a breach of contract. But the wily Selina had a "suspicion" of this, too, and took all the fun out of the anticipated managerial coup d'etat by legally taking possession of all that made "The Snake Charmer" of any value. So far, then, Dolaro's "suspicion" leaves her master of the situation.

Eve, the Saleslady, at the Olympic.

It is not at all likely that "Eve, the Saleslady," will ever become a popular success, although the fact that its first production, which occurred in Philadelphia some months ago, was attended with an alarming mortality on the part of those chiefly interested in the piece—its author, and a young lady to whom he was engaged—gives it a melancholy but effective advertisement.

The heroine, *Eve Arlington* (which name the lady who assumed the part last evening persisted in pronouncing "Ollington"), is a young person who is reduced from affluence to penury by the untimely death of her father, who is mowed down by the grim reaper at a moment when his affairs are in a state of such hopeless confusion as to lead to the belief that he must at some time have been a bank cashier. The girl secures a situation in a dry-goods store, but is dismissed from the place because *Arthur Thornton*, a rich young man who has early adopted the reprehensible practice of parting his hair in the middle, falls in love with her, this action on his part being contrary to the wishes of *Hulda Delmarte*, a designing creature in a yellow silk dress with green overskirt, who loves *Arthur*. Just as *Eve* is about to end her somewhat precarious existence by dying in a snow-bank she is rescued by *Thornton*, taken to his father's house, and nursed through a long illness, at the conclusion of which *Arthur* says he loves her, and she promptly agrees to marry him. The designing female in the yellow silk dress and green overskirt resolves to thwart the matrimonial plans of these young people, and comes pretty near doing it. She has *Eve* abducted and tries to force her into a marriage with a dry-goods clerk. This last indignity is more than the girl can bear, and consequently she unloads it by having herself rescued. Of course she finally marries the young man who parts his hair in the middle, and the wicked woman is foiled. Before this is accomplished, however, there are numerous exciting incidents, and the audience is made acquainted with several people not heretofore mentioned, among them being a New York society belle, who appears to be afflicted with involuntary contraction of the muscles of the lower limbs, since she is continually making spasmodic and unlooked-for motions of a teetering nature. She also has a habit of injecting such expressions as "You bet your life" into her conversation—a feature of fashionable society which is doubtless confined to New York, since it has not yet been recognized among the first families of Chicago. There are other interesting points in connection with the play, among them being the really excellent piece of character acting done by Mr. Harry H. Pratt as *Pedigree*, a lawyer.

"Old Shipmates" at Haverly's.

"Old Shipmates," in which Frank Mordaunt appeared at this house Monday evening, is one of the numerous class of dramas constructed upon those well-known traits of sailor character, fidelity to friends and honesty of purpose, and is not by any means a bad one. The plot has the merit of being simple, but loses none of its interest by reason of this fact. A whaler leaves in the custody of a friend and former shipmate a large sum of money, the fortune of his daughter, and sails away on a voyage from which he never returns. The child, who is also left with this man, grows up to be a beautiful young woman, and just after reaching that interesting stage of her life is seen for the first time by *Capt. Weathergage*, who from being a protégé of her father's has risen to the command of a ship. The story begins with the return of *Weathergage* from a cruise, and the announcement by *Capt. Whitham*, the man to whom *Harriet Lane's* money was intrusted, that it has been lost in speculation by his son. In order to cover up their rascality this pair resolve that the girl shall marry *Capt. Whitham's* son, whom, as a matter of course, she does not love. The fact that her father had left with *Whitham* a large sum of money is known to but one man, and his murder is sought. From this point the plot works out very nicely indeed, the villains are all punished, *Weathergage* marries *Hattie*, and everything is lovely. The stage setting of the piece is unusually good, the scenery in the last act deserving special mention.

"The Mighty Dollar" at McVicker's.

It is doubtful if there are two members of the theatrical profession more popular in Chicago than Mr. and Mrs. Florence, whose engagements in this city are always certain to furnish a substantial patronage from the best class of theatregoers to the house in which they appear. Of the plot of "The Mighty Dollar," in which they are now appearing at McVicker's, it is not necessary to speak, as the public, by frequent enjoyment of the eccentricities of the *Hon. Bardwell Slote* and *Mrs. Gen. Gen. Gilflory*, is familiar with it. As an illustration of some of the more laughable, but exceedingly common phases of American political life "The Mighty Dollar" completely serves the purpose for which it was written, and as exponents of the types which *Slote* and *Mrs. Gilflory* represent the Florences have no equals. The audience last night was a large and enthusiastic one, and the present engagement of Mr. Florence and his wife bids fair to be even more successful than the previous ones played by them in Chicago.

A Mistake About Patti Corrected.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Just before the recent arrival of Adelina Patti at New York, the newspapers there all stated that she last sang in this country in 1859. From the unanimity of that assertion, it is probable that some book of reference (untrustworthy on that item) was its authority. Then Patti herself told a New York *Herald* reporter on the steamship coming up the harbor, that she had been abroad twenty-two years. This, one might suppose, would settle it as a fact. But it doesn't. If THE TRIBUNE file of the year 1860 escaped the great conflagration, or if a copy of any Chicago paper of say June 16 to June 20, 1860, can be found, it will be seen by the amusement advertisements and notices that Patti sang in Chicago two or three evenings at that time. In my diary of that year, 1860, I find that on the evening of June 19 I called at the house of a now well-known citizen of Chicago, who then lived on what was then Edina place (it is now some "avenue"), and accompanied from his house two ladies and a gentleman to McVicker's Theatre, where there was an operatic concert, the main feature of which was one act of "Il Trovatore" with Adelina Patti (not Carlotta) the chief attraction. In the same concert a favorite basso of those days, Junca, "chanted the Marseillaise," as was the captivating fashion for all well-regulated bassos of that epoch to do. There can be no mistake as to the year, for in the same diary on the same leaf are memoranda of my attending the convention that nominated Lincoln and Hamlin, which I in part reported for the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. But the newspaper files, as I have said, will show, and will convince even Patti herself. ALPHA CHILD.

Patti at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—Patti's appearance at the Grand Opera-House tonight was greeted with an audience that filled the house in every part, and she was received with great enthusiasm, being called out nearly a dozen times. She will sing again Friday night, and then leave for New Orleans.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

The Stoddard lectures begin tomorrow evening.

James O'Neill is to have a new play written for him by Frederick G. Maeder.

Haverly's comic opera company will produce only "Patience," "The Pirates," and "Pinafore."

Mr. Strakosch's opera season in New Orleans is said to be unsuccessful, and the fault is attributed to his "light-waisted" repertory.

Miss Ober manages the Boston Ideal company the Annie Louise Cary concert company, the Musquetaire opera company, thirty lecturers, and the Greek play.

Nat Goodwin and his company opened at Hooley's Sunday night in the familiar but ever popular "Hobbies," which has done such good service for two years.

The graduates and undergraduates of the Toronto University intend shortly to produce the Greek play of "Antigone," by Sophocles, at the Horticultural Gardens in that city.

News from Philadelphia is to the effect that McKee Rankin, the actor, has just bought for $1,000 a new Western play, entitled "The Angel," written by Edward J. Swartz, a journalist of Philadelphia.

The Cleveland Vocal Society has engaged Miss Cary and Mr. Whitney for its May Festival. Their program will include the oratorios of "St. Paul," "The Messiah," and selections from "The Damnation of Faust."

The opera festival to take place in Cincinnati is noticeable chiefly for the extraordinary cheapness of the series of performances. There will be eight performances, of which six will be grand opera by Col. Mapleson's company, and two will be Patti concerts, and yet the price of a season ticket, with reserved seat, is only $14. The operas to be given are "Huguenots," "Carmen," "Fidelio," "William Tell," "The Magic Flute," "Lohengrin."

At the close of the first act of "The Mighty Dollar," Monday night, Mr. and Mrs. Florence were twice called before the curtain, several elegant floral tributes being handed up from friends in the audience. Mr. Florence responded suitably, thanking the public for its appreciation of the efforts of himself and wife, and expressing the hope that they might always warrant a continuance of the friendship and patronage so generously bestowed in the past.

Mlle. Adèle Cornalba, the première danseuse of the "Michael Strogoff" company, now at Haverly's Theatre, in San Francisco, appears to have had triumphant success in the Golden State. The *Alta* says: "Mlle. Adèle Cornalba is the finest première that has ever visited this coast. Handsome in face and figure, her dancing combines the highest qualities of execution with most remarkable tours de force. Resounding applause greeted her every effort."

There is a prospect that before long Nat Goodwin will abandon the line of burlesque business, to which he has been devoted so long, and confine his efforts entirely to pure and standard comedy. Just now Mr. Goodwin and Leonard Grover are engaged in putting the finishing touches to a piece which they are confident will prove a success. In case it does not, Mr. Goodwin will bid adieu to burlesque forever and try the pure comedy line.

The death was announced Monday of Samuel W. Piercy, who was stricken with small-pox about ten days ago in Philadelphia. Mr. Piercy was well known throughout the country as an actor of merit, and his death will be regretted not only by those who knew him personally as a pleasant gentleman, but by the public generally. He came to this city from California in 1873, having been engaged as leading man at the Academy of Music, and remained at that house two seasons. His last appearance here was in "The Legion of Honor" at the Grand Opera-House a few months since.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Arrived, the Erin, from Liverpool, and the Zealand, from Antwerp.

GLASGOW, Jan. 10.—Arrived, the State of Pennsylvania, from New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Arrived, the Servia, from Liverpool, and the California, from London.

FOREIGN.

The King and Queen of Spain Arrive Safely at Lisbon.

A Circus Procession of Knights and Ladies Through the City.

Efforts Being Made to Thank the Kaiser for His Tyranny.

King Humbert Trying Hard to Be Invited to Visit Berlin.

Extraordinary Excitement in Cairo Over the Anglo-French Note.

Arrest of the Man Who Is Thought to Have Stolen the Bag of Diamonds.

Two Hundred and Fifty Chinese Killed in a Recent Earthquake.

One Hundred and Forty Houses Burned in the City of Tokio, Japan.

PORTUGAL.

ALFONSO IN LISBON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LISBON, Jan. 10.—The *Herald's* special says: King Alfonso and Queen Christina of Spain have arrived in the Portuguese Capital. The King and Queen were received at the frontier with military honors by a small Portuguese force. Señor Fontese, who is Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the high functionaries of the palace, welcomed the royal party. The royal train was composed of twenty cars, and included saloon and sleeping cars. It contained, besides the Portuguese Ministers, Señor Sagasta (the Premier) and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Works of Spain. There were also the Lord Chamberlain, six Generals, ten Equerries, and officers, all in new uniforms and Prussian helmets, contrasting with the almost French uniforms of the Portuguese.

QUEEN CHRISTINA

and her ladies, the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, and the Marchioness of Messina de las Torres wore dark traveling dresses, Gainsboro hats and full trains. At every station since dawn in the Portuguese territory large crowds of peasants had assembled. They cheered heartily for the Spanish sovereigns. Day broke gloriously at Lisbon, as the sun, appeared from a canopy of purple clouds casting a splendid light on the broad stream alive with hundreds of craft of all sizes, the men-of-war and stately ocean steamers towering over a fleet of barges, pinnaces, and sailing-vessels. River steamers were flying about, bringing over thousands of country folk.

THE PREPARATIONS

for the reception of the King and Queen of Spain were particularly fine. In the railway station the lofty buildings were adorned with Austrian, Portuguese, and Spanish flags. Around escutcheons bearing the initials of both sovereigns and the arms of both countries there were wreaths of evergreens and flowers in profusion. A handsome carpet along the platform led to a beautifully-fitted waiting-room reserved for royalty. Distinguished guests were only admitted in uniform or full evening dress. The ladies were in lovely toilets, holding flowers. All the principal authorities of Lisbon, civil, military, and naval, formed a glittering crowd of uniforms, while a dense swarm outside and in the station surged behind the soldiers in gala uniform. A crack corps with colors and band gave the military honors, striking up the Portuguese anthem, when

DOM LUIS, THE KING,

and the Princes, including Dom Fernando and Pedro, arrived in their uniforms. The heir to the throne was present. His name is often mentioned in connection with a rumored alliance with the youngest sister of King Alfonso. The sight of the station was imposing. The Queen of Portugal was ill, and was unable to go to the station. Before 11 o'clock the troops, with bands playing lively airs, and stepping in very good form, took up their position along the streets and the right bank of the Tagus from the station to the neighborhood of Belem Palace 8,000 strong, infantry in dark blue, rifles in dark green, and artillery, in all eighteen battalions.

AS THE DISTANT GUNS BOOMED

a royal salute and bells were ringing gayly, all pressed forward to see the train enter the terminus. The band struck up the royal anthem of Spain. When the King and Queen of Spain descended from the train Dom Luis embraced them, and presented rapidly the Ministers and chief authorities, amidst a scene of considerable enthusiasm and the cheers of the multitude, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs. The Lord Mayor made a short address of congratulation before their Majesties entered the state carriages, drawn by fine teams in handsomely-harnessed liveries. The palace footmen, gorgeous equeries, and staff officers with drawn swords flanked the principal coaches, beside a strong escort of two regiments of cavalry around the royal cortége, under the Infante Dom August.

THE HOUSEHOLDS OF BOTH KINGS

and the Ministers drove in the cortége, advancing slowly by the streets of the new town rebuilt since the earthquakes. From windows and balconies a hearty welcome was given. The crowd was entirely orderly. The cortége debauched on the quays near the Hotel Central, facing the harbor, and the Tagus, covered with boats, gardens, roads, and housetops were one mass of human beings all the way to the Belem palace, and the heartiest greetings were accorded from the fine hotels and terraced gardens on the waterside.

THE PALACE OF BELEM

is beautifully situated on a terraced incline, with a view over the Tagus. The King and Queen of Portugal themselves prepared the apartments for their royal guests, decorating them tastefully with flowers and pictures, placing as an interior guard a picked body of halbediers in red and yellow musketeer uniforms, with singular facings of red and white. Nobles of ancient families, and Chamberlains were appointed to accompany King Alfonso and his Queen. After taking them to the Palace of Belem, King Luis retired to the palace situated on the hill above Belem, where

A BANQUET OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COVERS,

including the diplomatic corps and suites of both Kings was held at 7 o'clock this evening in the great marble hall, the bands playing selections of music during the fête, which was followed by a reception. The royal festivities will last until Sunday, including a review, fireworks on the Tagus, horse-races, bull-fights, regattas, a ball in the palace, a gala night at the opera, a visit to the Cintra, the villa of Dom Fernando, father of the King, and other entertainments. At first some cloud hung over the prospects of the royal visit. Some fears were entertained of Republican manifestations, which led to fifty-five arrests and other precautions; but the vigor of the authorities and the indignant protests of the press of all parties dispelled this apprehension.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

To the Western Associated Press.

LISBON, Jan. 10.—The King and Queen of Spain arrived today. King Luis and the members of the royal family, attended by a brilliant court, received their Majesties at the railway station and escorted them in grand procession to the palace. The streets through which the royal cortége passed were crowded with enthusiastic spectators. In the evening a grand banquet was given in honor of the royal visitors.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Berlin dispatch says the excitement regarding the Emperor's rescript is increasing.

The *Daily News*, in its financial article, says: "International politics are the subject of unfavorable attention on the Stock Exchange. The rescript of the Emperor of Germany is regarded as so unconstitutional as to amount to revolution, while the designs of Prince Bismarck may have given cause for uneasiness."

THE CLERICALS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A prominent feature of yesterday's debate in the Reichstag was Bismarck's statement that he regarded the interpellation relating to the development of the factory laws, which proceeded from the Clericals, as indicating their intention to support the Government. This is considered an open overture for an alliance with the party of the Centre.

A MAJORITY OF THE CONSERVATIVES

in the Reichstag will support Windthorst's motion abrogating the law forbidding the exercise of ecclesiastical functions without Government authorities.

THE RESCRIPT.

It is stated Bismarck will anticipate the action of the Liberals who desire to debate the rescript by formally submitting the document to the Reichstag. The Government intend to placard the rescript in all parts of the country. The Conservatives of this city are agitating in favor of an address thanking the Emperor for the rescript.

ITALY.

A DIFFICULT MATTER.

ROME, Jan. 10.—The proposed visit of King Humbert to Berlin is again the subject of diplomatic negotiations. Austria is friendly to the project.

EGYPT.

EXCITEMENT.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—The Anglo-French note has caused the greatest excitement among the notables and military. The Government has, therefore, decided not to publish a vernacular version.

THE BRITISH.

COTTON WEAVERS' WAGES.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The cotton weavers of Lancashire have decided to apply for a general advance of wages.

600 WEAVERS

at Ashton-under-Tyne have struck.

THE DIAMOND ROBBER.

A man answering the description of Vanderstein, the Hatton-Gorden Post-Office robber, has been arrested at Bangor.

HENLEY.

The stewards of the Henley regatta have decided to restrict competition for the Visitors' Cup to colleges and schools of the United Kingdom.

THE STEAMER FARADAY

will leave Charleston today with the last portion of the new American cable.

OLDHAM.

The Oldham card and blowing-room hands ask an advance of 5 per cent of their wages.

THE IRISH.

THANKS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Parnell and Dillon, in a letter addressed to the Town Clerk of Dublin, return thanks to the corporation for the honor conferred by the "freedom of the city."

ARRESTS AT MILLSTREET.

The arrest of Connell proved of great importance in having led to the apprehension of an entire band of midnight raiders in the Millstreet district, of which he was the leader. The military surrounded the Town of Millstreet to prevent escapes while the police made the arrests.

MUNITIONS DISCOVERED.

CORK, Jan. 10.—A large party of police proceeded today to a place on the north side of the city, where they discovered a case buried six feet underground, which contained a large number of Snider rifles and a quantity of dynamite, gun-cotton, and ammunition.

THE "IRISH-AMERICANS."

A summons has been granted against the police for seizing the *Irish-American* at the news agents' shops.

THE CORPORATION

will ask the Lord-Lieutenant to permit the freedom of the city to be presented to Parnell and Dillon within the prison.

THERE WERE EXTENSIVE SEIZURES

of arms and ammunition at Tralee and Clonmel.

FRANCE.

THE SENATE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Paris correspondent says that notwithstanding the favorable result of the Senatorial elections, the Government will persevere with the revision of the Constitution. The changes intended with regard to the election of Senators will increase the representation of the larger towns, and deprive the Senate of the right of rejecting money bills.

SCRUTIN DE LISTE.

The Government also propose the scrutin de liste system for the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies.

A NOTED SCENE-PAINTER.

M. Cheret, a noted scene-painter of the Grand Opera-House and other theatres, died yesterday of cancer in the stomach.

A CORRESPONDENT AT PARIS

reports that there was a kind of panic on the Bourse Tuesday, caused principally by forced sales ordered from Lyons.

CONGRESS.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Chambers formally reopened. In the Senate Gauthier de Rumilly, who presided, recalled Gambetta's speech at Cahors, against a revision of the constitution, which, he said, was applicable now in the Chamber of Deputies. Bresson was reëlected President.

VENEZUELA.

FEARS OF ASSASINATION.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—Advices from Venezuela are to Dec. 29: A revolutionary conspiracy at San Tomas was discovered. President Guzman Blanco is uneasy. A strong guard surrounds his house. No person is admitted unless he gives one hour's notice. The President has about 10,000 men at his disposal.

HAYTI.

TROUBLES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Jan. 10—The President has declared Port au Prince, St. Marc, and Jaemel in a state of siege. Incendiary fires destroyed three houses at Puerto Plata, two at Gonaives, one at Aux Cayes, and three at Saltron.

AUSTRIA.

THE DISTURBANCE IN DALMATIA.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—Bylandt Rheidt, Minister of War, who tendered his resignation in connection with the disturbances at Krevoscie, has resumed the functions of his office. In addition to the extensive military reinforcements, two more men-of-war will be sent to reinforce the squadron on the South Dalmatian coast, partly to prevent the smuggling of arms from Italy.

RELATIONS WITH EGYPT.

The *Press* semi-officially states that the Anglo-French collective note concerning Egypt does not alter the relations between Austria, Hungary, and Egypt.

SULPHUR MINES BURNING.

The sulphur mines at Schmolnitz, Hungary, are on fire, and fears are entertained that the flames cannot be extinguished. It is probable that the loss of many million florins will be involved.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE

has married the Princess Ypsilawte.

CHINA.

250 PEOPLE KILLED.

HONG KONG, Dec. 16.—A severe earthquake has occurred in the district of Kanchou. Over 250 people were killed.

JAPAN.

CONFLAGRATION IN TOKIO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—Japanese advices say a fire in Tokio Dec. 15 burned 140 houses.

SANTO DOMINGO.

THE SURVEY.

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 10.—An American war steamer is quietly surveying Samana Bay.

RUSSIA.

A LITTLE TAKEN OFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.—The Czar has signed a ukase in accordance with which payments by peasants on account of lands they received at the time of their emancipation will be reduced by 12,000,000 rubles per year.

A PROBABLE EXPLANATION OF THE REPORTED DISCOVERY.

Special Dispatch to Globe-Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—J. J. Winant, an old ship Captain, who was in command of the American schooner R. B. Handy on her last Arctic cruise, gives a very probable explanation of the sensational story about the finding of the missing boat and the Jeannette's crew, telegraphed from St. Petersburg yesterday. Winant says on May 16 last, the schooner R. B. Handy entered St. Lawrence Bay in Siberia, and there met the Russian corvet Strelock. We had on board an American whaling Captain, who had lost his vessel in the Arctic Ocean. The Russian officers were very anxious to get news of the Jeannette, and we told them we had no news of her, but we told them the story of the discovery of a wreck supposed to be that of the Mount Walaston or Vigilant. We tried to tell the story as we got it from Capt. Hooper, of the Corwin, but, owing to the fact that we could speak no Russian and they could understand little English, we found it difficult to communicate. A few days after we left the bay the Rodgers arrived, and the same story was probably told again. Then the news had to pass through a variety of hands before reaching the telegraph station in Siberia, and probably got exaggerated.

Strelock couldn't have accompanied the Rodgers on the 9th of August in search of the missing vessel, as she was then lying anchored in St. Lawrence Bay. We tried to impress it upon the Russian officers that the wreck could not be that of the Jeannette, but probably failed on account of our ignorance of the Russian language.

THE STATES.

Caucus Action Prior to Today's Meeting of the Wisconsin Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 10.—The Wisconsin Legislature meets at noon tomorrow. The Senate caucus was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the following officers were nominated: President pro tem., Senator Burrows, of Dane. Charles E. Bross, of Dane, was reëlected Chief Clerk unanimously. A. T. Glaze, of Waupaca, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms; Assistant Chief Clerk, Chauncey Cook; Bookkeeper, O. G. Munson; Proofreader, Frank A. Flower; Curt Treat, Postmaster. The Assembly caucus tonight nominated the following officers unanimously: Frank Gilson, of Pierce County, as candidate for Speaker; D. Coe, of Walworth, Chief Clerk; and Col. D. E. Welch, of Sauk County. The subordinate officers of the Senate were not fully decided upon, except John D. Graff, of Buffalo County, will be Assistant Chief Clerk. A committee appointed by the Senate caucus decided on the following committees, the Democrats having previously decided on the minority part of the committees: Judiciary, Wing, Hamilton, Crosby, Finkelnburg, Randall, Hudd, and Delany; State Affairs, Thompson, Flint, and Rankin; Railroads, Van Schaick, Burrows, Scott, Wiley, Erwin, Coleman, Ryland, Rankin, and Hunt; Education, McKeeley, Richardson, and Delany; Manufactures and Commerce, Bennett, Van Schaick, and Kusel; Incorporations, Ellis, Kingston, and Hunt; Town and County Organization, Hamilton, Meffert, and Adams; Public Lands, Crosby, Palmetier, and Adams; Military Affairs, Coleman, Ellis, and Kusel; Privileges and Elections, Randall, Phillips, and Chase; Finance, Banks, and Insurance, Finkelnburg, Simpson, and Ackley; Assessment and Collection of Taxes, Kingston, Hamilton, and Smith; Legislative Expenditures, Wiley, Wing, and Ackley; Federal Relations, Erwin, Burrows, and Hudd; Roads and Bridges, Phillips, Bennett, and Pingel; Agriculture, Hill, McNeeby, and Pingel; Enrolled Bills, Palmetier, Randall, and Adams; Engrossed Bills, Meffert, Erwin, and Pingel; Claims, Ryland, Coleman, and Smith; Charitable and Penal Institutions, Richardson, Hill, and Chase; Printing, Flint, Richardson, and Hudd. Senator Rankin was Chairman of the caucus, B. F. Sherman Secretary.

New Jersey's Finances to Be Looked Into.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Resolutions have been introduced in the State Senate for an examination into the State finances, not from any distrust, but in deference to general uneasiness because of defalcations among municipal officers.

There is a deadlock in the House. Two members from Hudson County refuse to vote for Speaker, as the caucus refused to take their man for Sergeant-at-Arms. An attempt was made to elect a Clerk viva voce. Some members declared the motion carried, but the existing Clerk, who has charge of the House until organized, refused to surrender. Great applause followed, and in the midst of the confusion the House adjourned.

The Impeachment Trial in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—The Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, reassembled today for the trial of E. St. Julien Cox, impeached at the extra session for drunkenness and lewdness. The defendant filed his answer, heretofore telegraphed, claiming that there was no offenses of improper conduct on the bench. The day was consumed in arguing minor questions. The trial promises to be very long and tedious.

The Deadlock in the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The deadlock continues, and the Legislature is still unorganized. Tammany demands that the Democracy withdraw Jacobs as candidate for Vice-President of the Senate, and a fair share of the minor offices.

ASSASINATED.

A Case in Indiana in Which the Lover of the Dead Man's Wife Was Implicated—He, However, Squares the Score by Killing Himself—The Real Perpetrator of the Deed Now in Jail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Jan. 10.—Last night while John Walton, a farmer living near St. Paul, ten miles from here, was sitting near his window at his residence he was assasinated by some unknown person, the instrument used being a shotgun loaded with heavy shot. The family, aroused by the discharge of the weapon and the breaking of the window, ran into the room and found on the floor Mr. Walton, with his head literally blown to pieces. The entire neighborhood was soon apprised of the shooting. In a short time a large number of people were on the street. Dr. Howard, of St. Paul, was called to see Mr. Walton, but his skill was of little avail as a physician, but, as will be shown, he rendered effective service as a detective. For some years Mrs. Walton and a man named O. M. Garrett have been suspected of being criminally intimate, and such have been the circumstances that there is little or no doubt but what this is true. A month ago Dr. Howard informed Mr. Walton that he had best keep on his guard, for in his opinion Garrett was arranging with a negro named Frazier to shoot him. Having this clew, officers started to find Frazer, and succeeded at 4 o'clock this morning in making his arrest. When told what was wanted with him, Frazer made a confession of the affair in the following words:

"My name is Aaron Frazer, and I am 45 years old. I live in St. Omer, Decatur County, about one-half mile from where Mr. Walton resides. I was persuaded to commit the crime by O. M. Garrett, who told me that Walton was in his way, and that if I would kill him he would give me a large sum. The last time I saw Garrett was in St. Paul on Last Sunday about noon. On Monday I ate with Valentine Hess, and from him I obtained the gun—an army musket. I was out hunting with Mr. Hess' son most of the afternoon, and along toward evening we went to St. Omer, where I ate my supper at home, and shortly after left for Mr. Watson's house, arriving there between 6 and 7 o'clock p. m. I saw Mr. Watson sitting in a chair by the front window, and I walked up until I was about fifteen feet from where he was sitting and fired at his head. I then left for home, and concealed the gun in the barn where I kept my team."

After Frazer had been carefully placed under guard, the officers started to the residence of Garrett to arrest him, which they did, and took him to the office of 'Squire Fugit, in St. Paul. When arrested Garrett asked the Constable if he wanted his revolver, to which the officer replied that he did not. When they arrived at Fugit's office Garrett learned that Frazer had been arrested and had made a confession. Thinking that the evidence would probably hang him, and not caring to die on the gallows, Garrett no doubt formed a resolution to cheat the hangman, for, after he had been in the office a few minutes, he asked permission to leave the room a short time, and the request was granted, the officer who arrested him going along as a guard. The two crossed the street, went through a saloon into the back-yard, passing under a woodshed. Here, before he could be prevented, Garrett drew his revolver, and, putting it to his head, fired two shots in quick succession, producing mortal wounds. The shooting caused almost the entire populace to run to the spot from where the sounds came, and under the shed O. M. Garrett was found in death's last struggle. In the crowd was the Prosecuting-Attorney, and to him Garrett stated that he desired to tell his part of the assasination. Paper was procured, and Garrett commenced by saying that Walton's wife was implicated in the killing of her husband, and went on to say that Aaron Frazer told him that some one wanted him (Frazer) to kill Walton; did not say who wanted him to kill Walton. "I told him not to kill Walton, and had no idea that he would. I never hired him or offered him anything to kill Walton." Garrett then went on to tell of the domestic trouble in the Walton family, working in the expression that Mrs. Walton did not have to have anything done on his account. It is a notorious fact that Garrett and Mrs. Walton have been on very intimate terms, and so infatuated was she with him that two years ago, when in a difficulty Garrett shot and killed Doc Arnold, Mrs. Walton's brother, she did not break off with him. So excited were the people over the killing of Mr. Walton and the confession of Frazer that a mob was gathering to hang Garrett when he shot himself. He is a man 40 years old and of fine appearance, and has a wife and five children. Mrs. Walton is under arrest and Frazer is in jail. Never has there been a crime committed in this neighborhood that has created the excitement that this has. Had not Frazer confessed the deed he could have been convicted and for this reason: when Dr. Howard made an examination of the room in which Walton was shot he found on the floor a gun-wad that was made from a piece of paper. Frazer, when searched, had in his pocket the remainder of the same paper, and by comparison the two pieces fit exactly. There is a general clamor for Frazer's blood, but there will be no violence shown, as the feeling is that he will get his just deserts at the hands of the law.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching, and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams. A single box of DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. **It gives relief in five minutes after using.** WILLIAMS' OINTMENT absorbs the tumors, soothes pain, allays the intense itching, especially after getting warm in bed, acting as a poultice. It is prepared for Piles, itching of the parts, **and nothing else.** Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—$1, by
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago.

Medetur,

The physiological rejuvenator of the organic system, and specific cure for impotency, sterility, seminal weakness, loss of memory, nervous debility, sick and nervous headache; a constitutional remedy for dyspepsia and neuralgia by supplying nerve and brain power. Sent by mail prepaid, $1 per box; 6 for $5. Pamphlets mailed free. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., 92 and 94 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., agents, and for sale by all druggists.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drugstore, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary complaints Brown's Bronchial Troches manifest remarkable curative properties. Like all other meritorious articles, they are frequently imitated, and those purchasing should be sure to obtain the genuine.

Redding's Russia Salve, best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use. Price 25 cents.

THE CONTRAST!

While other Baking Powders are largely ADULTERATED with ALUM and other hurtful drugs,

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

has been kept UNCHANGED in all of its original purity and wholesomeness. The best evidence of ITS SAFETY, HEALTHFULNESS, PURITY, and EFFECTIVENESS, is THE FACT of its being used to-day, from North to South, from East to West, in the homes of the rich and poor, where it has been used for the last 15 years.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER.
NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Made by STEELE & PRICE,
Manufacturers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Special Flavoring Extracts, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Union Stock Yard National Bank
OF CHICAGO,
AT LAKE, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$ 935,628.18
Overdrafts	10,764.01
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Bonds	35,800.00
Due from approved reserve Agents	602,712.87
Due from other National Banks	513,398.64
Checks and other cash items	1,081.70
Bills of other Banks	13,068.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	93.83
Specie	103,380.60
Legal-tender notes	50,000.00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$2,370,427.83

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus Fund	15,000.00
Undivided Profits	40,711.39
National Bank notes outstanding	89,100.00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,564,388.11
Demand certificates of deposit	146,497.78
Due to other National Banks	8,933.84
Due to State Banks and Bankers	5,936.20
Total	$2,370,427.83

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

I, George E. Conrad, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE E. CONRAD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1882.
HENRY G. BRAINARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, STEPHEN B. ROATH, JOHN H. VERMILYE, } Directors.

TEA

Jevne's Gold Mandarin Tea gains favor every day, because of its great strength, flavor, low price, and uniform quality. For sale only in pound and half-pound air-tight, sealed packages.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
110 and 112 Madison-st.
Dealers supplied at wholesale rates.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Silk Dept."

Great Sacrifice!

Elegant Novelties IN

Brocaded Satins And Brocatelles,

Light and Dark Shades,

Reduced

33 1-3 to 50 per cent.

Black Beaded Satins

Marked Down

From $10.00, $12.00, and $14.00 to $6.00, $7.50, and $8.00.

Black Beaded Velvets

Reduced from $12.00 to $7.00.

Evening Shades

Gros Grain Silks,

Slightly Damaged,

Reduced One-Half.

Dress and Cloak

"Plushes"

Marked Down.

Fancy Velvets

At $1.50 and $1.75, worth $3.00 and $3.50.

Col'd Chenille Plush

Reduced from $4.00 to $1.50.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

The West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Slaughter of Prices
IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
WOOL HOSIERY.

On Thursday morning we will place on our counters the entire stock of Winter Hosiery at a reduction of 35 to 50 per cent. A glance at a few of the following prices will be sufficient to convince those familiar with current prices of Hosiery that this is an opportunity not to be missed:

Ladies' All-Wool Hose, fancy patterns, at 45c; former price, 55c.

Ladies' All-Wool Hose, cardinal, full regular made, at 50c; former price, 75c.

Ladies' Oxford Merino Hose, full regular made, 50c; former price, 90c.

Ladies' English Cashmere Hose, all colors, 80c; former price, $1.00.

Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, all colors, regular made, 20c; sold everywhere at 30c.

Children's Ribbed Merino Hose, all colors and sizes, regular made, 15c per pr; regular price, 25 and 30c.

Children's Fancy Ribbed Wool Hose, regular made, all sizes, at 25c; regular price, 50c.

Children's All-Wool Fancy Hose, full regular made, all sizes, 50c; former price, 75c to $1.00.

Children's English Cashmere Hose, extra long, regular made, silk clocked and emb'd; sizes 5 to 7 inch, 50c; 7 1-2 to 8 1-2, 75c; regular price, 90c to $1.50.

Men's Norfolk and New Brunswick Merino Sox, 28c per pair; regular price, 35c.

Come early and secure some of these bargains, for there is but a limited quantity, and will soon be sold at the low prices we are offering them.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

MR. CHAS P. PARISH, for many years manager of the upholstery department of Field, Leiter & Co. and latterly of Marshall Field & Co., is admitted as a partner in my business, to date from Jan. 1, 1882. Firm name to be

GIBSON, PARISH & CO.

Thanking the trade for the very liberal patronage estowed on me in the past, I would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for the new firm.
W. D. GIBSON,
115 Lake-st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of J. B. INDERRIEDEN & BRO. has been dissolved by the death of August Inderrieden on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1882. The business will be continued by John B. Inderrieden, who will conduct it under the name of J. B. Inderrieden & Bro., and will collect all the accounts and pay all the debts of the old firm. Thanking the patrons of the old firm and hoping they will continue to extend their confidence and patronage to the new firm [illegible] heretofore.
J. B. INDERRIEDEN & BRO.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At CHICAGO, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Dec. 31, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 9,936,944.71
Overdrafts		13,611.16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand		1,165,100.00
Other Stocks and Bonds		152,450.00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Ag'ts	$1,544,997.58	
Due from other Nat'l Banks	684,395.61	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	799,389.60	3,331,782.18
Real Estate, bank building		300,000.00
Premiums paid		14,681.63
Checks and other cash items	3,195.87	
Exchanges for Clearing-house	630,045.73	
Bills of other Nat'l Banks	294,600.00	
Fractional currency (including nickels)	288.69	
Specie	2,053,126.10	
Legal-tender notes	350,000.00	
Five per cent fund	4,500.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	22,500.00	3,358,256.39
Total		$18,744,149.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus Fund		[illegible]
Other Undivided Profits		[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Dividend No. 58		[illegible]
Individual deposits	$7,723,955.89	
Demand certificates of deposit	364,682.13	
Certified checks	178,160.11	
Cashier's checks outstanding	55,156.73	
Due to other Nat'l Banks	4,065,630.24	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	3,081,049.28	16,000,615.61
Total		$18,744,149.37

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, } ss.

I, L. J. Gage, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of January, 1882. R. J. STREET, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, H. H. PORTER, H. M. WILMARTH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business 31st December, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,273,362.29
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		[illegible]
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		3,241.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$ 654,937.03	
Due from other Nat'l banks	448,801.46	
Due from State banks and bankers	242,645.13	1,346,383.61
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		[illegible]
Premiums paid		[illegible]
Checks and cash items	3,481.57	
Exchanges for Clearing-house	378,138.00	
Bills of other banks	80,000.00	
Nickels and pennies	486.62	
Specie	731,500.00	
Legal-tender notes	520,000.00	[illegible]
Redemption Fund, U. S. Treas'r		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		500,000.00
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Undivided profits		[illegible]
National bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Individual deposits	$2,896,304.64	
Demand certificates deposit	467,444.12	
Certified checks	[illegible]	
Cashier's checks outstanding	207,969.01	
Due to other Nat'l banks	1,995,410.88	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,869,652.98	7,491,455.55
Total		[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

I, John J. P. Odell, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. P. ODELL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of January, 1882. FRANKLIN P. WILSON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. R. DWIGHT, N. CORWITH, W. C. D. GRANNIS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Commercial National Bank
OF CHICAGO,
At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business on 31st day of December, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		4,073,101.29
Overdrafts		[illegible]
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$ 873,836.00	
Due from other Nat'l Banks	169,668.34	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	11,274.19	[illegible]
Real Estate		[illegible]
Checks and other cash items	$ 11,782.13	
Exchanges for Clearing House	288,214.34	
Bills of other banks	149,364.00	
Frac'n'l paper currency, nickels, and pennies	731.40	
Specie	418,541.00	
Legal-tender notes	640,000.00	1,507,682.86
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		[illegible]
Surplus Fund		[illegible]
Undivided profits		[illegible]
National Bank notes outstanding		[illegible]
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,110,450.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	94,101.12	
Certified checks	32,403.67	
Cashier's checks outstanding	311,124.59	
Due to other Nat'l Banks	903,050.42	
Due to State Banks and Bankers	1,223,855.32	5,685,985.31
Total		[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, } ss.

I, F. S. Eames, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. S. EAMES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of January, 1882. JOHN F. MAYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY F. EAMES, FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, GEORGE L. OTIS, } Directors.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Beds.

Burr Pat. Improved. 15 Styles. Elegant, comfortable. Save Room. Bedding folds out of sight (see cut).

Office Desks, Bank Counters, Etc.

Lawyers' and Ladies' Desks. Artistic Household Fittings to Special Designs. All work guaranteed of best kiln-dried lumber, and made by experts.
A. H. Andrews & Co., 195 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Advertising Agency. Chas. E. Miller & Co.
154 Dearborn-st.
Fifteen years' experience in this city. A thorough, reliable and substantial Agency.

THE RAILROADS.

Annual Meeting of the Western Railroad Association.

Report of Its Operations, and the Election of Officers for the Current Year.

Arrival of Jay Gould and Party—Important Meetings to Be Held Today.

Synopsis of the Fourth Annual Report of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners.

Progress of the Reading Election—The Day Consumed by Gowen's Proxies.

Annual Meeting of the Western Railroad Association—Gratifying Exhibit.

The annual meeting of the Western Railroad Association for the protection of patents was held yesterday at the office of the association in the Honoré Building. There were present J. C. McMullin, Alton; S. R. Calloway, Chicago & Grand Trunk; O. S. Lyford, Eastern Illinois; T. F. Withrow, Rock Island; B. F. Ayer, Illinois Central; J. B. Mulliken, Detroit, Lansing & Northern; S. Keeler, Flint & Père Marquette; J. H. Raymond, representing the Georgia Railroad; T. L. Dunn, Hannibal & St. Joe; E. T. Jeffery, Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans; G. C. Breed, Louisville & Nashville; A. L. Osborn, Michigan Central; A. W. Scott, Ohio Central; Gov. John C. Brown, Gould's Southwestern system; A. G. Thompson, St. Louis & San Francisco.

President B. F. Ayer occupied the chair and Mr. J. H. Raymond acted as Secretary.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors submitted its annual report—the fourteenth—for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881.

The report states that the year has been one of earnest activity, equaling any previous year in the amount of work done and in the economy of its management, and excelling every previous year in the immediate practical benefits arising therefrom, perfect harmony and confidence having characterized both the business and personal relations each to the other of the officers and members. The mere existence of the association, the report says, with its facilities for defending against unjust claims, prevents the preferment of many claims and the bringing of many suits with which the railroad companies would otherwise have to contend. Claims involving many millions have been settled during the last year, and by far the larger part thereof, both in number and in the amount involved, have been settled by the manufacturers under the eighth rule. The financial condition of the association at the end of the year was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1880	$ 7,705
Receipts during the year	25,281
Total	$32,986

EXPENDITURES.

By authorized disbursements for salaries and expenses	$26,837
By cash in the general fund Dec. 31, 1881	5,649
By cash in the incidental fund Dec. 31, 1881	500
Total	$32,986

It will be noticed that, as compared to the year 1880, there has been an increase in the salary account of $3,842.93, in the general expenses of $931.16, and a decrease in the office expenses of $1,717.93, and in litigation expenses of $1,676.52, and in the miscellaneous expenses of $374.83, making a net increase for the year 1881 of $1,004.81.

During the year 1881 837 patents concerning which questions, either of validity or infringement, have been presented and passed upon. To this should be added 115 devices not patented upon which opinions have been given.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: B. F. Ayer, Illinois Central; B. C. Cook, Northwestern; A. L. Osborn, Michigan Central; T. J. Potter, Burlington; T. F. Withrow, Rock Island; T. B. Blackstone, Alton; Gen. Charles Paine, New York, West Shore & Buffalo; C. W. Rogers, St. Louis & San Francisco; S. S. Merrill, Milwaukee & St. Paul; F. De Funiak, Louisville & Nashville; S. R. Calloway, Chicago & Grand Trunk; Gov. John C. Brown, Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Executive Committee—B. F. Ayer, T. B. Blackstone, B. C. Cook, T. F. Withrow, and A. L. Osborn.

President—B. F. Ayer.

General Counsel—George Payson.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. H. Raymond.

An assessment of $27,000, to meet the current expenses during this year, was ordered.

The meeting then adjourned.

Arrival of Jay Gould and Porter in the City Last Evening—Meetings to Be Held Today.

President Jay Gould and Vice-Presidents Hopkins and Gault of the Wabash, and other prominent officials of Gould's roads in the Southwest, arrived here by special train last evening about 8 o'clock. They will remain in the city until Friday.

It is understood that they will participate in the meeting of the Colorado roads to be held at Commissioner Midgley's office today, and also in the meeting of the Southwestern Association and of the Iowa pool to be held tomorrow at the same place.

It is stated that Mr. Gould favors the formation of a Colorado pool and is also in favor of reorganizing the Southwestern and Iowa pools. Mr. Gould seems to be anxious to stop the troubles among the Western lines and secure peace and harmony for the present, as it is claimed to be his desire to give the stock and securities of the Wabash and his Southwestern roads a boom.

If the Gould roads are willing to make fair concessions to the Chicago lines there is but little doubt that all difficulties between the Western roads will be amicably settled. Should the Gould lines, however, refuse to make satisfactory concessions nothing can prevent a serious conflict among the Western lines, which, instead of booming stocks will have the effect of depressing them still more than they are now.

The appointment of Mr. John C. Gault as Second Vice-President and Traffic Manager of the Wabash has placed the Chicago Managers in good spirits, as they have full confidence in Mr. Gault's fairness and conservatism. They feel that with Mr. Gault in the charge of the traffic of the roads agreements to which the Wabash is a party will be faithfully maintained.

Report of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 10.—A synopsis of the fourth annual report of the Iowa Railroad Commissioners will be printed in the morning at Des Moines and in this city. In some respects it is the most important of their reports. Among other additions, they have prepared a very complete map of the railroad system of the State and a profile of eight of the principal roads. On the 30th of June there were 5,426 miles of road in operation, 900 miles partially constructed, to be completed this year, making 6,300 miles, or more than the entire mileage of New England, and second only to Illinois. The roads generally are in excellent condition. The principal lack is enough cars. Total freight moved for the year is 9,000,000 tons; total receipts, including passengers, $28,500,000, exceeding the previous year $3,500,000. The report contains tables showing the increase of business and the growth of transportation. Another table shows per ton per mile of fourteen of the largest lines in the country, and the Erie Canal charges in average on freight, and a steady reduction each year from 1868 to 1881. Similar tables covering six of the principal Iowa roads are given, showing a reduction in rates from 1867 to the present, and the rate per cent of these reductions. This is the first showing of the kind ever made. The capital stock representing Iowa railroads is $103,905,021, or $19,149 per mile. The debt on these lines is $110,766,483, or $20,413 per mile. Both stock and debt is $214,671,504, or $39,563 per mile. The reported cost is $173,998,790, or $40,672,814 less than reported stock and debt. Total earnings for the year ending June 30, 1881, $28,452,181, or $3,614,626 increase over 1880; operating expenses for 1881, $16,788,404, or $2,806,750 increase over the former year, making the increased net earnings $808,—. The total net earnings for the year is $11,663,777, or $2,149 per mile of road. The lowest percentage of operating expenses to earnings were the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 52.39; Chicago & Northwestern, 52.39; Burlington & Quincy, 59.48; and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, 61. The highest per cent of net earnings to capital stock and debt were the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 9.20; Chicago & Northwestern, 8.04; Burlington & Southwestern, 7.30; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 5.20. Eleven roads show an excess over total expenses of $6,879,209. Seven roads show a deficit of $205,046. The amount of taxes paid the State is $423,611, or 9.42 per cent of net earnings. The expense of the snow-blockade last winter is figured to be $660,211. There are 3,180 miles of steel rails and 3,275 iron rails; number of locomotives 2,116, and cars 67,510. Rates of freight vary from 4.36 on the Des Moines & Fort Dodge, and 4.26 on the Burlington & Northwestern, to 1.77 on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1.22 on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and 1.05 on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Six companies control more than four-fifths of the mileage of the State: Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 540.11; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 779.47; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 987.06; Chicago & Northwestern, 683.22; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 890.78; Illinois Central, 402.06. The Commissioners take strong ground against any assumption of control beyond reasonable regulation by the State over the roads. There are Class A roads in the State as follows: Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Central Iowa, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific. The Class B roads are the Des Moines & Fort Dodge, Illinois Central, Iowa Falls & Sioux City, Sioux City & Pacific. All the rest are Class C roads.

The Election for Officers of the Philadelphia & Reading Road Still in Progress.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 10.—The contest for the Presidency of the Reading Railroad continued this morning. Gowen remarked that he would consume the whole of today in submitting between 1,200 and 1,300 proxies. While the voting was going on Bullitt, of the McCalmont-Bond counsel, interrupted to offer what he alleged to be a certificate of 500 shares that D. Baumann's proxy yesterday assigned to the support of Gowen. "I produce this certificate," said Bullitt, "in order to show that the stock has been sold."

Gowen—I have information that parties borrowed the certificates for the purpose of coming here claiming that the stock thus represented had been sold. I do not know but that this is an illustration.

However, he said he would cable over and ascertain authoritatively if the Baumann stock had been sold, and, if he learned it had, he would withdraw the vote.

Voting was then proceeded with, nearly all the votes offered being those of Gowen. One of the first was that of ex-Senator Simon Cameron for one share in the Gowen interest.

In the Reading Railroad meeting today a recess was ordered at 1 o'clock. By this time 233 votes had been polled, making, with those cast yesterday, 468 altogether. These represent something like 85,000 shares, of which 80,000 are Gowen votes. Receiver Gowen says: "I expect to have 290,000 votes, including those of the stockholders who will vote for me personally, but whose proxies I hold." He places the total number of enfranchised shares at 560,000. The stock objected to by the McCalmont-Bond counsel up to the time of the recess was: L. Cohen & Co., 120 shares; Camman & Co., 200; B. L. Cutting, 1,600; J. H. Davies & Co., 300; and Elliott, Son & Co., 620.

At 5 p. m. the meeting adjourned until tomorrow, the last vote polled being No. 677, of which 175 were cast yesterday, leaving 502 as the total number cast today. All the votes cast today were in Gowen's proxies, representing in the neighborhood of about 52,000 shares, including shares voted on yesterday, the total number voted upon thus far is not quite 110,000, of which within a fraction of 5,000 shares were for the Bond ticket. Scheil, of New York, who represents Vanderbilt, was present during the entire proceedings today, but took no part in them, nor did he vote the Vanderbilt stock. Ira Sharpe, of New York, who is said to hold Jay Gould's proxy for 10,500 shares, did not appear. It is generally understood the Bond party will pit Shafer against Receiver Gowen in discussion. The judges at intervals announced that the reception of proxies would be interrupted if any stockholder wished to vote personally in person. There were no responses. The entire day was devoted to the reception of Gowen's proxies. There is a stronger feeling of confidence than ever among the Gowen party, but the Bond party also retain confidence.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—It is stated that 40,000 shares of Reading stock owned by Vanderbilt have been offered the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Kidder, Peabody & Co., and A. J. Drexel & Co. at the present market price. None of those approached, however, were desirous of becoming purchasers. Vanderbilt claims his block of stock is the balance of power in the present contest.

Distribution of Territory for the Michigan Central Passenger Agents.

Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, has issued a circular giving notice that the following distribution of the territory covered by the Traveling and Passenger Agents of his company has been decided as follows:

A. J. Harlow, General Eastern Agent—New Brunswick, the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and the City of Washington, D. C.

W. E. Wiley, Canadian Passenger Agent—The Province of Ontario, and that portion of the Province of Quebec southeast of the River St. Lawrence and west of and including the Intercolonial Railway.

W. R. Buscbark, Western Passenger Agent—That portion of Illinois lying south of and including the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Lines from Warsaw to Chicago, the States of Iowa and Nebraska, and Wyoming Territory, and that portion of Colorado and Utah lying north of a straight line drawn from east to west passing through and including Denver.

W. L. Wyand, Northwestern Traveling Agent—The State of Minnesota, Dakota Territory, and Manitoba.

Henry White, Northern Traveling Agent—The State of Wisconsin, with the exception of the City of Milwaukee and that portion of Illinois lying north of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway from Chicago to Fulton, and also that portion of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan lying southwest of and including the line of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad.

Harry Bradford, City Passenger Agent—Milwaukee.

Van Deering, Michigan Traveling Agent—The State of Michigan, with the exception of that portion of the Northern Peninsula lying west of the line of the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad and the State of Ohio and Indiana.

W. T. Hayes, Southwestern Traveling Agent—That portion of the State of Illinois south of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific to Pekin, and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific to Warsaw, the State of Missouri north of and including the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, the State of Kansas and that portion of Colorado and Utah south of a straight line drawn from east to west passing through Denver.

The above agents will report to and receive instructions from the General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

A Budget of Interesting News from Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—The track of the Des Moines Northern (narrow-gauge) is laid to the Des Moines River, about twenty miles south of Boone and twenty-five miles from this city. There it will rest until the bridge is completed.

The Des Moines Northwestern (Wabash) is graded to Fonda, in Pocahontas County. The track is laid to Higherville, twenty miles north of Jefferson, and ten miles south of Rockwell City, in Calhoun County. Trains will be run to Higherville in a few days. This is where the road crosses the Chicago & Northwestern. The number of miles graded on this road is 120; the number of miles of track laid is seventy-five. The contract for the grading and track-laying was taken by Ryan Brothers, who sublet the work by sections. The bad weather through August, September, and October interfered badly with the work. The sub-contractors, many of them, fizzled out and skipped, so that when November came the work was far behind. Col. John R. Ryan was summoned here by the officers of the road to see what could be done, and if it was possible to reach Fonda with the grading Jan. 1. The Colonel said it was. Mr. Fred Hubbell thought not, and backed his opinion with a bet of $1,000. The Colonel took him up and went to work. On the 29th of December he completed the job, but it cost him $1 a yard to move some of the dirt. He will get his $1,000.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern has reached Medium Lake, where, rumor has it, a division station with machine shops and roundhouse are to be established. It is reported this road is to be extended from Cedar Rapids to Iowa by a new route to avoid State over the present roads.

Negotiations are pending for the track of the road from Coaltown to Des Moines & Fort Dodge, from Coaltown to Des Moines, by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, which when this is arranged soon, as the probability is the Des Moines & Fort Dodge will be given the same terms with the Minneapolis & St. Louis will, however, push their own line from Coaltown to Greenfield, in Adair County, where a connection will be made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and give Minneapolis & St. Paul a very direct route to Kansas City.

The Wabash does not seem to be in a hurry from Albion, on account of the weather, the work is being made slowly on the last five miles. The tracklayers are up with the graders.

The Illinois Roads Trying to Surmount the Troubles Arising from the Adoption of the Commissioners' Tariff.

Tomorrow the General Freight Agents of the Illinois roads will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of taking further action regarding rates from interior competing points. As heretofore stated, the adoption of the State Commissioners' tariff by some of the companies has caused considerable trouble, because the roads which have not adopted the new tariff made lower rates from competing points than the roads which have adopted the tariff were able to meet. In order to avoid serious trouble and complications a meeting of all the Illinois roads was held at St. Louis two weeks ago to take some concerted action in the matter. It was agreed at that meeting that the Commissioner's minimum rates should be the rates at all the competing points in the State by all the roads. That meeting adjourned to meet again in this city tomorrow in order to give the three or four roads not represented an opportunity to define their position. It is understood that the roads not represented at the meeting have signified their intention to join the combination.

It is the intention to take some action at tomorrow's meeting regarding the issue of free passes to shippers and stock men. The railroads are now giving free return passes to men in charge of live stock. It is proposed to rescind the rule, and make the stock men pay for their passes, because the rates have been so largely reduced by the Commissioners that the railroads feel that they ought not to give the men having charge of the live stock. It is also proposed for the same reasons to curtail the issue of free passes to shippers.

The Trouble About Passenger Rates from Kansas City—An Effort to Be Made to Restore St. Louis and Kansas City Rates.

The Kansas City rate-sheet meeting was not held yesterday on account of the absence of the Wabash representatives. The meeting is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning, when the Wabash managers are expected to be on hand.

It is quite likely that the matter of restoring rates between Chicago and St. Louis and Chicago and Kansas City will also come up for discussion at this meeting. Ever since the Wabash opened its Chicago extension the St. Louis and Kansas City rates have been at war figures. The rate from Chicago to St. Louis has not gone above $4 since the commencement of the trouble and to Kansas City not above $5. All efforts to restore former rates have failed, owing to the large number of low-priced unlimited tickets in the hands of scalpers. These tickets were sold at the time the Wabash opened its Chicago line. The great difficulty in the way of an adjustment of the troubles was to find a plan to get the outstanding unlimited tickets out of the way, the Wabash, which has the bulk of these tickets out, refusing to redeem them. It is understood that at today's meeting the Gould lines will demand a restoration of the St. Louis and Kansas City rates before agreeing to reestablish rates from Kansas City to interior competing points.

Annual Meeting of the Vandalia at Greenville, Ill.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—The annual meeting of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company was held today at Greenville, Ill. President Messier presented the report of the Directors, which shows gross earnings for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 of $1,565,515, of which the company received 30 per cent as rental from the lessee, amounting to $469,654, to which was added sundry amounts of interest received, $169, making a total income of $469,823, from which was paid $34,111 for taxes and general expenses, and $314,850 for interest on first and second mortgage bonds, leaving a surplus for the year of $120,182. The surplus was applied to the payment of suspended taxes and the liquidation of a previous balance to debit of profit and loss. The loss to the lessee in operating the road was $281,081, of which $103,223 was on account of additions and permanent improvements to the road. The old board was elected and they afterward organized by reelecting Thomas D. Messier, President; W. H. Barnes, Treasurer; and William Plant, Secretary.

Negotiations for a Cessation of Hostilities in the Trunk-Line War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The *Evening Post* says: "Our information about the trunk-line railroad affairs is that negotiations have reached this point—to-wit: That the New York Central and Erie is each willing to submit all differences to a board of arbitrators, and be bound by their decision; that the Pennsylvania Railroad is willing to do so, with the exception that it thinks the judgment of the arbitrators should merely be accepted as declaratory of what the roads should respectively do, and should not be irrevocably binding upon them, and that the Baltimore & Ohio is willing to do whatever the Pennsylvania will do. If any arrangement is made it will be for a term of three or five years. The chief movers in the effort to bring about a settlement represent important foreign and domestic interests, and they have an influence which any one of the trunk line companies wishing to sell its securities or caring much for its standing in the leading finance markets of the world cannot afford to treat with indifference. Notwithstanding all this experience, since the railroad war began, warrants caution in coming to any conclusion as to the settlement of the war until the signatures to the articles of settlement have been affixed."

Election of Directors and Officers of the Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Jan. 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern Road convened here today pursuant to published notice. The stockholders present were John B. Lyon, John C. Black, William C. Lyon, Edward S. Wilson, D. W. Odell, John J. Funkhouser, and William H. Barlow, representing 11,986 shares. The following are the Board of Directors elected at the meeting: John B. Lyon, Thomas B. Rice, John S. Cooper, Calvin Cobb, Daniel Butlers, E. S. Wilson, John J. Funkhouser, D. W. Odell, and W. C. Lyon. The Board of Directors convened immediately and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John B. Lyon, of Chicago; Vice-President, John S. Cooper, Chicago; Treasurer, Thomas B. Rice, Chicago; Secretary, W. C. Lyon, Chicago.

Annual Meeting of the La Crosse & Southwestern Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Crosse & Southwestern Railway, held at La Crescent, Minn., this morning, the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Joseph Clark, James S. Medary, Charles Michel, Moses Anderson, G. R. Montague, James McCord, A. Hirshheimer, Alex McMillan, and John Ulrich, all La Crosse business-men. The Directors held a meeting for the purpose of electing officers and doing other business, but adjourned without an election until Jan. 12, in this city.

Election of Directors of the Kansas City Union Depot Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—At a stockholders' meeting in this city today the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Kansas City Union Depot Company: C. C. Wheeler, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad; A. A. Talmage, of the Missouri Pacific; G. H. Nettie, of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf; S. T. Smith, Union Pacific; J. F. Barnard, Council Bluffs; J. B. Carron, Hannibal & St. Joseph; C. H. Chappel, Chicago & Alton; Thomas McKissock, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; and A. Kimball, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

Resignation—Enlarging a Tunnel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 10.—C. B. Cox, train-dispatcher of the Galena & Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, has resigned his position here on account of the ill-health of his wife, and contemplates going to Colorado, he having been offered a lucrative position on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road. Messrs. Blair and Evans, of the Northwestern Engineer Department, arrived in town this evening to superintend the work of enlarging the tunnel between here and Benton.

A New Venture in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—Articles of incorporation of the Terre Haute & Cincinnati Short Line Railway Company were filed today. The capital stock is $1,500,000. The Directors are Charles P. Holden, Joseph T. Reynolds, James C. Hyde, James M. Davis, and Edgar Tor-hune, of Chicago; William Kane, of Waukesan, Ill.; and George S. Barnes, of Elgin, Ill. The road will begin at Lawrenceburg, and will run through the Counties of Dearborn, Franklin, Ripley, Decatur, Jennings, Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe, Greene, Owen, Clay, Vigo, and Sullivan, to a point on the Wabash River at or near the northwest corner of Sullivan County.

An Official Visit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Jan. 10.—The railroad officials of the Chicago Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were in town today in their private car. They stopped for dinner at the American Hotel, and returned to Aurora this afternoon. Among the officials were Mr. George Alexander, Division Superintendent, and Mr. John Maxin, Division Roadmaster.

Reducing Expenses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The new Gould management of the Wabash Road has issued orders for a general reduction of expenses, and the result was seen today in the discharge of seventy-five men from the machine-shops here. Several changes in offices are rumored, but by what authority cannot be learned.

Officers of the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—At the annual meeting of the New York, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company, held here today, the following were elected: President, Gen. James S. Negley, Pittsburg; Vice-President and Chief Engineer, the Hon. Delos E. Culver, New York; Treasurer, W. N. Riddle, Pittsburg; Secretary, James S. Negley, Pittsburg; Directors, James S. Negley, of Pittsburg; Delos E. Culver, Henry Day, William A. Cole, and William B. Scott, of New York; the Hon. John R. McPherson and the Hon. Charles Siedler, of Jersey City; Gen. James S. Robinson, of Kenton, O.; L. Scott, of Waynesburg, O.; D. W. Carroll, H. E. Collins, W. N. Riddle, and William E. Schermeiz, of Pittsburg.

Another Through Line from Tidewater to the Lakes.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 7.—If any one should take the trouble to examine a railroad map of West Virginia, he would find that there are but two railroads of any considerable importance in the entire State. In the north is the Baltimore & Ohio, extending from Baltimore, by a circuitous route, through Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, a distance of 380 miles, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, and with a branch from Grafton in a northwesterly direction to Wheeling. In the South is the Chesapeake & Ohio, starting at Newport News, and running in a general northwesterly direction a distance of 496 miles to Huntington, near the Kentucky line. Between these two main lines is a vast region of unexplored grandeur, abounding in agricultural and mineral wealth, presenting some of the grandest scenery east of the Rocky Mountains, and with a score or more of counties without any railroad facilities at all.

While the neighboring States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been developed by a perfect network of lines, and their various cities and towns have increased largely in population and wealth, West Virginia has hitherto cared little for the development of her manifold resources, and her towns have drowsed away a life of ease and indolence wholly indifferent to the enterprise and activity of the outside world. But, if indifference in regard to internal improvements has been a characteristic of the past, a change for the better is promised in the future, and in no other State is the railroad boom so apparent. In the north the new road from Baltimore to Cincinnati will run parallel with the Baltimore & Ohio, while in the south the Richmond & Allegheny will compete with the Chesapeake & Ohio.

While the second through route in the north is said to number among its supporters such men as ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, Gould, Vanderbilt, and others, yet the line to the present exists only on paper, and several years must elapse before the same can be completed. In the south, however, the Richmond & Allegheny is already partially constructed, the remainder is located and the contracts let, and a general spirit of activity along the entire line prevails.

The history of the organization of the road is yet imperfectly known. After the organization was effected the property of the James River & Kanawha Canal Company was acquired, then the charter of the Guyandotte Railroad was made applicable to the route down the New and Kanawha Rivers, then the Richmond, Toledo & Chicago line was organized. Then there was a consolidation under the name of the Atlantic & Northwestern, under the control of the Richmond & Allegheny, and finally a consolidation with the Ohio Central, and the placing of a loan for the equipment of funds to close up the gap between the two roads.

The leading spirit of the enterprise is Chester Parsons, a man of great energy, the man who organized and whose skill carried the Chesapeake & Ohio to a successful completion a year ago. It was he that carried through the Legislature a bill to transfer the James River and Kanawha Canal to the Richmond and Allegheny Road, raised a half million dollars as security for the performance of his contract, and then built 287 miles of road in eighteen months. He then united with the Ohio Central to carry the road westward from the Ohio River, and has raised millions of dollars for the completion of the work.

The purpose of this road, in short, is to give a direct through route to tidewater on lighter grades at a less cost, and by a shorter distance, than by any other line from Chicago to the seaboard. The leading opposition to the project comes from the grasping spirit of avaricious farmers and the Chesapeake & Ohio Corporation. Through West Virginia land has been held at extraordinary prices, and the most absurd claims have been set up by the land owners.

Hitherto the Chesapeake & Ohio Corporation have had their own way through the southern part of the State. Now that a competing line is likely to largely change the existing state of affairs, a great deal of trickery is reported. The General Railroad law gives to every company the right to construct lateral branches not exceeding fifty miles in length. The Chesapeake & Ohio above Hawk's Nest is on the northeast side of the river, and when it was ascertained that the competing line was to cross the river and go up on the southwestern side, a local company was formed to shut the competing line out. Thus the older corporation would claim control of the southern part of the State, and would compel the Richmond & Allegheny to seek some other route for its line from tidewater to the lakes. One road is now building over the other, and the action of the courts soon decide a conflict that may be expected.

It is the same spirit cropping out in West Virginia which prompted C. P. Huntington and his associates to buy up nearly every street-car, stage, railway, and other transportation line in California and thus form one of the most gigantic railway monopolies the world has ever known. In fact, recent developments have shown that the California monopoly is already powerful in the East, and the completion of the Southern Pacific to connect with the Chesapeake & Ohio system in the South forms another through line under the management from San Francisco to New York.

In spite of the opposition of Huntington and his associates, the Richmond & Allegheny Road will soon be completed. On the authority of Auditor Miller, of West Virginia, it is stated that the grading of the road to the Ohio River will soon be completed, and the bridge at Point Pleasant has already been contracted for.

The structure will be an immense one. The road will be sort of an elevated one through the town, the track leading to the bridge being forty feet above the surface, and the cars higher than the housetops. The bridge is to be of iron and steel, and will be one of the best crossing the Ohio. The truss will be 1,560 feet long, and, including the approaches, the bridge will be over a half-mile long.

In anticipation of the junction with the Richmond & Allegheny, the extension of the Ohio Central is being rapidly completed to the river. Work is going on rapidly between Corning and Athens, that part of the road being all ready to be graded. In a very short time the river will be gained. This road is one of the most important coal roads in the country, and the total length of its operations is 227 miles, forming a direct route between Columbus and Toledo. In consequence of the railroad company being also a great coal company, they are to have a better equipment to the line than any other, and their docks at Toledo lays claim to the finest docks on the chain of lakes. The fact that such extraordinary progress has been made in so short a time is greatly to the credit of the managers of the road.

Point Pleasant, where the junction of the two roads is to be made, has long been noted as one of the sleepiest towns on the Ohio River. About a century ago, as tradition has it, Cornstalk, an eminent Indian Chief, with a miscellaneous collection of braves of the Shawnee tribe, got a fearful whipping at the hands of Andrew Lewis and his Virginia hunters, and in return the Indian warrior invoked the curse of the wrath of the Great Spirit, and fastened upon it a grievous spell for 100 years. The time being now past, and the spell broken, a new era in the history of the town has dawned, and the unprofitable existence of former years is in strange contrast with the energy and enterprise of the present.

"Gath" recently said that about the mouth of the Great Kanawha are now maturing the grandest movements in coal and iron the country has ever seen. There will be formed the connection by which the West will be brought into connection with Virginia and the new South, and by which Chicago and other cities will have a direct line to tidewater. Here the problem of the great Kanawha Valley will soon be solved, and the greatly to be afforded larger returns for the labor and capital employed in their production.

The wonder is not that the people of West Virginia have concluded that two main trunk lines are not sufficient for the development of 23,000 square miles of territory, but that competing lines were not long ago constructed. Probably no where in the country are there so great and varied natural advantages for a State in the Union. The soil is well watered, and the climate is salubrious. Agricultural products of whatever kind grow in the greatest profusion, and the flocks and herds literally graze on a thousand hills. All kinds of timber, such as oak, walnut, poplar, hickory, sugar, spruce, and pine, abound, and need only transportation facilities to make them real bonanzas to their owners. Almost two-thirds of the area of the State is yet covered with valuable forests, and gigantic oaks can be found ten feet in diameter and of enormous height.

The mineral wealth is not less varied than the agricultural. Fireclay, pottery clay, limestone, sandstone, salt brines, and petroleum in quantities, are to be found, and the iron-ore region extends over a distance of 200 miles. Bituminous, splint, and cannel coal are found in veins from 3 to 12 feet thick, the supply aggregating forty feet in thickness over an area of 9,000 square miles. It is stated that it would be safe to say that with these manifold resources now made accessible by railroads the population and industrial and agricultural wealth of the State will be largely increased.

A. R. W.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. R. M. Bronson has been appointed General Ticket Agent of the Ohio Southern Railway Company, with headquarters at Sandusky, O.

Mr. H. A. Towne has been appointed Superintendent of Machinery of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, vice T. Downing, resigned, and will have charge of the locomotive and car departments.

Notice is given of the appointment of the following agents as the officers of the Mackinaw Division of the Michigan Central Railroad Company: John Coon, at Vanderbilt; F. M. Josin, at Indian River; C. H. Prouty, at Cheboygan; F. J. Stimpson, at Mackinac City.

Although the east-bound pool from Chicago has long since ceased to exist, yet Secretary Mackay is still keeping up the tables showing the amount of freight carried by the six roads leading East from this city since the formation of the pool as faithfully as he did at the time the pool was in existence. Secretary Mackay's reports show that up to the present time the Baltimore & Ohio and the Grand Trunk have got above the allotted percentages 26,940,995 pounds of freight, while the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines are that amount ahead. It is not likely that these differences in percentages will ever be equalized.

The Illinois Central and the Kankakee Line people are now said to be fully prepared to meet the competition of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago on business between Chicago and Louisville. They claim to have the best and most direct route, and their passenger-trains make the time between Chicago and Louisville in eleven hours and thirty minutes, which is two hours faster than the time made by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road.

The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad gives notice that it is prepared to take freight from Chicago to Delphi and to Louisville and all intermediate points. Its freight-houses are on Sixteenth street, between Clark and State. Mr. A. E. Sherman will be the Freight Agent at this point, with office at 79 Clark street. Mr. F. Pierce has been appointed local Freight Agent, with office at the freight depot of the company at Sixteenth street.

Mr. W. C. Van Horne, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, arrived here yesterday from Winnipeg. He is on his way to New York to make contracts for supplies to be used in the new construction next summer. Mr. Van Horne says no construction is being done on his road at present, and will not be until spring. As soon as the winter has passed, however, active operations will be resumed. It is the intention of his company to construct 600 miles of new road during the coming season.

The Western Trunk Lines Association transacted no business yesterday. The absence of Mr. H. C. Townsend, of the Wabash, made an adjournment necessary, as all action has to be unanimous in order to be of effect. The association meets again at 2 o'clock p. m. today, when it is expected that Mr. Townsend will be present. As stated yesterday, the object of this meeting is for the purpose of making an estimate of expenses necessary to carry on the affairs of the association during the present year.

Action will also be taken against some of the Eastern trunk lines for continuing to discriminate against the roads in the association.

BLATANT VIRGINIANS.

The Readjuster Legislature Puzzled as to the Proper Action with Regard to Duels That Hurt Nobody.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—Duels and dueling in Virginia today had a grand airing in the Legislature when the bill removing the political disabilities of fifty combatants came up for passage. There are now three measures before the Legislature upon the subject of dueling. One is to grant general amnesty to all duelists; another is to prevent dueling by imposing penalties for insult, and under which slapping a man in the face, spitting in his face, or pitching a glass of wine into his face will come under the head of a penitentiary offense; calling him "a poltroon" and "no gentleman," or a "cad," will be sufficient cause for twelve months' imprisonment and heavy fine, while the appellation of "liar," "blackguard," and "guttersnipe," and similar phrases will be rewarded with jail imprisonment and fine, according to the misdoing. Still a third bill is meant to prevent hostile combats by making all persons elected to office take an oath that they have not fought a duel since the 1st of January, 1882, and disqualifying forever any officer who has any-thing to do with duels, and forcing seconds to testify against principals. These measures have had their advocates and opponents. Preachers have been before the committee and spoken against the sin of dueling, and plead for its prohibition, and the orators have been going over all the "affairs of honor" which are alluded to with pride by the believers in the code. Today, when the Universal Amnesty bill came up, a reverend Senator asked that the gory list of fifty duelists be read. They were anxious to know what damage has been done the duelists. It was found that out of the fifty only two had spilled blood. One, Mr. Elam, editor of the *Whig*, had a bullet put in his chin, while another, Mr. Campbell, had the tip end of his little finger shot off. The others could only produce bullet holes in tail-crowned hats or holes made by the leaden messenger in its passage through coat-tails. After this the point was made that dueling in Virginia was a harmless amusement. Riddleberger's name was among the lot. He moved to strike out his name, for the reason that he wanted to vote for the bill, but he is not disqualified. He said, too, that he did not have any disability that disturbed him. The Amnesty bill was passed. The Defamation bill has yet to be acted upon. These measures, however, have not put a stop to the craving for satisfaction on the field of honor, and even now there is talk of two contemplated duels, in which one principal is a Judge and another is after a place on the Supreme bench. The first is Maj. Dorman, of Rockbridge, a leading Readjuster lawyer, who has been denounced as a "liar" by Maj. Loech, a defeated Bourbon. The other is Judge T. G. Godwin, of Norfolk, who in a bloody card, has vigorously denounced the writer of a communication from Norfolk to the Washington Post, as follows: "I am ignobly and malignantly slandered. I have been neither unobservant nor indifferent to the recent low and vile, unjust attacks that have been made upon me through the papers. My position as Judge alone has heretofore restrained my action. But it is only now that I shall cease to be a preserver of the peace and an officer of the law, and other and even conservators of the peace are called upon to assert their manhood and their honor. The anonymous article referred to I pronounce to be absolutely and unqualifiedly false in word and in line, and hereby denounce the author, whoever he may be, a subject and willful and malicious falsifier, slanderer, blackguard, and coward. These words I utter as a citizen, and for their utterance I hold myself personally responsible." The police are now on the alert to nip in the bud these contributions to the dueling literature of Virginia, but pay no attention to any arrests.

CANADA.

The Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal Scheme.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 10.—At a meeting yesterday of the Board of Trade, called specially to consider the Huron & Ontario Ship-Canal scheme, they decided that it was "a thing of the past." Mr. Capreol, the champion of the scheme, interviewed today, said: "These very men, when I projected the Northern Railway, said there would be no use for horses, and the farmers said, there being no horses, there would be no need for growing oats. They tried to do for me all what they could in a public hall or for daring to propose the country. Unless the Georgian Bay Canal be constructed Toronto will serve only as a way freight station instead of being a great grain emporium. I'm younger, sir, today than I've been for ten years."

Hunting for a Spy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Jan. 10.—The committee appointed at a meeting of Irishmen held for the purpose of discovering whether the report copied from an American paper as to the presence of a spy on Fenians being resident here, reported the result of inquiries recommending further inquiry. So far it appears very little progress towards the object aimed at has been made.

SEWAGE.

Comparison of the Systems of Chicago, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—Mr. W. H. Baldwin is here as the representative of George Warring, of Rhode Island, who has been commissioned by the Census Bureau at Washington to collect information regarding the water supply and sewerage system of all the large cities. This information is to be used by the department in solving, so far as possible, the problem connected with the rate of mortality in the different cities and the diseases which chiefly prevail. Mr. Baldwin has made a careful inspection of the sewerage system of Cincinnati. He reports that the sewers here are remarkably free from smell. They have in them, as a rule, so much water, and a larger flow of water through them, that the sewers are not so subject to decay. The sewers in either Chicago or Philadelphia, the only cities of the country he has yet made an inspection. He says the sewers of Philadelphia are so permeated with deleterious gases, as the sewers in either Chicago or Philadelphia, the only cities of the country he has yet made an inspection. In this case in the sewers of this city of Philadelphia he has found a sort of gelatinous substance in them. He is quite certain that this substance is not found in the sewers of the cities named.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Jan. 10.—At the inquest today on the body of Henry Slater evidence was given that deceased had been last seen Monday, Dec. 26. His watch was not found on his body, and his ring was missing from his finger. It is therefore believed that Mr. Slater was murdered and his body thrown where the body was found. A physician testified that the body was not bloated or filled with water, as is usual in the case of drowning. The inquest was adjourned until tomorrow to hear further evidence. The Circuit Court, now in session here, adjourned today to attend Mr. Slater's funeral, which took place at 3 p. m.

If You Are Sick, Read

the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. It acts on the kidneys, bowels, and liver, and cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once. The liquid is the easiest, but the dry is the most economical.—*Interior.*

THE GAMBLERS.

Indictments Should at Once Be Found Against the Whole Batch.

There Is No Difficulty in Procuring Unimpeachable Testimony.

Is Carter Harrison or Mike McDonald Mayor of Chicago?

The case of the Hankins brothers, charged with robbing Mr. Law's clerk out of $800 in their gaming-hells, comes up again this morning, after various postponements, before Justice Summerfield. It is understood that a desperate effort will be made on the part of these gamesters to push its hearing off still further, but it is understood that an equally energetic effort will be made on the part of Mr. Law, the prosecutor, and it is believed that Justice Summerfield will do all he can to aid him therein—to bring the matter to speedy trial. Any rumor that Mr. Law is slackening in his good work is untrue. There is no reason why he should do so. He has had much to encourage him to go on with it. He has received, since he took upon himself a duty which the Mayor would not perform, hundreds of letters from people in this city and vicinity, thanking him for what he has begun, and urging him to continue it. Parents mourning their ruined children, employers alarmed at the fate which is staring their employés in the face, have united in beseeching him to keep his hand at the plow, and to go on until he has succeeded in bringing to justice at least two of the gamblers. The most affecting of these letters are from women—from mothers, wives, and sisters, who have learned, or who have conjectured, the direction in which the footsteps of their relatives are tending, and who are anxious that something may be done to snatch them from the destiny which lies before them. They have made appeals to the police, and they have made appeals to the Mayor, but have been able to meet with no promise of aid in those quarters. They say that, notwithstanding the law upon the statute-books, the Mayor and his officers persist in letting these places run, or, in other words, want Mike McDonald to remain dictator of Chicago.

For it must be understood that, under whatever name these places are run, they are all, with one or two exceptions, owned and controlled by Mike McDonald. He furnishes the money and the protection, and the other fellows lend their names. It is impossible for any new house to be started in Chicago

WITHOUT HIS CONSENT.

It is said at the City-Hall that it is the consent of the Mayor which is required, but that is a mistake. It is the consent of Mike McDonald. Let any citizen, no matter how respectable he may be, start a gaming-house, and, unless he pays his tribute to McDonald, within three days the police will be upon him, and his place will be broken up. This rule of Mike's applies not merely to gaming-houses, but, to a great extent, to policy-shops also. So it will be seen that, when Mr. Law tackles the Hankinses, he is really attacking not one man or two men, but attacking the whole system. Hankins is a defendant of McDonald. Thus it is that McDonald rushes to his rescue and the rescue of his inmates the moment he is arrested. So it will be better, perhaps, for Mr. Law, as soon as he has gotten through with the Hankinses, to strike at the root of the tree, and go for McDonald himself and put him in Joliet, and then the whole gaming fabric, built up by McDonald and protected by the city authorities, will fall of itself. So long as McDonald thrives the rest will thrive.

Appeals have been made to this man to close his doors against certain classes of people. He has been entreated, for instance, to shut them against railroad employés, especially such as conductors and brakemen. It has been explained to him that they were men of small salaries with dependent families, and on the possession of whose unimpaired faculties depended often the lives of hundreds. What a brakeman is worth in the way of obeying an order, or what an engineer is worth when he goes out on his train the morning after a night spent at one of McDonald's gaming hells, it is very easy to figure out. Nerves unstrung by the excitement of gambling or by a night of debauchery are not exactly the nerves to the steadiness of which a man wishes

TO TRUST HIS OWN LIFE

or the lives of those who are near and dear to him.

Owing to the outrageous condition of the criminal law it is almost a waste of time to begin suits before Justices. The opportunities for continuances, the chances for changes of venue and for continuances and for appeals, are so manifold that months and months may be consumed by a sharp defendant before his case ever reaches the shadow of a semblance of a trial. The proper way, probably, and it is understood to be the way to which certain business men of prominence, who have seen the evils of gambling exemplified in their own employés, are intending to resort, is to bring the cases plump before the grand jury, and have these people indicted under the State law. Thanks to the openness with which they run, thanks to the result of the protection of the police, it is easy to secure testimony against them so strong and so unimpeachable that the most obstinate grand jury cannot resist it. It is unnecessary now to hire detectives to get up evidence, as they have to do it. Mr. Law himself can go into nearly every gaming-house in town without hindrance. Nor should these indictments be found against one of the gamblers merely, but against them all. There should be a sweeping batch returned which should take them all in. Then the cases would pass into the hands of the State's-Attorney and the Judge presiding in the Criminal Court. They between them should see that the bail was fixed so high as

TO PREVENT ANY JUMPING,

that the cases were pushed forward to trial with swiftness, and that such precautions were taken as to prevent the packing of juries. The public looked with like pleasure upon the presence of McDonald at the County-Building the other day, and it would give them with great pleasure the presence of the gamblers of Chicago there if they appeared in response to the State's-Attorney's notification that their cases were set for trial, and that he wanted for them to appear to plead. The law on the statute-books regarding the keeping of gaming-houses is as follows:

Whoever keeps a common gaming-house, or in any building, booth, yard, garden, boat, or other place under his control used and occupied, procures or permits any person to frequent, or come together to play for money or other valuable thing at any game, or keeps or suffers to be kept any tables or other apparatus for the purpose of playing at any game or sport, for money or any other valuable thing, or knowingly rents any such place for such purposes, shall, upon conviction for the first offense, be fined not less than $100, and for the second offense be fined not less than $200 and be confined in the county jail not less than six months, and for a third offense shall be fined not less than $500 and imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

Let the State's-Attorney secure the first conviction, which a very few weeks would suffice to make, and the gamblers will themselves to the hazard of a second, which means confinement in the County Jail for not less than six months. Whether Judge Barnum will, when the grand jury meets Monday, call the attention of that body to the subject of gambling and its prevalence in Chicago is unknown, but it is rumored that he intends to do so. It is stated that, when McDonald was at the building the other day, he went over to see Judge Barnum, but did not succeed, probably, in making any sort of an arrangement with him for the purpose of inducing the Judge not to introduce the subject in his charge. If he did ask it, Judge Barnum never uttered a word in reply. The Judge, however, recognized the Judicial presence. The Judge, however, the Judicial question.

POLITICAL.

Warring Factions Among the Illinois Prohibitionists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—For some time efforts have been made to secure the consolidation of the State Christian Temperance Union and the State Temperance Alliance. Both societies having the same objects and general plan of operations, there could be no excuse for the existence of both is to give two different factions among the prohibition element the offices to be filled and the organizations to manage. Today the Executive Board of the Union, consisting of J. S. Lathrop, of Champaign, C. M. Eames, Ralph Reynolds, and Mrs. Thomas, Judge Thomas, of Jacksonville, J. G. Irwin, of Edwardsville, and J. B. Montague, of Lincoln, met here and decided to call a State Convention of the Union to meet Jan. 17—the same day on which the Alliance is to hold its convention. It is believed that the object of this is to continue the existence of a two societies. The real object is because of the failure of the officers of the existing officers, and the paid lecturers, will be more opposed to consolidation.

The Readjusters at Richmond in Caucus Till Late Last Night.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 10.—The Readjusters of the General Assembly have been in caucus since half-past 7, and at midnight were still in session. The Debt bill was discussed, but final action was postponed on account of the introduction and the consideration of the nomination of Capital Officer occupied the attention of the caucus.

The committee appointed to investigate the Second Auditor's office, and report to the Legislature during the session of 1879 and 1880 were prevented from so doing by the adjournment of that body, owing to the biennial session of the Legislature. It will be shown by the report that $93,000 of coupons had been fraudulently disposed of.

James F. Wilson Nominated for United States Senator by the Iowa Republican Caucus.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—Wilson's friends unexpectedly forced a caucus this evening, evidently fearing delay and the increasing sentiment in favor of Kirkwood. Immediately after the caucus organized Gov. Gear withdrew his name for the harmony of the party, when Wilson was nominated by acclamation for the Senatorial long term and James W. McDill for the short term. Mr. Wilson was called for and returned thanks in eloquent words.

A Re-election Declined.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 10.—H. S. Conger, of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and who has filled the position for twelve years, is out in a communication to the *Daily Gazette* of this date, in which he declines to be a candidate for reelection.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, local rains, followed by clearing, cooler weather, northwest to southwest winds, and rising barometer.

For the Lake region, cloudy weather and snow, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to the southwest and northwest, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, clearing, colder weather, northwest to southwest winds, and higher barometer.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The storm developed in the Southwest, and passed rapidly to the northeast, with increasing energy to the Lower Lake region, where it is now central. Rain has prevailed in the Southern States and the Ohio Valley, and the southern portion of the Middle States, and snow continues in the northern portion of the Middle States and Lake region, and the Upper Mississippi Valley. Fair weather prevails in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest, with cooler northerly to westerly winds. The temperature has fallen slightly in New England and the Middle States, and from ten to twenty degrees in the St. Lawrence Valley. It has risen slightly in the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the Upper Lake region.

Indications are that rain or snow will prevail in New England and the Middle States Wednesday, followed by clearing weather in the Middle States during the day. Thursday cooler and fair weather will probably prevail in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	Weather.
Albany	38	35	N.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	32	30	S	Fresh	.16	L.snw.
Bismarck	31	18	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Buffalo	34	29	E	Brisk	.32	L.snw.
Cairo	44	43	S.W.	Fresh	.12	[illegible]
Cheyenne	22	15	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	36	36	E	Light	.33	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	44	46	W	Fresh	.40	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	34	34	S.E.	Fresh	.41	Cl'dy.
Davenport	38	38	N.E.	Light	.18	Cl'dy.
Deadwood	27	12	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Denison	49	44	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	26	15	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	37	36	S	Light	.18	Lt.snw
Detroit	38	35	N.E.	Fresh	.32	Lt rain
Dodge City	42	24	N	Light	0	Clear.
Dubuque	36	..	......	......	......	......
Duluth	34	33	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Erie	37	37	E	Light	.19	L.snw.
Escanaba	34	32	S	Light	.02	L.snw.
Ft. Assiniboine	24	8	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	28	11	W	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	23	12	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	18	4	......	Calm	0	Hazy.
Fort Gibson	48	38	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Galveston	64	56	N	Brisk	*—	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	38	32	N	Fresh	.25	H.snw
Huron, Dak.	30	16	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	35	37	W	Fresh	.27	Lt rain
Keokuk	33	33	W	Light	.05	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	34	13	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	39	36	......	Calm	.12	Lt rain
Leavenworth	39	37	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Louisville	42	47	S.W.	Fresh	.36	Cl'dy.
Marquette	36	35	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	51	47	W	Light	.45	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	38	34	E	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	76	..	......	......	......	......
Moorhead	18	14	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Nashville	52	54	W	Brisk	.76	Lt rain
North Platte	26	17	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	40	30	N.W.	Fresh	.06	Clear.
Oswego	35	32	S.E.	Fresh	.07	L.snw.
Pittsburg	37	39	E	Light	.38	Lt rain
Port Eads	72	63	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	32	27	N.E.	Fresh	.21	L.snw.
Rochester	34	29	E	Brisk	.26	L.snw.
San Antonio	55	55	N.W.	Fresh	.15	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	33	34	E	Fresh	.25	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	41	38	W	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	48	48	N.W.	Light	.04	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	35	36	W	Fresh	.15	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	34	37	W	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	38	36	S.W.	Light	.02	L.snw.
St. Vincent	18	1	S	Light	0	Clear.
Toledo	34	34	E	Fresh	.08	Lt rain
Vicksburg	74	57	N.W.	Fresh	.31	Cl'dy.
Yankton	57	26	W	Fresh	.01	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.277	37.9	61	S	4	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.171	39.0	79	S. E.	8	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	30.033	36.2	95	E	11	13	L. snow.
6:18 p. m.	29.943	36.0	100	E	6	0	L. snow.
10:18 p. m.	29.883	36.0	89	E	4	.33	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 42.0.
Minimum temperature, 35.9.
Mean daily barometer, 30.068.
Mean daily thermometer, 36.7.
Mean daily humidity, 81.7.

Snow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., Jan. 10.—Snow began falling here at 11 o'clock today, and has kept up until nightfall. It now covers the ground to the depth of about eight inches on the level. The roads are smooth enough to make good sleighing if it would only freeze up, but the snow is melting rapidly, and it will probably result in nothing more than a very disagreeable slush.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 10.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon a snow-storm visited this section, and for ten hours snow has been falling, with a prospect of continuing. This is the first snow this winter of any amount. There is a prospect now of a good run of sleighing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 10.—The snow has been falling here all afternoon furiously and fast. It began at 1 o'clock, and from present prospects is good for all night. The roads have been worn quite level, and sleighing is certain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—A heavy snowstorm set in today and lasted until late this evening, the fall being about four inches. Reports from along the various railroads are to the effect that the storm is general.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 10.—A lively fall of snow occurred this evening—some three inches—and the streets were gay with sleighbells.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 10.—It is snowing here very hard in the afternoon. Three or four inches of snow have already fallen, and it looks like winter if anything we have had since the "let up." This looks like the first prospect for a very brilliant prospect of excellent sleighing. The jingling of sleighbells is already heard. The temperature is mild, and roads are belated somewhat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The first really heavy fall of snow we have had this season began today steadily for about ten hours, and is now lying about six inches, well packed and fully on the level. Should it freeze now we shall have excellent sleighing, and the roads, which have been in a bad shape for some weeks, will be good for the hauling of grain again.

The First Snow-Storm of the Season.

The first snow-storm that has visited Chicago during the so far remarkably mild and open winter arrived at 12 o'clock yesterday. The moist air was thickly laden with white flakes, that besprinkled pedestrians, loaded umbrellas, carriages, and in a brief time made the muddy streets still more disagreeable than they had been without their wet blanket of the "beautiful." Everybody appeared anxious to take advantage of it to indulge in the first snow-fall to indulge in the pleasure of a sleigh-ride. While it was very heavy, it fell steadily, and by 3 o'clock enough lay on the ground to bring out the runners of innumerable cutters and vehicles on runners. On Michigan boulevards and the avenues the sleighing parties were quite numerous, and many a business-man came down-town in the evening behind his fast horse in smooth-running cutters. The gamins eagerly took advantage of the snow-fall to begin in pastime of snowballing, which they began with attacking each other, and then turned their attention to the passer-by, the "peeler," the street-car driver, and the conductor, were assaulted with the snow missile, and could not elude the disagreeable pellets of snow. The small-fry in the residence districts had out their sleds, and were sliding on all the inclines to be found. Many who had put a heavy expense upon the city for the cleaning of the crossings since the afternoon, found work in their vocation. If the snowfall extends over any great part of the country it will prove of great service to the agricultural districts, which are sadly in need of such a covering for the ground, should a cold snap ensue.

When men are down and ready to take your Hop Bitters is what you need to relieve you.

FELTON'S R

Georgia Politics / an Epistle / to H

The Great Indep / Tells What / About

An Exposition of th / tion with Na / road Legi

Other Unsavory Mat / Some Length / out Gl

Popular Belief that Hi / self in an Ex / ward Po

Special Dispatch to T

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10. / upon and in oppositio / ment in Georgia, which / able shape, published / TRIBUNE, causes Felton / a letter to the Constitu / The letter reads as follow

Today's paper contain / Senator Hill has just ha / carefully. Your staff co / been sent to me, and I / view with Mr. Hill's rep / This interview does not / Anybody acquainted with / need not be astonished at / politics or friendship. / to attack with a malign / made louder professions / can measure his malignity / Hill was a college mate / ship then formed has bee

SOMETHING STRONGER

FEREN / his erratic public course / disapprove, but, while cla / and in private. As Bu / friendship is at an end. / when I was enough of a / and judge him by his reco / erratic, as unwise, as unju / as seemingly corrupt as t / tician whose evil counsels / the interests of the State / The public will bear me w / very with Mr. Hill was no / him as a free man and a pla / man who is proud to know

ALWAYS PAID

and endeavored to prove / character from any impu / dishonesty. I challenge / shall be satisfied with the / on the "honesty issue." / stating to your reporter / I started out, there can / I defy him or any other / of it to prove dishonesty / vate reputation. If he / I demand its appearance / he would be the last man / putation as the one above / made to

SEE HIMSELF AS

Furthermore, it is / that "an ultimatum" / Republican party was pr / ident Arthur, or by any / ever, or that I have ever / mation." I pronounce th / qualified falsehood, ori / malignity, and I am now / years ago, as independent / happy to know that we / compelled any men to / when I did I ever go / when they refused to pro / the people to be elected / pendent votes, as did Hi / and he raised no cry / about "Africanizing Geo / get every African's vote

RETURNS THEM HA

for their misplaced col / esty": and his record / the War, and after the / well known to the people / ulate here. He well / things to all men, sti / violence and animosity / Democracy I can safely / the gentleman, and if / test better than his own, / in the Democratic party. / banquet he frankly stat / ocrat he never inter / course since that time / evidence that I have / the truth, and / year 1877 he was an / Hayes, an out and out R / his famous address to the / says: "I was anxious / Federal Administration. / of Georgia to

ACCEPT OFFI

and not to be accused of complai / Senator failed to preve / bestow the patronage a / was to Gov. Colquitt / and since that time / Louisiana Custom-Hou / been laudations instead / been willing to obey the / His attack on Gov. Colq / I have it before me / equally famous interv / Gazette, in which he d / Governor: "It is admitt / more clearly proved, or / more feebly excused

THE OFFENSE

as it turned out, did not / Governor signed the b / lawyer had urged him to / lie in the fact that the G / to Hill produced a letter / tor Hill in so far as he did / informing him of the pas / in the defalcation of the / ruption, existed in his / $7,000 and the repudiatio / ernment "to that end," / that of Mr. Hill. Did / tion which he now conde / even

HAD TAKEN AN AC

When all these charges pre / fairly smothering the G / protestations of warm / that he never suspected / countable reason, prov / of good character which / Governor as his faithful / refused to answer in any / had been, otherwise, / to the clamor was lost to / Hill on the stump to c / will shown forth by / to be necessary. But / to be provoked / error in his conduct / all his patriotism in / ostentatious pride.

EAGER TO CHARGE

E / horse, foot, and drag / conduct of the several / ence of other politicia / particular benefit. A / pendents the appearan / your paper intimating / paper have been written that / this. His vanity is so / is so pronounced his no / persuaded that he is the / pressed when Georgia is / tional prejudice and / sympathies which he h / sacrificed without the / pledges, without any ow / him in any emergency / party. He lost at all / and has done nothing

THE LAUGHING-ST

He is powerless to aid / may undertake. Hill / defeat. His intimacy / he is such a total lack / do everything "to clu / tain" "because they / they conservative, and / conservative, and wi / Hill is a conservative / no doubt. He has sh / As to the conservative / him indiscreetly "mi / gets my fingers in the / fact is it is the same / his fellow" doubt.

Any Southern Georgian / notice, but may be / the Independent of / Virginian, a Democra / a man of his own of / that Ben Hill's comb / Hill should have re / party whom he has / threatens to do but / ive under the dema / to charge me with / the State the whol / right of every vote

FELTON'S REJOINDER.

Georgia Politics Enlivened by an Epistle in Answer to Hill.

The Great Independent Leader Tells What He Knows About Ben.

An Exposition of the Latter's Connection with National Railroad Legislation.

Other Unsavory Matters Gone Into at Some Length and Without Gloves.

Popular Belief that Hill Has Placed Himself in an Extremely Awkward Position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—The Hill interview upon and in opposition to the Liberal movement in Georgia, which is fast assuming formidable shape, published a few days ago in THE TRIBUNE, causes Felton to come to the front in a letter to the *Constitution*, published today. The letter reads as follows:

Today's paper containing an interview with Senator Hill has just been received and read carefully. Your staff correspondents say it was sent with Mr. Hill's approbation and consent. This interview does not surprise me in any way. Anybody acquainted with Mr. Hill's past record need not be astonished at anything he may do in politics or friendship. Whenever he proposes to attack with a malign purpose he always makes loud professions of friendship, and you can measure his malignity by his hypocrisy. Mr. Hill was a college mate of mine. The friendship then formed has been to me

SOMETHING STRONGER THAN POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

or party alliances. I have seen many things in his erratic public course that I was obliged to disapprove, but, while claiming to be his friend, I was enough of a gentleman to say it to his face and in private. As Burke said to Fox, our friendship is at an end. I propose to deal with him as I should do with any other public man, and judge him by his record, which I know to be erratic, as unwise, as unpatriotic, and too often as seemingly corrupt as that of any other politician whose evil counsels have assisted to blight the interests of the State which gave him birth. The public will bear me witness that this controversy with Mr. Hill was not of my seeking, and I am a free man and a plain citizen of Georgia—a man who is proud to know he has

ALWAYS PAID HIS DEBTS

and endeavored to protect his public and private character from any imputation of corruption or dishonesty. I challenge records with even Senator Hill in any and every station of life, and shall be satisfied with the verdict of the public on the "honesty issue." His lofty assurance in stating to your reporter that I was honest when I started out, therefore only provokes a smile. I defy him or any other man in Georgia or out of it to prove dishonesty upon my public or private reputation. If he can furnish any proof, I demand its appearance at once. It strikes me he would be the last man to charge such an imputation as the one above quoted if he could be made to

SEE HIMSELF AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

Furthermore, if he or any other man affirms that "an ultimatum" requiring me to join the Republican party was presented to me by President Arthur, or by any other person whomsoever, or that I have ever accepted such an "ultimatum," I pronounce the assertion a most unqualified falsehood, originating in hate and malignity, and I am now, what I have been for years, an independent in politics, and I am happy to know that no ringmasters' caucus ever compelled any man to vote for me against his will, nor did I ever go into a convention, and, when they refused to nominate me, went before the people to be elected by Radical and Independent votes, as did Mr. Hill at Gainesville, and he raised no "hue and cry" at that time about "Africanizing Georgia." He was glad to get every African's vote, and now

RETURNS THEM RAILING AND ABUSE

for their misplaced confidence in his "honesty": and his record before the War, during the War, and after the close of the War is too well known to the people of Georgia to recapitulate here. He was known to be all things to all men, always distinguished for violence and animosity. In the matter of Democracy I can safely compare records with the gentleman, and if mine does not stand the test better than his own, neither deserves a place in the Democratic party. At the famous Delano banquet he frankly stated, "If he was a Democrat he never intended to be," and his course since that time gives unmistakable evidence that he accidentally spoke the truth, and as late as the year 1877 he was an outspoken friend of Mr. Hayes, an out and out Republican President. In his famous address to the people of Georgia he says: "I was anxious to support the present Federal Administration." He urged the people of Georgia to

ACCEPT OFFICE FROM HIM,

and no word of complaint was heard until the Senator failed to prevail on the President to bestow the patronage according to his dictation. Then he became as blatant and abusive as he was to Gov. Colquitt about the "Murphy fee," and since that time he has rung all the changes upon the Federal appointments in the Louisiana Custom-House, which might have been laudations instead if President Hayes had been willing to obey the behests of the Senator. His attack on Gov. Colquitt is better understood now than when he issued that famous address. I have it before me at this writing, also the equally famous interview in the Baltimore *Gazette*, in which he uses these words about the Governor: "I do admit it was corruption, and no instance of that class of corruption was ever more clearly proved, or more distinctly marked, or more feebly excused."

THE OFFENSE TO THE SENATOR,

as it turned out, did not lie in the fact that the Governor signed the bonds, for this eloquent lawyer had urged him to do so. Neither did it lie in the fact that the Governor knew a fee was to be paid when he did sign the bonds, for Senator Hill produced a letter of his own in evidence, in which he reproached his Excellency for not informing him of the fact, according to request; but the crowning infamy, the proof of the corruption, existed in his own failure to get the $7,000 and the preference displayed by the Governor for the legal ability of Mr. Murphy rather than that of Mr. Hill. It will always be a question whether this exciting little episode would ever have occurred if the fee

HAD TAKEN AN AGREEABLE DIRECTION.

While these charges progressed the Senator was fairly smothering the Governor with continuous protestations of warmest friendship. Nor did he desist when his own son, from some unaccountable reason, produced in print a certificate of good character which was as eulogistic of the Governor as his father's furious accusations had been otherwise, and with his charge and others hanging over the Governor the people refused to assent to his nomination again, and the clamor was loud for the appearance of Mr. Hill on the stump to explain this corruption so well shown forth by him in the public prints. Did he do it? This honorable gentleman fled ingloriously from the State, mendaciously asserting he never brought a charge against the Governor in his whole life: and such is the quality of his patriotism in State politics. Now that he announces himself

EAGER TO CHARGE UPON THE INDEPENDENTS,

horse, foot, and dragoons, it is believed he is controlled by the hope of retaining the influence of other politicians in the State for his own particular benefit. A friend suggests to me as the cause for the present attack on Georgia Independents the appearance of an editorial squib in your paper intimating some Independent would run for his place. In my opinion, nothing could have been written that would more exasperate him. His vanity is equal to anything, and he is impressed that he has a divine right to the place. It is a question to be solved whether the State of Georgia is longer willing to be hampered in her material and industrial progress by the sectional prejudice and short-sighted policy of a Senator who plays independent or regular just as his own ambition or pecuniary profit suggests. He has lost all influence with his own party, and, being

THE LAUGHING-STOCK OF HIS ENEMIES,

he is powerless to aid Georgia in any effort he may undertake. His advocacy seals it with defeat. His former friends will be grieved to see such a total lack of policy as they find in this crusade upon the good men of the State, who have clung to him through "thick and thin" because they believed he was playing a part in his desire to keep the favor of the organization, while at heart he was liberal and conservative, and his worst enemies will exult over his want of judgment, and he will soon find himself where they have long desired to see him—namely: without friends or a following. As to the rest, his tirade against myself, I snap my fingers in the face of it. Georgia has heard this same twaddle until

IT HAS BECOME AN OLD SONG.

Any specific charge upon my character I shall notice, but he may howl himself hoarse against the Independents and their party in Georgia. A Virginian, a Democrat, told me a few weeks ago that Ben Hill's tomfoolery and mania to hear himself talk had lost to that State the Democratic party. I believe, with him, any party will thrive on his abuse, and I hope he will do all he threatens to do, for many people are getting restive under his political assumption and Bourbon buffoonery. When this presuming leader dares to charge me with trying to "Africanize" the State because I claim for every man, white and colored, the right to vote a free ticket and to have that vote counted; because I claim the right of every child to a plain English education at the expense of the State and Federal Governments; because I claim protection for the poor, wretched creatures who are by the multitude being

PUSHED INTOTHECONVICT CAMPS

of the Senator's political allies—the people will begin to understand the true inwardness of the Bourbon supremacy in Georgia. I hope every poor man, white and colored, the mechanic, the day-laborer, the men of sweat and toil, may hear this political autocrat as he cracks his lash over my back because I dared to be their humble friend and advocate. I wish the Senator to understand distinctly that, with all my political faults, no man can charge me with appearing before the American Congress in opposition to a measure which required an immense railroad corporation to pay its lawful dues to the Government of the people, and when this opposition failed, as it should have failed, I was not found a few days thereafter appealing to the Supreme Court in the interest of this defeated monopoly for and in consideration of

AN IMMENSE FEE,

leaving the world in doubt whether the fee had been contracted for before or after the favorable vote was given, and, thank God, my Democracy is not smirched with such a crime as this. With all my defects as a Democrat, I was never in consultation at Wormley's Hotel, or any other hotel, with the most prominent Republicans in the Union, bartering away the rights and hardly-earned triumphs of the Democratic party for and in consideration of a little Federal patronage and a little praise from the Republican party. I have never, by "folly supreme," justly earned among my colleagues in Congress the title of "Destroyer of the Democratic party." I am sorry for Mr. Hill. Blessed with most wonderful gifts of oratory, he has fritted away the grandest opportunities a public man ever had. The embodiment of self-conceit, forever absorbed in the contemplation of

HIS IMAGINARY GREATNESS,

he has actually done nothing for his State or country that will live in the memory of the true, the good, and the patriotic.

In conclusion, Messrs. Editors, I am more than ever convinced that a man should be independent in politics, which I shall continue to be to the close of my life. If Mr. Hill is to be the leader of the opposition, and this exhibition of uncalled-for fury and malice is to be received as the spirit of the party, I think I am safe in predicting there will be thousands of recruits to the Independent camp. Honest men of all parties will refuse to sacrifice their self-respect to perpetuate such leadership. Very respectfully,
W. H. FELTON.

Commenting upon the above,

THE POPULAR SENTIMENT

seems to be that Hill has again placed himself in an awkward position, where he will have to devote a good deal of his leisure time between now and the meeting of the next Legislature to defending himself and his record against such damaging disclosures as are made by Mr. Felton, who, it is generally understood, publishes only what he can substantiate by the best authority. The prevailing impression is that the charges made by Felton are unanswerable, and, being so, will damage Hill greatly in the coming campaign. The reference made by Felton to Hill's connection with an immense railroad corporation is understood to be Hill's opposition to the Thurman bill, which passed the Senate, requiring the Union Pacific to settle up with the Government its lawful dues, and his appeal a few days later in the Supreme Court in the interests of the defeated monopoly.

OBITUARY.

Deacon Mark Morse.

At Austin, Cook County, Ill., at the home of his son-in-law, Daniel Gould, Dec. 3, of cerebral apoplexy, Deacon Mark Morse, aged 80.

He was born at Antrim, N. H., and his early life was spent among the granit hills of his native State and the greener ones of Vermont in the toil of a farmer, and in the to him more congenial occupation of teaching.

At the age of 18 he was converted to Christ and joined the Congregational Church, of which he has always been a consistent and faithful member, and was for many years an office-bearer.

He was an early settler at Elk Grove, Cook County, making the journey from Windsor County, Vermont, with his family and his aged parents, by wagon in six weeks, arriving in Chicago in October, 1835, when the present site of our metropolitan city was a comparative wilderness.

The earnestness and activity of his nature was called into abundant exercise, and his Christian character developed by the circumstances attending his pioneer life.

As deacon of the church which he with a few others, was instrumental in gathering, as Sunday-school Superintendent, and teacher of young men, and often, in those early days, taking the place of pastor, holding meetings in his own house the Lords-day, for years was one of untiring labor not of bodily rest.

Deacon Morse was one of the foremost in the anti-slavery ranks thirty years ago, and his house was one of the stations on the underground railroad, when it cost something to be found obeying the divine injunction to "feed the hungry," and "remember those in bonds as bound with them"; and none rejoiced more than he over the result of the War, which brought liberty to the oppressed of our land, although it cost him the life of his only son.

Of temperance work, and all other reforms, he was always an earnest and outspoken advocate. In 1855 he removed to Galesburg, Ill., where the intervening years have been mainly spent, and where he now rests with most of his family in beautiful Hope Cemetery awaiting the "resurrection of the just," only his aged widow and one daughter remaining to mourn his loss.

For several months his decline had been gradual, and as earth was losing its hold upon him he manifested an increasing delight in the study of God's Word, and a quiet joy in anticipation of "the rest that remaineth to the people of God."

Thus ends the record of active and useful life spent in the service of God, and with an humble trust in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Savior of sinners.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."—*Ps. xxxvii., 37.* I. G. G.

Eugene Grasselli, at Cleveland, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—Eugene Grasselli died suddenly of heart-disease at his residence in this city this morning. He was senior member of the firm of E. Grasselli & Son, extensive manufacturing chemists. He came to this country from France, settling in Cincinnati in 1837, where his main manufactory is located. There are branch works in Cleveland, Philadelphia, Erie, and Titusville. Grasselli was immensely wealthy. He was 72 years old, and leaves a wife and eight children. He came to this city in 1869.

Dr. James A. Williams, at Peru, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—Dr. James A. Williams, dentist, of Peru, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He was the only practicing dentist in the city, and a very popular man. His remains were sent to Joliet for interment.

Miss Marilla Gray, at Elgin, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 10.—Miss Marilla Gray died today at the residence of her brother, Eben Keyes, of old age, aged 78. She was a cousin of the late Mrs. James T. Gifford, wife of the founder of Elgin, and of G. B. Raymond.

Deacon Lenos Tinkham, at Niles, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NILES, Mich., Jan. 10.—Deacon Lenos Tinkham, an old and highly esteemed resident of this vicinity, died this morning, aged 76 years. He leaves behind a memory made fragrant by good deeds.

James Ridgeway, at Laporte, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—James Ridgeway, one of Laporte's oldest and wealthiest citizens, died this morning at the advanced age of 81 years.

PENNSYLVANIA'S TAXES.

Operations of the Commission Now Sitting at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The State Revenue Commission met this afternoon. The sub-committee to consider the exemption from taxation of plank-roads, turnpikes, and canals recommend exemption for roads, though not for canals. The Committee on Exemption of Manufacturing Companies and Limited Partnerships recommend the repeal of taxes on both, provided that, in all cases where the capital stock of both is exempt from State tax, the real and other property of said companies or partnerships, whether represented by stock or not, shall be subject to like taxes for local purposes as if in the hands of individuals. The Committee on Building and Loan Associations made a report that such associations should not be subject to State taxation. The committee to ascertain what corporations are taxed on capital stock and whether they should be discharged, recommended that all corporations created for "benevolent, religious, or burial purposes" should be exempt, with certain amendments. The Committee on Collateral Inheritance Tax recommended no reduction, and the enlargement of the duties of auditors appointed by the Common Pleas Courts. The Committee on Taxation on Money at Interest reported that the tax was unequally collected, and recommended as a means of making effective the machinery of collection that statements be required under oath, etc. The reports were accepted and approved.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

IOWA AFFAIRS.

Meeting and Organization of Both Houses of the Legislature.

Confirmation of the Republican Caucus Nominations for Permanent Officers.

Topics Discussed by Gov. Gear in His Message to the Body.

Redistricting the State, Finances, Education, Agriculture, Etc., Treated Of.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 10.—Little was done in either House of the Legislature this forenoon but to confirm the nominations for permanent officers made by the Republican caucusses yesterday. It is said the vote of the Third District and of Scott County decided the contest for Speaker quite unexpectedly.

The inauguration ceremonies will take place Thursday.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gov. Gear begins by reminding the members of the General Assembly that, in addition to their ordinary work, they are called upon to redistrict the State into Congressional, Senatorial, and Legislative districts, and to elect a successor for the remainder of ex-Senator Kirkwood's unexpired term, as well as a Senator for the full term, beginning March 4, 1883.

FINANCES.

He congratulates the people of the State on the healthful condition of the finances as compared with the two previous biennial periods. At the close of the biennial period, Sept. 30, 1877, there were outstanding warrants to the amount of $267,776.31, and these were at a discount of 2 to 5 per cent. The amount of warrants outstanding, but not bearing interest, Sept. 30, 1881, was $22,093.74. and there are now in the Treasury ample funds to meet the current expenses of the State. The War and defense debt has been paid, except the warrants for $125,000, negotiated by the Executive, Auditor, and Treasurer, under the law of the Eighteenth General Assembly, and $2,500 of the original bonds not yet presented for payment. The only other debt owing by the State amounts to $245,435.19, due to the permanent school fund, a portion of which is made irredeemable by the Constitution. These facts place Iowa practically among the States which have no debt, a consideration which must add much to her reputation.

The biennial report of the Treasurer of State shows that the receipts for the period were $2,514,262.08, aggregating $2,588,449.45; and that the disbursements for all purposes were $2,409,897.71, leaving a balance at the end of the term of $178,551.74.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The Adjutant-General's report shows the expenditure for the military arm of the State Government since the date of his last report to have been $32,585.26. The State has now an effective military force, consisting of two brigades, aggregating 2,282 men, well armed and uniformed.

STATE LIBRARY.

The number of books in the library at the date of the last report was 18,273. There have been added by purchase and exchange during the biennial period 2,195, making an aggregate of 20,468. The sum of $6,617.34 was expended for books during the time.

EDUCATION.

The number of school children reported is 594,750. Of this number 384,192 are, by approximation, between the ages of 6 and 16 years. The number of all ages enrolled in the schools is 431,513, which shows that the much greater proportion of children of school age avail themselves of the benefits of our educational system. The average attendance is 254,088. The schools of the State have been in session, on an average, 148 days. The Governor earnestly suggests the enactment of a compulsory education law. The receipts for all school purposes throughout the State were $5,006,023.60, and the expenditures $5,129,279.49; but of these receipts and expenditures about $400,000 was of money borrowed to refund outstanding bonds at lower rates of interest. Attention is called to the imperfect system of bookkeeping in vogue among school treasurers, and additional legislation is recommended to restrict the issuance of school bonds by independent districts.

The Governor then refers to the condition of the State University, Normal School, and Agricultural College. "The latter is rapidly assuming a high position among the educational institutions of this character throughout the country, and my own observations justify me in saying there is no other institution in the State in which the facilities for acquiring a good practical education are tendered at the net cost of books and board. The endowment fund of the college amounts to $630,315.05."

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

After adverting to the lands of the State, and to his action in refusing to certify certain lands to railroad companies, the Governor calls attention to the reports of the officers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the College for the Blind, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home and Home for Indigent Children, the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, the Hospital for the Insane at Mount Pleasant, the hospital at Independence, the Reform School, and the penitentiaries. The Governor recommends the General Assembly to inaugurate a system of graded pensions, so that those who are convicted of the graver offenses and sentenced for longer terms, and those convicted a second time, should be imprisoned at Fort Madison, and those whose terms of service are shorter should be sent to Anamosa. Another step in a humanitarian direction, suggests the Governor, would be, after the State has been reimbursed its outlay on account of the convict's crime, to allow him his proportion of the surplus earnings over and above the cost of his support. It is not in accordance with the dignity of the State to make money out of the convict's labor, or to enter into competition with free labor.

The Governor calls attention to the fact that a large number of children have been sent from the East to the State, and that many of these children are of the "hoodlum" type, criminals by heredity, and almost immediately on their arrival leave the homes provided for them and take to vicious practices. This matter demands such legislative action as may be found practicable toward preventing the State from becoming a harbor for the criminal youth of the seaboard cities.

THE INSANITY PLEA.

On this subject the Governor says: "Owing to the recent commission of a heinous crime which has brought grief to every family in the Nation, public attention has been very largely directed to the plea of insanity made by persons charged with homicidal crimes, and the claim of non-responsibility on account of insanity at the time the crime was committed. The law of this State provides that 'if the defense be the insanity of the defendant the jury must be instructed, if they acquit him on that ground, to state that fact in their verdict.' Should not this be revised? It seems to me that the plea of not guilty should not be allowed to cover the plea of insanity, but that the latter, when relied upon, should be specially plead and tried by experts, the inquiry being solely as to the state of mind of the defendant, first, at the time the act was commited, and second, if necessary, at the time of the inquiry, the burden of proof being upon the defendant. If the defendant should be found to have been insane at the time the act was committed he should be confined as a dangerous man to society by reason of his insanity and the possibility of the recurrence of his malady. It is not a little singular that, while in almost every case of murder where the offense is too notorious to admit of the doubt of guilt, insanity is pleaded, it is hardly ever heard of in connection with any other crime. This fact is well calculated to strengthen the popular estimate of the farcical character of this plea when it is made, and enforces the demand for remedial legislation."

PISCICULTURE.

During the biennial period large quantities of land-locked salmon, lake trout, whitefish, and brook trout have been deposited in the streams and lakes of the State. The Commissioner has succeeded in obtaining quite a large lot of European carp, which have been distributed. Good and sufficient ponds have been constructed at the hatching-house for these fish, and the time is near when the State will receive the benefit of this cheap and easily-raised fish.

MINING.

On the 28th of July, 1880, the Governor appointed Parker C. Wilson, of Mahaska County, Inspector ad interim. His report shows the number of mines in operation in the State, July 1, 1881, to be 457, in which there were employed 6,176 men and boys. The product of the mines during the year for which the report is made is, as nearly as can be determined, a little over 3,500,000 tons. The production of coal is constantly increasing, and the mines are taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demand for coal for heating and manufacturing purposes. Coal is being mined in twenty-six counties of the State, and is now found in some localities where it was not before supposed to exist.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The report of the Capitol Commissioners shows that there has been expended, during the past two years, $258,145.38, and, altogether, up to this time, $1,834,533.88. The amount necessary to complete the building is estimated at $849,446.34.

AGRICULTURE.

The interests of Iowa being so largely agricultural, Gov. Gear suggests that a Bureau of Agriculture having special charge of matters pertaining to this industry would be of great value. The chief of this bureau should be a State officer. It should have connected with it a department of entomology and veterinary science, and should be charged with the duty of examining into the causes and the best methods of prevention and treatment of the diseases incident to live stock of all kinds. It should also gather and disseminate information regarding the soils of the State, their adaptability to the production of grasses and grains, and whatever else is of importance to this, the dominant interest of the State. This bureau, if properly maintained, would be of great value to our people, and a fountain of knowledge to those seeking information as to the resources of the State. The agricultural products alone of Iowa, during the past biennial period, aggregate the vast sum of $500,000,000.

RAILWAYS.

The construction of railways is rapidly increasing in Iowa and throughout the country. At present there is a mileage in the State of nearly 5,500, and there is in process of construction and partially completed fully 1,000 miles more. All of the counties in the State save two have railway facilities, and these will be reached by lines now in process of construction early in the spring of 1882. The rates on dairy products from competing and non-competing points in this State to the seaboard markets are as low as they are on the same products from Central New York to the same markets. This is, of course, a direct benefit to the Iowa producer, as it renders his land, though over 1,000 miles from market, as valuable for dairy purposes as if it were much nearer.

In this connection the Governor alludes to the success of the commissionership system for controlling the railroads of the State, and expresses the conviction that a proper control of inter-State commerce will necessitate a National Board of Commissioners.

WATER-WAYS.

The General Assembly is advised to memorialize Congress for the furtherance of the work of improvement of the Mississippi River and for the building of a canal to connect the river with the chain of lakes.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The almost impassable condition of the roads, bringing nearly to a standstill the large amount of business transacted upon the highways, needs the attention of the Legislature. The present system of working the roads by a headless and almost aimless army of over 10,000 Supervisors is radically unsound, and should be remedied.

CORPORATIONS.

In case of loss occurring to an insurance company, the payment of which is contested at law, it is the almost universal custom, when the loss exceeds $500, for the company to transfer the cause to the Federal Courts. Owing to the delays and increased expense incident to these courts, much injustice is, in many instances, done to the person bringing the suit against the company, and he is often greatly hindered in obtaining his rights. The Governor recommends the passage of an act requiring all foreign insurance companies to waive all rights to transfer their actions to the Federal Courts; or, in other words, to make it a condition of their right to transact business in this State that they agree to try all actions brought against them in the courts of Iowa. It may well be considered, says the Governor, whether some such legislation would not also be advisable in reference to railway, express, telegraph, and all other corporations organized under the provisions of law in other States but doing business here.

BANKING.

The tabulated statement of the savings and other banks, organized under the law of the State, show them to be in a most gratifying condition, and gives evidence of financial soundness and good management, and the suggestion of the Auditor that the provisions of the savings-bank law be made applicable to private bankers is heartily commended.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Governor then calls attention to the question of compensation of public officers; recommends that the day of election for the present year and every fourth year thereafter be changed to the Tuesday following the first Monday in November; mentions the appointment of a number of persons to fill vacancies in office, and concludes with the following allusion to the

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT:

"I cannot close this message without an allusion to the calamitous event which so lately shocked and humiliated our countrymen everywhere. For a second time an American President has fallen by the hand of an assasin; and again the Nation mourns the loss of a Chief Magistrate who had endeared himself to the hearts of the people. Indeed, it would almost seem as if the illustrious patriot's hold on the popular affections had the more excited the murderous hate which removed him from earth. While we remember with grief and shame his tragic fate, we cannot but feel a sense of pride as Americans in the life and character of the man, and the loftiness of purpose, the inflexible integrity, and the fidelity to duty, which so eminently distinguished the career of James A. Garfield."

VALEDICTORY.

With a brief apology for the length of the message, and an expression of thanks to the Executive Council for their advice and co-operation, the Governor announces his retirement to private life, grateful to the people of the State for the confidence reposed in him, and tendering his "hearty good wishes for the greatest prosperity of that Iowa, which, as Territory and State, has been his home since before its name began to designate a political division of the earth."

TILEMAKERS.

Annual Meeting at Springfield of the Illinois Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Illinois Tile & Drainage Association began its annual meeting in the rooms of the Department of Agriculture today, with an attendance of about fifty members, President R. C. Straight in the chair. Among those in attendance are R. C. Straight, Fairbury; C. G. Elliott, Tonica; George W. Green and John Green, Dayton; A. H. States, Cornell; J. F. Nunes, Springfield; Robert Unzicker, Peru; Robert Ridgway, Marion, Ind.; M. Nolan, Aushville; R. Ingraham, La Harpe; J. F. Adams, Pontiac; Andrew Jordan, Gibson City; Joel Baril, Potomac; J. W. Miller, Kansas, Ill.; J. F. Snyder, Cornell; Reuben Young, Potomac; J. J. W. Billingsley, Indianapolis, Ind.; Charles Nutshell, Georgetown; J. Castle, Chenoa; R. M. Keerns, Milo; Leonard Franklin, Towanda; George S. Tiffany, Detroit, Mich.; E. M. Pike, Chenoa; J. A. Gregory, Lovington; Gooding G. Stookey, Belleville; P. H. Nichols, Hinkley; R. Brand, Atlanta; J. E. Landrum, Hebron, O.; John Dawson, Colfax, Ind.; Henry Dawson Jr., Springfield; A. Horrocks, Bardolph; William P. Craig, Woodson; T. B. Morton, Bushnell; S. B. Dooley, Chapin; Dawson, Poly & Co., Auburn; George Gillen, Cantrall; S. Hagenberger, Buffalo; Peter Smitzer, Washington; D. Van Hise, Mt. Pulaski; D. W. Stookey, Buffalo; Eggleston & Spalding, Gibson; J. S. Turner, Taylorville; D. O. Loy, Monticello. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, R. C. Straight, Fairbury; Vice-President, D. O. Loy, Monticello; Secretary, T. D. Spalding, Gibson City; Treasurer, John McCabe, Rushville. The forenoon was occupied in receiving reports from those present as to the interest in tile-draining in their localities. The afternoon was mainly occupied by a lecture delivered by Prof. Weber, of the Illinois Industrial University, on the character of clay, and the discussion which followed it.

LABOR.

Trouble Anticipated in the Pennsylvania Mining Regions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 10.—The adjourned meeting of miners who are asking an advance of 20 per cent met this afternoon. There was a full attendance, and the proceedings were kept secret. It is known that the miners determined upon demanding the increase, notwithstanding the recent promulgation of the order by the Operators' Committee restricting mining to three days a week from the 15th of this month to the 15th of April. The miners look upon the order as an attempt to scare them into an abandonment of their purpose. Many of the leaders in the present movement are agitating the resurrection of the old Miners' Union—an organization which has never failed to bring disaster to its members, because it has always been handled by bad men.

They Could Not Tolerate a "Scab."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—A strike occurred today in the factory of Decamp, Levoy & Co., harnessmakers, on Main street. Some days ago a "scab" was given employment, much to the disgust of the men in the manufactory. Today they discovered that the "scab" was doing the work for 20 per cent less than their prices, and that he was employing boys to help him through with it. This was more than the old employés could stand, and a strike was inaugurated on the spot. A committee of the strikers waited upon the head of the concern to inform him of their action, and say that they should not resume work until the "scab" was dismissed. They were told that the "scab" would not be dismissed, and that if they could not get along with a "scab" in the shop they might go, and the "scab" should remain. This answer was returned to the men, who filed out of the factory with solemn faces.

Winchester's Hypophosphites
will cure consumption, coughs, weak lungs, bronchitis, and general debility. Established twenty-three years.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society for Preventing

The Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Minors and Drunkards.

What the League Has Accomplished During the Past Year.

The tenth annual meeting of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards was held last evening in Club-room No. 4 of the Grand Pacific Hotel, the President, F. F. Elmendorf, in the chair. Upon calling the meeting to order, Mr. Tuthill King, by request of the Chairman, led in prayer.

The Secretary, Mr. Wade, read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved.

President Elmendorf then read the report of the Executive Committee, as follows:

Since the league commenced its work it has arrested and prosecuted, in round numbers, 900 saloonkeepers. Three-fourths of this number have been convicted. A large number have been compelled to remove to other localities, or even to abandon the business altogether. A great many saloonkeepers have been alarmed at these prosecutions, and have rigidly excluded minors from their saloons. At least 1,000 families have been visited in the interest of the youthful victims of the liquor business, and much good accomplished by persuasion and advice.

It is gratifying to state that leagues have been multiplying not only through the State and in the United States, but in Chicago also. Soon after our last annual report a Citizen's League was formed in the North Division of the city, with Mr. E. C. Larned as President and Mr. C. M. Alberson as Agent, and it has met with signal success. The North Side League has already conducted 124 prosecutions, and secured eighty-five convictions, with seven cases pending. Fourteen have quit business, and in consequence of which the arrests of minors in the North Division for six months in 1881 were 379, against 433 in the corresponding six months of 1880. Within a few weeks past a league has been organized in the West Division, with Mr. Thomas Hood as President and Mr. S. G. Abbott as Agent, and already twenty-four prosecutions have been conducted. All three of the Chicago leagues now have offices where complaints can be lodged, and, instead of needing detectives to discover offenders, the Agents have more than they can do to respond to respond to the calls of suffering parties who report to them their grievances.

It is the pleasant duty of the league to acknowledge once more its obligation to its friends. It is happy to say that most of the officials of Cook County and of the City Government as well are now its friends and supporters. It includes among these the Judges and Justices of the Peace, the State's-Attorney and his assistants, the police officers and patrolmen. It is also indebted for kind support to the press and to the pulpit, and although it has the respect of all our citizens who are themselves respectable, it owes a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Robert D. Fowler, one of our merchant princes, who has taken a warm personal interest in its work and given it a warm and generous financial support. The cordial and willing help of Mr. Fowler and of other gentlemen like him attest the rapid growth of the league in the confidence and affection of the people of Chicago in the last two years.

Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished, however, your committee feels that the liquor evil in our midst is one of appalling dimensions, and that the work of the league has only begun.

CHICAGO STILL HAS 3,500 SALOONS,

doing an aggregate annual business of $12,775,000, and 1,500 other places where liquor is sold, as drug-stores, groceries, houses of ill-fame, etc., making an aggregate business of $15,000,000—an amount almost equal to the bonded debt of the city—on which the present license is less than 1½ per cent; and Illinois still has 18,000 saloons, doing an aggregate annual business of $65,700,000, figures based on an income of $10 per day. The daily expenditure for drink in New York City is said to be $270,000, or $84,500,000 annually, exclusive of Sundays. We regret to learn that intemperance prevails to an alarming extent among women. A prominent German says it may be safely said that the great majority of German women would vote to close the saloons if they had a vote. These facts show what a work, not only for the boys, but for the girls also, remains for the league to do.

Many honest and earnest men and women insist upon the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, but as society is at present constituted we do not regard prohibition as being at present a practicable scheme. No law which is very much in advance of the public sentiment of the State stands any chance of enforcement.

It cannot be questioned that a radical change in the liquor ordinances of the City of Chicago is desirable and practicable. The number of liquor licenses issued should, in our opinion, be limited to one for every 500 of the population. There is said to be one saloon now to 280 inhabitants of the United States. Applications for licenses, with the sureties offered, ought to be placed on file sixty days before the licenses issue, in order that the moral character of the applicants and the responsibility of the sureties might be examined. We believe the price of a license to sell beer should be $150 and to sell liquors $300. Saloons should remain closed until after 8 o'clock a. m., until the workingmen have passed them, as in England, and should close at 10 o'clock p. m. There should be an inspection commission, whose duty it should be to detect and punish the sale of adulterated liquors. The Chicago press have been advocating the increase of the police force, which we believe absolutely necessary, yet what is needed most is a reduction of the saloon force.

The operations of the league have fully demonstrated, what every one suspected before, that the grand jury of Cook County is inexcusably negligent of its duties, and cannot be relied upon for effective aid in the suppression of this class of crimes. It is only when a special venire brings respectable men on the grand jury that the league can secure the indictment of offending saloonkeepers. On other occasions this body is frequently composed of those who seem anxious to protect the criminal rather than punish him. The grand jury of last November in Cook County was composed almost entirely of foreigners, and largely of saloonkeepers. And although five or six unusually strong cases were presented to them, no indictments were returned. It is obvious, therefore, that the grand jury system ought to be radically changed, so as to secure reputable and law-abiding grand jurors, or else abolish it altogether.

One instance will suffice to illustrate the action of the November grand jury, although others were worse in some respects.

Clinger, a saloonkeeper under the Sherman House, was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bail for selling liquor to a drunkard. The testimony of the wife and daughter was that the husband and father often came home drunk; that his wife often went at midnight and brought him home intoxicated; that she frequently requested Clinger not to sell to her husband; that although receiving ample compensation for his labor, the family often suffered for the necessaries of life—were living in poverty and sadness. Yet when the evidence was produced to the November grand jury, only three of the number voted for an indictment.

THE LEAGUE NEEDS SEVERAL ADDITIONAL APPLIANCES

at once for the carrying on of its works in a vigorous and effective manner. It needs more agents to assist in the prosecution of offenders in Chicago. It needs a general agent to respond to the calls which are now constantly received from all parts of the Union for information and practical instruction and assistance in organizing leagues and beginning prosecutions, and it needs a small monthly organ to chronicle its labors and to circulate far and wide, so as to excite a broader and deeper interest in its work.

It is a painful fact, and one that ought not to be overlooked, that the greater part of the youth who frequent saloons do so for want of somewhere else to go. Their homes, through the poverty and the want of taste and ambition in their parents, afford no facilities for the exercise of their faculties or the improvement of their minds, and hence they wander through the streets, and eventually wander into the saloons in search of that excitement in which the youthful mind delights, and on which it grows. If every home had in it even one pleasant room, fitted up for the enjoyment of its children, the Citizens' League would not have half so much to do. Cheap and wholesome evening entertainments are still better. The dime concerts which have recently been inaugurated at Hershey Hall are a step in the right direction, but to be really effective for the protection of youth they should be located in the poorest neighborhoods in the city, and be held in store-rooms even with the sidewalk, where any wanderer would be liable to turn into them.

When these wants are met we may reasonably expect to enter in earnest upon a work which is, without exaggeration, under God, one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

THE AGENT, ANDREW PAXTON,

read his annual report, which, despite its almost tiresome length, was very eagerly listened to. Beginning with the origin of the league in January, 1877, when a dozen benevolently-inclined ladies and gentlemen met for the purpose in a little room on West Madison street, he followed this up with a short sketch of the league history since that date up to Jan. 1, 1881. For the year just ended Mr. Paxton prosecuted 238 violations for selling liquor to minors and drunkards, or allowing minors to play pool, of which 143 were found guilty by the Justices by whom they were tried. Of these sixty were held over in bonds to await the action of the grand jury; eighty-three were fined; fourteen were continued over into the present year; and non-suits were taken in eighty-two cases. The cases of fourteen persons who were found guilty in the Criminal Court, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, varying from $25 and costs to $50 and costs, and imprisonment in the County Jail from twenty to thirty days, were detailed at length, together with a short report of the remarks of the Judge in passing sentence. In addition to the above C. M. Alberson, Agent for the North Side League, had eighty-five convictions out of 124 prosecutions, and S. G. Abbott, the recently appointed Agent of the West Side League, had twenty prosecutions. After alluding briefly to the courteous aid and encouragement he had received at all times from Superintendent McGarigle and the Police Justices, Mr. Paxton passed on to the number and character of the saloons in the city. It was said that over 5,000 Government licenses had been taken out for the sale of liquor in the city. Putting the population at 500,000, and taking out the minors and drunkards who were not entitled to buy, and the women and temperance people who do not buy, the startling fact remains that there is one saloon for every ten or twelve legal customers. Saloon licenses are given indiscriminately to prize-fighters, cock-fighters, thieves, vagrants, harlots, or any one who can beg or steal $52. He called particular attention to a saloon at No. 61 Desplaines street, a miserable den, which is kept by a woman who has a daughter only 14 years of age. The place is frequented by the lowest colored and white brutes, and the child is compelled to submit. A man named Dalton was about to be sentenced as a vagrant, the police having denounced him in court as a thief and worse, and the Justice was surprised to see him produce a license from the Mayor for keeping a saloon. Liberty-Hall, on State street, kept by Owen Trainor, since deceased, and a number of other places where young girls were permitted to frequent, were not referred to. Gus Anderson's infamous dive closed the panorama of hell-holes which Mr. Paxton presented to view.

A serious hindrance to the work was the apathy, or rather prejudice, of the grand jury. Out of the sixty cases held over only fourteen or sixteen convictions had followed.

It would seem that the grand juries are made up of saloonkeepers and their friends. He had seen twice upon the grand jury, during the present year, a saloonkeeper whom he had twice prosecuted, and once for assault—a man so thoroughly bad that his license was revoked, and yet he kept on selling all the same. In conclusion Mr. Paxton called the attention of the league to houses of ill-repute and gaming-houses, places which were not licensed, and where liquors were either sold or given away indiscriminately. The danger was as great to the youth of one sex as to the other, and a change was almost imperative.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

Chauncey J. Blair, was read by the Secretary. Contributions from benevolent citizens amounted to $2,714.46. The expenses and salaries of agents amounted to $2,140.95, leaving cash on deposit in the Merchants' National Bank to the amount of $573.51. The name of Robert D. Fowler received honorable mention among the list of contributors.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was the next business in order, and for the purpose of expediting matters it was moved that the President appoint a committee for the purpose of reporting a list of nominations. Messrs. N. K. Fairbank, O. S. Cook, C. B. Carter, and J. V. Farwell were appointed, and, pending their deliberations, Justice Morrisson was invited to address the league. As a temperance lecturer the gentleman is a well-known success. His position as a Justice of the Peace, where he daily comes in contact with criminals of all classes, and with the agents of the league on the one side and some offending saloonkeeper on the other, made him capable of giving his hearers a very plain common-sense talk on the work in which they were leagued. He rejoiced in the fact that the forty-third section of the Revised Statutes was introduced into the State Legislature by an Irishman and Democrat. It was an excellent law, and, if properly enforced, would do all that was needed. He pointed out some of the ways in which the law was set at naught, and suggested means for its better enforcement. In conclusion he gave a description, supplementary to those mentioned in Mr. Paxton's report, of the dives which had come under his notice.

THE COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

had in the meantime returned to the room. Mr. Cook responded for them, and, after paying a handsome compliment to the President, announced that the committee, being desirous that the league should be as successful this year as last, had determined to renominate Mr. Elmendorf. The other nominations were as follows:

Vice-Presidents, Marshall Field, Clinton Briggs, Cyrus H. McCormick, D. W. Irwin, H. W. Dudley, S. H. McCrea, N. K. Fairbank, the Rev. W. H. Ryder, Dr. V. A. Turpin, Tuthill King, E. W. Blatchford, Robert D. Fowler, Emery A. Storrs, A. L. Morrison, W. A. Fuller, T. M. Avery, J. V. Farwell, W. P. Black, C. C. Bonney, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, E. G. Keith, P. D. Armour, Willard Woodard, John E. Wilson, Luther Laflin Mills, Prof. David Swing, Mark S. Thompson, O. W. Potter, H. Hemmelgarn, Daniel Scully, Dr. Oscar De Wolf, Thomas Moulding, Ezra J. Warner, George M. Pullman, H. N. Higginbotham, W. J. Quan, the Rev. George C. Lorimer, S. M. Moore, and the Rt.-Rev. Bishop W. E. McClaren. Recording Secretary, E. P. Howell; Coresponding Secretary, A. W. Greene; Treasurer, J. Wade; Special Counsel, Emery A. Storrs and W. P. Black; General Agent, Andrew Paxton; Executive Committee, I. P. Rumsey, James Wood, H. H. Forsyth, F. P. Fisher, Ira J. Mason, Robert D. Fowler, Philip Myers, T. N. Smith, Thomas Hood, and J. C. Shaffer.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of those present for the ticket nominated.

On motion of Justice Morrison, the name of W. P. Rend was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

Thomas Hood, President of the West Side League, having been called upon, gave assurances that the work in his division of the city would be faithfully done, and that they would do their best to emulate the example of the main association.

Mrs. Cook, Mr. I. P. Rumsey, and others congratulated the league on the amount of work accomplished, and the very gratifying fact that at last the league was out of debt, and on a paying basis. It even had a balance in the bank, and that was more than could be said of it any other year since its existence.

Finally some one called attention to the lateness of the hour and moved an adjournment.

UNSAFE HOTELS.

Such Is Declared to Be the Condition of Several Cincinnati Hostelries in Case of Fires.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—Under the new ordinance providing for the erection of fire-escapes upon all factories, hotels, places of amusement, tenement-houses, and other buildings where loss of life might occur in case of fire, the Chief of Police and Fire-Marshal are making a careful inspection of all buildings of that class in the city. Thus far they have confined their attention to the hotels. A reporter today interviewed Fire-Marshal Bunker as to the result of the inspection. The reply was that blamable degree of neglect had been found in nearly all the hotels in the matter of providing means of escape in case of fire. At one large hotel it was found that the servants' lodgings were on the Third-street side—the females on the upper floor and the males on the floor below. In case of fire the only avenue of escape would be by the entrances on the Fourth-street front, which could only be reached by traveling an entire square through narrow hallways. The proprietors of this house will be required to put up five fire-escapes, and it has been suggested to them that the female servants should have the advantage of the lower floor of the two assigned to servants. At another hotel it was found that in case of fire the floors would soon give away. Every hotel inspected was found to be more or less lacking in means of egress, and fire-escapes have been ordered put up in each case. The Fire-Marshal says that the work of inspecting will be thoroughly done and fire-escapes ordered upon every building found to need them.

CASUALTIES.

A Family Almost Suffocated by Coal-Gas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The family of H. J. Thayer, a prominent grain-buyer of this city, were nearly suffocated with coal-gas last night and this forenoon, which escaped from a hard-coal stove. They were discovered about 11 o'clock this morning in an insensible condition, but by medical exertion restoration was effected, and hopes are entertained of final recovery.

A Little Child Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 10.—A terrible tragedy happened last evening in Essexville, a village just north of this city. A little 5-year-old daughter of David Davidson, in the absence of her mother, attempted to light the kitchen fire, let her clothes come in contact with the blaze, and rushed into the yard enveloped in flames. Neighbors came to the rescue, but her burns proved fatal.

A Deaf Printer Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 10.—William H. Bethf, a deaf printer, while walking on the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, was struck by the express train west near Plymouth and injured so severely that physicians say he can live but a short time. He was 45 years old, unmarried, and came to Plymouth some months ago from New York State.

Fell Lifeless Across His Child's Grave.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONROE, N. C., Jan. 10.—Terrill, of this county, was yesterday engaged in inclosing the graveyard in which his little child had just been buried. He was carrying two poles, one on each shoulder, and tripped on some brush and fell, his neck striking upon one of the poles. He lay motionless, when an assistant went up and found him dead, his neck being broken by the fall. He fell across his child's grave.

A Miner Crushed to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Jan. 10.—Calvin Hamilton, a coal-miner at Grap Creek, was crushed to death last night by a rock weighing more than a ton falling on him. Hamilton lately came from Tennessee, was 24 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. The Coroner's jury found no one to blame.

Joseph Posey and Two Children Burned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10.—Joseph Posey and two children were burned to death in his house near Knife Falls Monday night. Posey's wife and other children were absent and escaped. The children were girls, aged 7 and 13. Posey was a Frenchman with an Indian wife.

A Cotton-Planter Killed.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 10.—Edward Warfield, one of the largest planters on the Yazoo River, was killed in the machinery in his ginning-house.

"Col. Sellers" Drowned.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 10.—Julien F. Scott was drowned Saturday while fording Emory River. He was the original of Mark Twain's *Col. Sellers*.

THE GLASS MONOPOLY.

Housewives Must Pay Five Per Cent More for Their Fruit Jars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Glass Manufacturers of the United States was held today. Sixty-five members were in attendance, representing green-glass manufacturers of Pittsburg, St. Louis, Louisville, Ohio, and Indiana. Seven new members were admitted, and the association now includes all the manufacturers in the country save one of bottles, vials, and fruit-jars. The schedule of prices for the ensuing year was agreed upon. The subject of greatest interest was the rates for fruit-jars, and after earnest discussion the rates were advanced about 5 per cent. It was decided to hold the next meeting at Cape May July 12 next.

That invalid wife, mother, sister, or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Sale of Course Tickets is now progressing at Box-Office for
The Stoddard Lectures,
NEW SERIES OF 5,
Thursday and Monday Evenings,
JANUARY 12, 16, 19, 23, 26.
No. 1—A Summer in Scotland. No. 2—Down the Danube. No. 3—Florence and Pisa. No. 4—Sicily and the Neapolitan Shore. No. 5—From Mars Hill to Mt. Olivet.
Crowded Houses in Boston!
A Perfect Furor in Philadelphia!
Standing-Room Only in Brooklyn!
Unbounded Enthusiasm Everywhere!
Course Tickets with Reserved Seats,
$1, $2, $3.
Saturday, Jan. 14, at 2:30, Grand STODDARD Matinee.
A SUMMER IN SCOTLAND.
Tickets, 25c, 50c, 75c, with reserved seats.
Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8 SPECIAL RUSSIA LECTURE.
ST. PETERSBURG and Its Environs.
Tickets, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, with reserved seats.
SINGLE TICKETS for the three Lectures of this week for sale on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 12.
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
The Large handsome, and Leading Theatre. Established location, Monroe and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
J. H. HAVERLY........ ....Manager and Proprietor.
This Popular Wednesday Matinee! Only Wednesday Matinee! This Matinee Half Night Prices!
Tonight, Again, the New Success.
AMERICA'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR,
FRANK MORDAUNT,
AND HIS POPULAR COMBINATION,
In the great new comedy-drama success,
OLD SHIPMATES.
A New Bedford Whaler.........FRANK MORDAUNT
Monday, 16th—Haverly's Grand Opera Comique Co. in Patience, Pirates Penzance, Mascotte, Pinafore.
☞ No Sunday Performances at Haverly's Theatre.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
7 NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES.
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 16, the Greatest Union Square Theatre Success,
FELICIA; or, Woman's Love.
The Great Emotional Artiste,
ROSE EYTINGE,
Supported by a carefully selected Company.
Sale of seats commences Thursday, Jan. 12.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
GRAND "HOBBIES" MATINEE
This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
This Evening at 8 o'clock, MR. and MRS. N. C. GOODWIN (Eliza Weathersby) in
HOBBIES.
Sunday evening, Jan. 15, farewell performance of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin, when will be presented, by request, THE MEMBER FOR SLOCUM.
Monday, Jan. 16, Rose Eytinge and Company in FELICIA.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
First appearance since their return from Europe of the favorite artists, MR. and MRS. W. J.
FLORENCE,
Presenting B. E. WOLF'S eccentric comedy, THE
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
Hon. BARDWELL SLOTE....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
Mrs. GEN. GILFLORY.... ....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE ONLY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
Every night this week and usual Matinees,
Alex. Wurster's Standard German Comedy Co.
In a Repertory of German Comedies and Operettas.
Monday, Jan. 16—H. B. Mahn's Comic Opera Company in DONNA JUANITA. Seat sale Thursday.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
Every evening at 8, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday,
BLANCHE DE BAR'S COMBINATION
IN
"EVE, THE SALESLADY."
Monday, Jan. 16, M. B. Leavitt's Novelty and Burlesque Combination.

Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH
CURE.
The antidotal theory, now admitted to be the only treatment which will eradicate Catarrhal Poison.
Rev. Chas. H. Taylor, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "One package effected a radical cure."
Rev. Geo. A. Reis, Cobleskill, Schoharie, Co., N. Y.: "It restored me to my ministerial labors."
Rev. W. H. Sumner, Frederick, Md.: "Fine results in six cases in my family."
Rev. Geo. E. Pratt, St. Stephen's Rectory, Phila. "Quite wonderful; let me distribute your 'Treatise.'"
Chas. H. Stanhope, Newport, R. I.: "I was too deaf to hear the church bells ring; hearing restored."
George W. Lambright, 73 Biddle-st., Baltimore, Md.: "Suffered 9 years; perfectly cured."
Mrs. M. E. Shenney, 3022 Sarah-st., St. Louis: "The first natural breath in 6 years."
Mrs. J. W. Purcell, Golden City, Col.: "Used only one package; entirely cured; suffered 24 years."
Dr. F. N. Clark, Dentist, 8 Montgomery-st., San Francisco: "Suffered 15 years; perfectly cured," &c.
Dr. Wei De Meyer's Popular "TREATISE" on Catarrh mailed free. The great Cure is delivered by Druggists, or by D. B. Dewey &Co., 182 Fulton-st., New York, for $1.00.

The World's Great Healing Remedy.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

C. S. LAKE, of Denver, is at the Brevoort.

J. H. DAVIS, of Madison, Wis., is at the Leland.

L. F. DIXON, of Danville, Ill., is at the Tremont.

B. CARS, of London, England, is at the Palmer.

C. H. PARKER, of Beloit, Wis., is the Tremont.

C. L. PORTER, of Cleveland, O., is at the Tremont.

B. C. KENT, of Burlington, Vt., is at the Brevoort.

COL. W. S. SCHUYLER, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. B. FREEDMAN, of Detroit, Mich., is at the Tremont.

GEORGE MERRILL, of Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

L. H. COHN, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is at the Tremont.

WILLIAM A. NICHOLS, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Palmer.

J. T. FOGG and wife, of Philadelphia, are at the Brevoort.

GUY C. BARTON and W. E. Nash, of Omaha, Neb., are at the Palmer.

BISHOP AND MRS. PERRY, of Davenport, Ia., are at the Grand Pacific.

THE REV. AND MRS. J. J. FANDE, of Plymouth, Mass., are at the Grand Pacific.

JUDGE AND MRS. THOMAS WILSON, of Winona, Minn., are at the Grand Pacific.

EX.-GOV. AND MRS. JOHN C. BROWN, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Pacific.

A. B. SOUTHARD, General Freight Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, is at the Palmer.

JAY GOULD, President, John C. Gault, General Manager, and H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, are at the Grand Pacific.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 37 degrees; 10 a. m., 39; 12 m., 39; 3 p. m., 36; 8 p. m., 36. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.79; 8 p. m., 29.52.

THE South Division Street-Railway Company proposes shortly to run all Indiana avenue cars through to Thirty-ninth street, doing away with the Thirty-first street line entirely. All of which is very much as it should be.

A VOLUNTARY assignment for the benefit of creditors from Isaac I. Eaton to John H. Hamline was made yesterday. The assets consist of the stock of steam-fittings, valves, etc., now in building 44 North Wells street; also a horse and wagon, and all debts due the firm of Isaac I. Eaton & Co. The liabilities are not stated.

HENRY DE BRINN, a citizen of Kensington, complained before Justice Brayton yesterday that on the night of Jan. 2, while returning home from a series of "calls," he was knocked down and robbed of his watch and $80 in money by Joseph Lloyd, a policeman. The case will be tried today.

LOUIS OTTO, William Pope, and others charged with receiving portions of $18,000 worth of copper stolen by George Hartendorf from the store of Park, Scott & Co. yesterday took a change of venue from Justice Summerfield to Justice Meech, where they were granted a continuance until Friday at 2 o'clock sharp.

MICHAEL MURZOFF, a saloonkeeper, whose place of business is at No. 101 Front street, was before Justice Morrison yesterday on a charge of selling liquor to minors, preferred by S. G. Abbott, agent of the Citizens' League. After hearing the evidence, which was most conclusive regarding Murzoff's guilt, Justice Morrison held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of $300.

C. J. TRACEY, President, and C. J. Ives, General Superintendent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad; R. L. Hayes, Vice-President, and A. A. Talmage, General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; J. J. Hill, General Manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad; and W. C. Van Horn, General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, are at the Grand Pacific.

DETECTIVES DAVIS and Bruton arrested a thief named Charles Williams about 3 o'clock yesterday morning while in the act of burglarizing the house No. 13 South Curtis street. At the time the officers arrested him Williams was engaged in prying open a basement window with a chisel. Justice Morrison held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,500, in default of which he went to the County Jail.

ABOUT 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a tramp named Alfred J. Brown, was found lying in an empty freight-car on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Railroad, near Chicago avenue, by Special Policeman Slayter. The man was suffering greatly, being unable to move himself. He could not or would not say how he came to be hurt. The West Madison street police patrol wagon was called and he was taken to the County Hospital.

A CORRESPONDENT indorses heartily Mr. Isaac Arnold's suggestion, seconded by Mr. Field, that the bi-centennial of La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi should be properly celebrated. The correspondent believes that kindred societies, not only in the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Valleys, but throughout the whole country, would join in the project. La Salle, he says, was a Chicagoan at various times, at least for brief periods.

AT a meeting of the Eighth Ward Land League, held at No. 206 Blue Island avenue last night, Mr. John F. Scanlan, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, read a dispatch from Father Sheehy, now in Hartford, Conn., stating that for the past two weeks he has been confined to his bed with sickness, and was unprepared to promise to be present at the league's entertainment on the 21st prox. The rest of the evening was spent in the transaction of routine business.

THE noonday meeting yesterday at lower Farwell Hall was led by John Currie, who read the thirty-seventh psalm. He stated that he believed it far more fruitful dispensing charity to the poor, believing in the Lord, than it is to constantly aid the shiftless and unbelieving vagrants who frequent places of alms-giving solely for the charity which they are able to find open to them. Mr. Thomas, of the Chicago Quartet, sang several pieces during the meeting.

MR. FERD W. PECK received a present yesterday of what is probably the largest wall-eyed pike on record. The fish was caught by Mr. T. T. Proctor in Lake Koshkonong, and weighs eleven pounds. In the same box with it was a pickerel, caught in the same lake, weighing sixteen and one-quarter pounds. Last week, however, Mr. Peck did even better than this, when he received a pickerel from Mr. Walter Peck, at Oconomowoc, which weighed eighteen pounds.

THE Rev. D. P. Baker, editor of the *Free Methodist*, was to have lectured last night at the monthly meeting of the Chicago Christian Association Opposed to Secret Societies in their hall at No. 221 West Madison street, and several reports on the work of the association during the past month were to have been presented,—of the Band of Hope and the Committee on Circulating Library, etc.—but the attendance was so small, owing no doubt to the stormy evening, that the meeting was postponed.

THE installation of the newly-elected officers of Post 28, Grand Army of the Republic, took place last evening at Hershey Hall in the presence of a large audience. In addition to the installation and an excellent literary and musical program, a handsome gold badge was presented to Commander Smith and a pin to Comrade Burkhardt, which proved a very pleasing feature of the evening. At the conclusion of the program the floor was cleared and dancing indulged in until about midnight.

THE Union League Club met last evening for the purpose of voting on the question of changing the name of the club. Heretofore the constitutional name of the club has been the Chicago Club of the Union League of America. It was voted to change the name to the Union League Club of Chicago—that by which it has always been popularly known. The league will hold its annual election of officers Jan. 24. The Chair appointed the following inspectors of the election: J. L. Woodward, R. E. Jenkins, C. E. Mantz, and J. M. Ball.

THE property-owners opposed to the opening of Union street, from Madison to Twelfth, met last evening at the corner of Bunker and Desplaines streets and partially organized a club called the Anti-Union Street Club, electing J. McDonald President, Thomas Buckley Secretary, and Joseph J. Lawler Vice-President. Committees were appointed to solicit contributions on De Koven, Taylor, Forquer, Ewing, and Polk streets for prosecuting the work, the club fixing the assessment at $1 each. The committees were instructed to report at each meeting.

ABOUT 2 o'clock yesterday morning James Gray, living at No. 843 Fulton street, while walking along the track of the Northwestern Railroad, when near Robey street, was struck by a locomotive and had his right leg crushed at the ankle. He was taken to the County Hospital in the West Lake street police patrol-wagon. It is thought that his leg will have to be amputated. Gray is a widower, aged 45 years, and has several small children dependent on him for support. He was employed as a laborer by the West Division Street-Car Company.

COL. AND MRS. J. MASON LOOMIS tendered a very pleasant reception last evening to a large number of their friends at their residence, No. 1608 Indiana avenue. The parlors were tastefully decorated with floral tributes, and Col. and Mrs. Loomis received their guests in their usual graceful manner. The evening was pleasantly passed in social converse, and the guests departed before midnight. A supper was served by Kinsley, and during the evening an orchestra under John Hand's leadership discoursed excellent music.

THE Board of Trustees of the State Eye and Ear Infirmary met yesterday at the institution, a full board present, except Dr. Fitch, of Rockford, who is in Europe. The balance on hand Oct. 1 was $3,624; amount received during the quarter, $4,169; and the amount expended, $5,004, leaving a balance on hand of $2,789. The number of patients present Oct. 1 was sixty-six; since admitted, eighty-two; discharged, eighty-three; died, one, leaving sixty-four patients Jan. 1. The number of days' board furnished was 7,788. The daily per capita cost was 70 cents, including expenditures for food, salaries, wages, medicines, coal, lights, etc. The total number of patients treated in the dispensary was 4,614, and the average number treated daily, 120. The board inspected the institution and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

A NUMBER of representatives of manufacturers and dealers in glucose, or "grape sugar," as they prefer to call it, met in secret session at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday for the purpose of forming an organization. As though ashamed of their business, they rejected all efforts made by the reporters to get an account of their proceedings. They stated that the organization had not yet been perfected, and that no announcements could be made until a regular organization had been made. About fifteen were present at the meeting.

AN error occurred yesterday in connection with the story of the way a certain insurance company allowed under the law to do business in the State, but not in Chicago, was alleged to have evaded that law by writing policies on Chicago business at an office in the suburbs. The name of the company as stated was the Aurora Fire, of Aurora, Ill. Now there is no Illinois company of that name, the institution in question emanating from the Buckeye State. With this exception, the story tallied with that which is now going the rounds of the insurance quarter on La Salle street.

MONDAY evening the elected officers of James A. Garfield Council, No. 723, American Legion of Honor, were duly installed by Grand Commander George W. Kroll, of this Council, and Past Commander George H. Froeboese, of Red Cross Council, No. 332, who acted as Grand Guide. The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: Commander, August Blattner; Vice-Commander, Edw. Templar; Secretary, Thomas S. Bircham; Collector, John Lingenberg; Treasurer, Philip Kastler; Orator, Charles W. Woodman; Chaplain, James Rochefort; Guide, George W. Kroll; Warden, Fred Hartmann, Sentry, Charles Goebel; Medical Examiner, Dr. Morgan.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of the Margaret Fuller Society was held yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Mrs. Mary Dye presiding. Miss H. Louise Burpee read a paper on "The Rights of Woman as a Worker." Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler spoke in favor of the establishment of a "Margaret Fuller Home" for the occupation of industrious working girls, and proposed that a mass-meeting of charitably-inclined citizens be called to take active steps in the matter. A series of resolutions explaining the aims and purposes of the society were passed, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES JAMESON, a dealer in the faro-bank of Mike McDonald, on Clark street, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Hammer on the complaint of Edgar Holliday, a commercial traveler from New York City, who affirms that on the night of Jan. 9 he was inveigled into that well-known gambling den by Jameson, who induced him to play the glorious game of "hazard," and after getting Holliday intoxicated undertook to continue the game with "queer" dice, thus causing Holliday to lose all the money he possessed, nearly $100, together with his watch. Justice Hammer held Jameson under bonds of $500 to appear on the 12th inst.

THERE are strong indications, now that the tariff issue has been broached by the Lumberman's Exchange, that the regular fortnightly lunches of that body will be seasoned with other speeches on that important topic. It is understood that Mr. C. C. Thompson, who made, according to his own admission, his greatest effort at the initial debate of last Saturday, is preparing a speech which will utterly eclipse his former triumphs in that line, and that Mr. J. H. Pearson will enliven the next feast with an argument on the protective side, in which he will illustrate his peculiar views by the aid of explanatory maps and diagrams.

TWO YOUNG girls giving the name of Mary and Kate Linwood were brought before Justice Meech charged with stealing a cloth-dolman from the store of Joseph Herzog, on State street, near Quincy. The girl giving the name of Kate Linwood is from Rockford, Ill., and her father, a Mr. Cook, appeared in court with a letter from State's-Attorney Mills asking Justice Meech to be as lenient as possible with the erring girl. Upon the promise of Mr. Cook to take his daughter home the Justice dismissed the case, Herzog acquiescing. The sorrowing father returned to Rockford last evening with Kate, who promised Justice Meech that she would reform and lead a virtuous life in the future.

THE Oakland Republican Club held its annual meeting last evening at Bicknall's Hall, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Cottage Grove avenue. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. C. F. Lynn. George F. Morgan was chosen Secretary pro tem. The Treasurer, J. R. Bensley, reported cash on hand Oct. 12, 1881, $69; cash subscriptions during fall campaign, $259; total, $329; campaign expenses, $298; cash on hand to date, $31. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, C. F. Lynn; Vice-Presidents, Maj. W. M. Taylor, Lyman M. Paine; Secretary, Charles L. Wight; Treasurer, John R. Bensley. Messrs. W. H. Rand, L. G. Fisher, C. H. Crawford, and L. H. Bisbee were appointed a Board of Directors, and these gentlemen, together with the officers, constitute the Board of Control.

THE annual meeting of the Western Vinegar Manufacturer's Association was held yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Upwards of fifty firms were represented, including delegates from all the Western factories using the vaporizing processes. Reports were made on the condition of the trade, and efforts made to secure harmony among all the manufacturers on the questions of standard and price. A long discussion was had on the question of the present laws regulating the manufacture of vinegar. The annual election of officers was held, resulting as follows: President, James Cushing, of Dubuque, Ia.; Vice-President, J. J. Wilson, of Chicago; Secretary, Paul Bechtner, of Milwaukee; Treasurer, S. G. Bodden, of Milwaukee. The next meeting will be held in the latter place.

THE annual meeting of the Chicago Branch of the Seamen's Union was held last evening at the hall of the Union, No. 90 West Randolph street. There was a very full attendance, the President, Richard Powers, presided. The delegates to the meeting of the International Seamen's Union, held in Milwaukee last month, made their report, which was accepted. New annual cards of membership were issued to all members in good standing. The Secretary made a detailed statement of the transactions of his office for the past year, which was approved by the Union. The Secretary's report showed the Union much stronger than in 1880, both numerically and financially. After the transaction of routine business, of interest only to the members, President Powers addressed the members regarding their duties, and gave a somewhat lengthy account of the proceedings of the session of the International Union, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. A. PIPER, a resident of Bergen, McLeod County, Minn., was the victim of the old-time dodge played by thieves of telling the passengers on railroad trains that the car they were on was to be switched off and they must get into another car. Yesterday morning Piper was in a smoking-car on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne train coming into this city. When the train reached the corner of Stewart avenue and Meagher street, three young men entered the car and informed him that the car was to be detached from the train and that he had better go into the forward car. As he was going out the car door the thieves picked his pocket of $104 in cash and $1,000 in checks. A moment later Piper discovered his loss, but the thieves had escaped. He reported the robbery at the Twelfth Street Police Station, and detectives were detailed to look up the rascals, but at last accounts had discovered no clew as to who they were.

THE piece-working paper-hangers organized their Protective Union last evening at Choate's Hotel on State street. J. H. Wilson was Chairman of the meeting, and C. H. Adams Secretary. The constitution and by-laws were read, adopted, and signed by thirty-four members. The object of the union is to effect a uniform price for paper-hanging. All the members are employed in stores, and are paid by the piece. Before the fire, and until after the panic in fact, the paper-hangers were paid a uniform price, and the storekeepers charged their customers a uniform price, but of late years one store has shown a tendency to outcut another, and the result has been that the paper-hangers have been paid just as it happened. They want to protect themselves in this, that, no matter how much the stores cut their rates to their customers, the price paid the workmen will be maintained. The meeting adjourned for one week, when officers will be elected.

THE Illinois Board of Pharmacy held its regular meeting yesterday morning and afternoon in the Grand Pacific Hotel, the object of the session being the examination of such candidates as licentiates in pharmacy as should present themselves at the meeting. Practical pharmacy, chemistry, materia medica, toxicology, and reading prescriptions were the branches in which the examination was conducted. Yesterday thirty-eight candidates presented themselves, paying a fee of $5, in accordance with the rigid enactment of the State Legislature prohibiting any one to practice pharmacy under penalty who is not either a graduate of some pharmaceutical college or the holder of a certificate from the State Board. All the members of the board were present, including the following gentlemen, who personally conducted the examination, which will be continued today: Messrs. George Buck, of Chicago, President; Frank Fleury, of Springfield, Secretary and Treasurer; J. E. Espey, of Bloomington; H. Schroeder, of Quincy; and C. W. Day, of Allandale. There are at present over 28,000 registered pharmacists in the State, and it is the purpose of the board to drive out of existence all unregistered and incompetent practitioners of the divine art of medicine.

THE Cedar Island Fishing Club held its annual meeting at the Sherman House last evening, Mr. Charles E. Felton in the chair. From the report of the Board of Managers it appears that the receipts for the past year were $4,614; expenditures for improvements, $2,622, and miscellaneous expenditures, $605. The net gain for transferring stock from retiring to new members was $460. The report recommended the purchase of the steamer Lotus for the use of the club. In the event of the death of a member, it was decided to hand over to his legal representative $100, and take possession of his stock. The liabilities of the club were shown to be $406. The present number of members is sixty, but, on motion of Mr. Tom Parker Jr., it was resolved to increase the capital stock to $7,500, in seventy-five shares of $100 each, and that no member should hold more than one share. Thus the membership is increased to seventy-five. The proceeds of the sale of ten shares of new stock and the assessments thereon will be invested in the Fox Lake Steamboat Company, to an amount not exceeding sixty shares. For the expenses of the coming season an assessment of $25 per share will be made. The annual election resulted as follows: President, Charles E. Felton; Vice-President, Charles A. Cole; Secretary and Treasurer, J. O. Pearson; Managers, Charles L. Spalding and Tom Parker.

A NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESE.

It is said that there will be another Catholic diocese established in Iowa during the present year, which will divide the Diocese of Dubuque on the west, and the new diocese of Davenport on the west and south. The new see will in all probability be established at Des Moines. Upon the erection of another see in Iowa, Bishop Hennessy, of Dubuque will undoubtedly be created an Archbishop, as he would then have two suffragan Bishops in his own State. Who the candidates for the new mitre will be is not definitly known. Father Brazie, of Des Moines, Bishop Hennessy's former Vicar-General and most intimate friend, is mentioned as one of the probable candidates, while several clergymen of this city intimate that the promotion of the Very Rev. P. J. Conway as Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Chicago was but a mere stepping-stone to a much higher position.

ROUGH ON THE HORSE.

The cure of lock-jaw has as a general thing been looked upon as a hopeless task. It is true that, by using a bean which is found in India, some cases have been cured, but it was not until day before yesterday that any trial was ever made of electricity in connection with it. A fine horse belonging to the Union street police patrol wagon ran a nail into his foot, and was taken with the lock-jaw yesterday morning. The savants of the department, including Chief McGarigle and Secretary Doyle, held a consultation over the animal. The consultation assumed a very grave aspect, and it was resolved to call in the inventive genius of Prof. Barrett. The Professor, to whom electricity is a panacea for every ill, at once suggested his specialty. The suggestion took like wildfire, and two wagon-loads of batteries were at once on their way to the patrol-house in charge of Electrician Jenkins. To make a long story short, the batteries were applied to the horse, and the animal's jaw was opened. Everybody was thunderstruck. The feat was unheard of, and, from the frisky way the horse carried on, he was pronounced cured. It was a joyful party that started back to the Central Station, and it was even suggested that the discovery of such a remedy merited a reward. When the party arrived at the City-Hall the following telegram awaited them: "The horse is dead."

TWELFTH WARD IMPROVERS.

The Sixth Precinct Improvement Club of the Twelfth Ward held a regular meeting last evening at their headquarters on Western avenue, near Polk street, the President, H. C. Bennett, in the chair. The report of Committee on Sewers was the first business taken up. The Chairman of the committee, E. L. Wright, reported that the bulkheads had been put down at California avenue, on Twenty-second street, and the connection between them would be completed within a week. The report further showed that the authorities had a large force of men at work, and as soon as the sewer was completed catch-basins would be put in on California avenue, and to perfect this the Leavitt street sewer should be laid, which would require an appropriation of $1,000 from the Council. The report was accepted. The Light Committee reported that the cost of an experimental light on one of the corners would amount to $300, but concluded that it would be a waste of money. They had visited the People's Gas Company, which informed them that a main would be laid on Western avenue in the spring. This report was also accepted. A heated discussion then ensued on the advisability of improving Taylor street between Ogden and Campbell avenues. A large number of gentlemen owning property on that street were present, and objected to the street being paved at the cost of the owners of property; they thought it sufficient that they pay taxes, and could not see how the money paid out would come back to them in the future. Others held an entirely different view, and wished the thoroughfare improved. The matter was finally shelved by deciding to wait until the improvement becomes the general desire of the holders of property on that street. The President called the attention of the meeting to the work on Western avenue, in which he held they should concentrate their efforts and have the improvements completed. A letter was here read from Ald. Hurlbut, referring to a certain reflection made upon him at a prior meeting. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Alderman and state that no reflections were intended.

COAL.

Rumors were afloat Monday among the coal dealers to the effect that an agreement had been arrived at among the producers of anthracite coal to shut down the mines three days in every week until April next. It was also asserted that the men in the Wyoming district had struck for an advance of 20 per cent, and that the managers had resolved to shut down rather than grant the advance. Prices had been unsettled on account of the mild weather, but when these rumors began to take form, prices stiffened up and the market became much firmer. In consequence of this state of affairs, a special meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning. There was a large attendance, but, as no member had any definit information as to the truth of the rumors, no action was taken, and the exchange adjourned until Saturday afternoon, when prices may possibly be given another upward boost.

INCREASING THE POLICE FORCE.

The Sub-Committee on Police of the Citizens' Association met at the rooms at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present J. Hall Dow, Chairman, H. S. Peck, and Robert Law. The increase of the police force was the subject under discussion, and the result was the appointment of Mr. Dow and Secretary Ambler as a committee to formulate a plan, based upon the increase of licenses for saloons, and were instructed to present this plan to the Committee on Judiciary. Should it meet with favorable consideration at the hands of this committee, it was agreed that the best way of presenting the matter to the city authorities would be for the whole Police Committee of the association to wait upon the Mayor. The committee then adjourned for a week or ten days subject to the call of the Chairman. Mr. Law announced that he would not submit his views on gambling until after the case which he was at present prosecuting against the Hankins brothers had been disposed of, or had at least been carried into the higher courts.

CITY-HALL.

THERE were thirty-six burial certificates issued yesterday.

THE bridge report for the past week shows that the Clybourn place and Fullerton avenue bridges are out of repair.

THE Street Department this year will ask for an appropriation of $240,000 for street cleaning and repairs, of which it is estimated $125,000 will be needed for street-cleaning alone.

BUILDING permits were issued yesterday to William Thompson for a one-story ice-house, 30x50 feet, in rear of No. 62 Throop street; A. Karlson, two-story dwelling, 25x20 feet, Milton avenue, near Oak street, to cost $1,000.

THE Health Department last week entered three suits for violation of the health ordinances. There were thirty-three scavenger permits issued. There were 200 dead animals removed from the streets, of which sixty-two were horses. There were 3,700 pounds of bad meat condemned.

THE Mayor is cultivating a new crop of smiles. He received a letter yesterday from a lady in Boston, who said she lived on Shawmut avenue, was cultivated, had a taste for the esthetic in literature and art, had a cool $100,000 in bank, was but 38 years old, and anxious to be made a Mayor's bride. The Mayor said that he liked to get such letters, but he wished that they would be accompanied with a detailed schedule of personal property and real estate properly acknowledged before a Notary Public.

ANOTHER man with the small-pox walked into the office of the Department of Health yesterday, having come from the Waverly House, on Desplaines street, where the disease seems yet to be lurking. Another man walked in from a State street lodging-house. He had the small-pox, also. They were taken to the pest-house. New cases were reported at No. 292 Blue Island avenue, No. 217 West Fourteenth, No. 331 State, No. 638 West Lake, No. 904 West Twelfth, and No. 227 Vine streets. Deaths were reported from No. 140 West Taylor and No. 85 Fry streets.

MAYOR HARRISON said yesterday that the Law Department would appeal the case of The City vs. The Western Indiana Railroad Company to the Supreme Court. The Mayor said to Mr. Brown, the President of the company, in the hearing of THE TRIBUNE reporter, that he regarded the decision of Judge Gardner as an exceedingly peculiar one, which left the city without any protection, so far as its rights were concerned, against a rich corporation. He also said that he was quite amused at the decision; that he thought the Judge had made a mistake, having got into it an extract of a lawyer's brief, and made a lawyer's speech instead of a judicial opinion.

ASSISTANT FIRE-MARSHAL BARRY has recommended to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, that the following streets be paved: Cottage Grove avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-ninth street; Wabash avenue, from Twenty-second to Thirty-first street; Dearborn, from Fourteenth to Twenty-second street; Wentworth avenue, Eighteenth to Twenty-second street, and from Thirty-third to Thirty-ninth street; Hanover, from Archer avenue to Twenty-sixth street; Sixteenth, from State to Clark street; Twenty-second, from Wentworth avenue to Grove street; Twenty-sixth, from Wabash avenue west to Halsted street; Twenty-ninth, from State street to Wentworth avenue; Thirty-first, from Clark street to Ashland avenue; Thirty-fifth, from Wabash avenue to Halsted street. The committee meets Saturday afternoon, when property-owners interested are requested to be present.

THE PROPOSED LICENSING SCHEME

introduced into the Council by Ald. Riordan Monday evening does not meet the views of all the members of the Council who are in favor of increasing the saloon licenses. While they are satisfied with the $1,000 license for saloons attached to hotels, they think that $100 is too low a license for saloons of a general character. They believed that the range should be from $100 to at least $500, leaving the former sum for saloons where beer alone is sold.

The Mayor stated yesterday that the ordinance had some good points, but that he had not read it, except in a sort of a cursory way. He was glad to see that Ald. Riordan had the courage to introduce the subject as he had, and that he deserved credit for it. The agitation of the subject would be productive of good results.

Secretary Doyle, of the Police Department, thought that Ald. Riordan's ordinance was a step in the right direction, as, if its provisions in regard to saloon licenses were adopted, it would greatly increase the revenue for police purposes and elevate the character of the saloons. For instance: Where there was simply a bar the license was $100, for each pool-table $25, $500 for each dago-shop, or saloons where they had music, and $100 for drug and grocery stores which sold less than one gallon of liquor at a time. Mr. Doyle thought that this ordinance, if adopted, would wipe out the dago-shops, which were the sources of a great deal of crime.

THEY MUST VACATE.

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE published a description of the abominable condition of the premises Nos. 127 and 129 North Halsted street, occupied by a man named J. G. Morris, who had divided an untenantable basement into a number of apartments, which were occupied by a large number of persons regardless of sex or conditions. Of these premises H. C. Morey is the agent. Yesterday Morey and Morris were each served with a notice to have the premises vacated under the new Tenement-House law. The following is a copy of the notice:

> "Take notice that, under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested as Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago, and in pursuance of Sec. 1,368 of the Municipal Code of said city, I have determined and decided that all that part of this building below the first story above the level of the street, adjoining and known as Nos. 127 and 129 North Halsted street, in the said city, is unfit for human habitation by reason of its being filthy, generally overcrowded, unsufficiently ventilated and lighted, and from other causes. All persons now living in or inhabiting that portion of this building described above are hereby required to vacate the same, for the reasons above stated, within three days from this date under penalty of the law.
>
> "OSCAR C. DE WOLF,
> "Commissioner of Health."

COUNTY-BUILDING.

THE County Court was occupied principally yesterday with the hearing of objections in the case of Hyde Park special assessments, the case not being concluded.

IT appears that there was no connection between the County Hospital fire and the ex-Warden's yearly report, nor any reason for suspecting any. The report is all right.

EDWIN WALKER, of Lemont, who has been held under arrest on a capias, was discharged yesterday afternoon from the custody of the Sheriff, having perfected his bond, and appealed the case to the Appellate Court.

THE Committee on Roads and Bridges considered the toll-road question yesterday and listened to the representations of "Farmer" Harms, who offered to sell the county his nine miles of dirt road from the city limits out toward Niles Centre for $17,600. Commissioner Senne did not feel disposed to offer more than $5,000, and finally the committee resolved to divide the sum asked by three and to report the value at $5,867. Amos J. Snell, the owner of various other alleged roads on which toll is charged, was to have appeared before the committee, but failed to connect, and this part of the question will have to be talked up on some future occasion.

THE application of Ford and others for an injunction restraining the county from awarding the meat contract to Frederick Bipper is to be heard this morning before Judge Jameson. County-Attorney Willett said yesterday that the applicants had no case, as Bipper's bid was the lowest. He holds that they have no law in their favor, and will resist the application on the ground of its indefinitness, as well as making the claim that the board has a right to award contracts to the bidders whom they may consider as offering the most favorable terms, even though they should not be the lowest bidders.

WHY THE EXPENSES JUMPED SO.

THE TRIBUNE published a statement yesterday, prepared by the Clerk of the Superior Court, showing the annual receipts and expenses of that office since 1876, together with the number of suits begun in each of the six years. Contrasting the records for the past two years it was seen that, while the new suits in 1880 were 2,680, the receipts $21,681, and the expenses $20,836, the figures for 1881 were: new suits, 3,339; receipts, $28,349; and expenses, $25,394—an increase in the item of expenses which seemed somewhat out of proportion with the increase in receipts. For the purpose of getting further light on the subject, a reporter endeavored to see Mr. Healy, the Clerk of the Court, yesterday, but failed to find him in. He saw his representative, however, and from him obtained the following explanation: The increased expenses were naturally due to the election of four new Judges and the appointment of the four necessary additional clerks. When the new Judges came in there were some 12,000 old cases remaining on the dockets to be disposed of. This required the services of just as many clerks as before, in addition to the new clerks for the four new Judges. A good part of last year's work consisted in trying to dispose of old cases, so as to catch up with the dockets, and the increased expenses were to be accounted for in the employment of the four additional clerks necessitated by the election of the four new Judges.

U. S. A.

THE Pension Agent disbursed $16,000 yesterday.

THE receipts for duties at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday amounted to $11,276.

THE receipts for internal revenue yesterday amounted to $33,537, of which $26,487 was for spirits, $1,897 for cigars, $2,720 for tobacco, and $2,312 for beer.

EFFORTS are being made to secure the pardon of W. J. Ralph, the match-bond artist. In case the efforts are unsuccessful he will go down next week.

TWO OR three persons who have the small-pox, or have been exposed to it, have recently been perambulating about the Government Building in search of the Health Officer. Hereafter they will all be referred to Barrister Boals.

SO FAR as can be learned, the fight over the position of correspondence clerk at the Custom-House is over, and the present incumbent will be retained, at least for the present. He filed his official bond yesterday, in the penal sum of $10,000, with N. K. Fairbank and M. D. Wells as sureties.

THERE were a large number of callers on Collector Spalding yesterday, and almost all of them were beggars for office. In spite of their presence, however, the new Collector settled down to business with commendable energy, devoting the day to getting an actual insight into the routine work of his office. The accounts of Collector Smith have nearly all been gone over, and but little remains to be settled up.

A PARTY calling himself G. Y. Riddle called at the office of the United States Marshal yesterday and performed a pilgrimage of nearly all the offices in the building. He had previously been troubling State's-Attorney Mills. He claims to live in the Fourth Ward, and alleges that some practical joker read to him a subpœna requiring him to appear in Washington as a witness in the Guiteau case. He did not know the name of the joker, but wanted his persecutor arrested for personating an officer. He got but scant satisfaction, and at last accounts was still hunting for the District-Attorney.

NICE MAN FOR POLICE-COURT CLERK.

William J. Clingen, the Clerk of the Armory Police Court, was arrested and brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday, charged with doing a wholesale liquor business without having paid the special tax as such dealer. It is alleged that Clingen has been selling liquor in large quantities to certain disreputable saloonkeepers whose customers are steady patrons of the police court, where Clinger wields a certain power. His associations are exceedingly bad for an official of the City of Chicago, his bondsman yesterday being no other than Gus Anderson, the keeper of one of the vilest of the vile dives on South Clark street, and a man whom Clinger must have often entered on his docket. Clingen was held under $1,000 bonds by Commissioner Hoyne and will have an examination at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The election at the First National Bank resulted as follows: President, Samuel M. Nickerson; Vice-President, F. D. Gray; Cashier, L. J. Gage; Assistant Cashier, H. R. Symonds; Directors, Samuel M. Nickerson, F. D. Gray, H. H. Porter, E. F. Lawrence, L. J. Gage, S. W. Allerton, Nelson Morris, H. M. Wilmarth, H. M. Singer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

At the annual meeting yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Henry F. Eames; Vice-President, George L. Otis; Cashier, Fred S. Eames; Assistant Cashier, John B. Meyer; Directors, Henry F. Eames, Alfred Cowles, Franklin MacVeagh, N. K. Fairbank, N. O. Williams, E. F. Pulsifer, Henry Keep, Henry W. King, S. W. Rawson, George L. Otis. A dividend of 6 per cent was declared about a week ago.

NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS.

The following Directors were elected at the annual meeting yesterday: S. B. Cook, Henry Corwith, Frederick Mahla, William H. Bradley, Walter L. Peck, Benjamin H. Campbell, George E. Adams, H. M. Hibbard, E. Prussing, A. A. Munger, George Schneider. By vote of the Directors the capital stock was increased from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The officers will be elected at a subsequent meeting of the Directors.

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK.

At the annual meeting yesterday the following officers were elected: President, John R. Walsh; Vice-President, J. M. Adsit; Cashier, H. N. Nash; Assistant Cashier, J. M. Adsit Jr.; Directors, J. M. Adsit, Levi Rosenfeld, F. Madlener, Andrew McNally, Adolph Loeb, H. H. Nash, John R. Walsh.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL.

At the annual meeting of the Merchants National Bank yesterday the old Board of Directors was reëlected, Mr. W. F. Blair taking the place of Mr. De Koven, who has resigned. The Directors are: C. B. Blair, C. J. Blair, Lyman Blair, Watson F. Blair, William Blair, D. A. Jones, J. K. Botsford. The election of officers was postponed.

HIDE AND LEATHER.

The Hide and Leather Bank reëlected the old Board of Directors, as follows: G. C. Benton, C. Blackburn, W. L. Grey, C. C. Holton, C. H. Morse, A. Soper, H. A. White, J. V. Taylor, C. F. Grey. The meeting for electing officers will be held today.

FIFTH NATIONAL.

The Fifth National Bank made no change: President, N. Ludington; Vice-President, H. C. Durand; Cashier, I. G. Lombard; Assistant Cashier, E. B. Lathrop; Directors, N. Ludington, H. C. Durand, T. S. Phillips, D. A. Jones, W. Dickinson, B. P. Moulton, H. Witbeck, L. D. Norton, I. G. Lombard.

UNION NATIONAL.

The Union National reëlected the old officers and board. Directors, David Dows, Clinton Briggs, J. V. Farwell, D. Kelly, W. C. D. Grannis, C. T. Wheeler, E. D. Rand, J. W. Dwight, N. Corwith; President, C. T. Wheeler; Vice-President, W. C. D. Grannis; Cashier, J. J. P. Odell.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL.

The Northwestern National reëlected G. Sturges President, J. D. Sturges Cashier, and C. Buckingham, Anson Stager, George Straut, J. D. Sturges, and G. Sturges Directors.

STOCK-YARD NATIONAL.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Union Stock-Yard National Bank, held yesterday, Messrs. Samuel M. Nickerson, John H. Vermilye, Stephen B. Roath, George T. Williams, and George E. Conrad were elected Directors, and John H. Vermilye President, George E. Conrad Cashier, and Charles Jameson Assistant Cashier.

LOAN & TRUST BANK.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company reëlected the old Board of Trustees—A. H. Burley, G. M. Pullman, E. Blackman, J. W. Doane, Marshall Field, P. V. Kellogg, E. K. Rogers, B. L. Smith, J. Tyrrell, E. T. Watkins, and P. L. Yoe; President, John Tyrrell; Vice-President, Byron L. Smith; Cashier, Henry E. Lowe; Assistant Cashier, Frank C. Osborn.

HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION.

The officers chosen yesterday were; President, J. V. Clarke; Vice-President, James R. McKay; Cashier, Hamilton B. Dox; Assistant Cashier, William McGill; Directors, J. V. Clarke, James R. McKay, Michael Keeley, Thomas Lonergan, Hamilton B. Dox. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared on the 7th inst.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

At the meeting yesterday the officers elected were: President, S. W. Rawson; Vice-President, E. F. Pulsifer; Cashier, G. M. Wilson; Directors, E. F. Pulsifer, S. W. Rawson, J. H. Pearson, John P. Robinson, James Longley, G. M. Wilson.

WEST SIDE RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Division Railway Company was held yesterday afternoon, and the following Directors were elected: Messrs. William H. Bradley, Jerome Beecher, John A. Tyrrell, S. B. Cobb, Nathan Corwith, B. H. Campbell, and J. R. Jones. The board will meet tomorrow afternoon for the election of officers.

SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY.

The stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, South Division, held their annual meeting yesterday and unanimously elected the following Directors to serve during the ensuing year: Messrs. Daniel A. Jones, S. B. Cobb, Erskine M. Phelps, Samuel W. Allerton, D. K. Pearsons, C. L. Hutchinson, and C. B. Holmes. The election of officers was postponed.

NORTH SIDE RAILWAY.

At the annual meeting of the North Chicago City Railway Company the following Directors were reëlected: W. C. Goudy, Jacob Rehm, V. C. Turner, George L. Dunlap, and H. Crawford.

HOME NATIONAL.

The stockholders of the Home National Bank held their annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year at the bank, corner of Halsted and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon. The following were elected: Henry Billings, M. A. Hoyne, W. A. Talcott, C. N. Holden, and Y. W. Fuller. The Directors will meet this afternoon and choose the officers of the bank.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The annual meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening at the academy, Gov. Bross in the chair. The annual report of the Secretary showed that there were 316 bound and unbound books, pamphlets, papers, etc., donated to the academy from societies and individuals in various parts of the world. Acknowledgment was made also of birds, fossils, minerals, etc., presented to the academy. Two very fine specimens of reindeer from Norway, presented to the academy a few years ago by Judge Caton, and which have recently been mounted in an excellent manner, were on exhibition last evening, and elicited general praise.

Prof. Hough gave a very interesting lecture on the planet Jupiter, illustrated with views taken at various times, which were enlarged by the aid of a stereopticon and thrown upon a screen.

At the close of the lecture the following officers were elected: President, William Bross; First Vice-President, B. W. Thomas; Second Vice-President, W. H. Wells; Secretary, W. H. Velie; Recorder, C. M. Higginson; Librarian, N. S. Davis Jr.; Committee on Membership, J. Otis, E. W. Blatchford, Charles Adams; General Committee, E. Andrews, C. M. Higginson, W. C. Egan, S. W. Burnham, J. D. Putnam.

Mr. Bross returned thanks for the honor conferred on him by electing him President, and said be would do his utmost to lift the academy out of its present financial embarrassments by an appeal to Chicago's public-spirited citizens. He hoped the academy would not be obliged to pack away their valuables and shut up shop next May. Something would be done, he believed, to rescue the institution.

The academy then adjourned.

VESSEL-OWNERS' TOWING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company was held at the office of the company, No. 240 South Water street, yesterday afternoon. The report of the Secretary showed the expenses of the season of 1881 to have been $114,622.14, and the earnings $165,049, from which was deducted $35,986.50 for discounts, leaving a net profit on the season's business of $14,440.36. In view of the repairs necessary to the fourteen tugs of the line, it was resolved not to declare a dividend on the capital of the company, but to apply the profits of 1881 to the fitting out of the tugs of the company for the season of 1882. The company was reported free of debt, and the outlook for the season of 1882 a promising one. Five hundred and fifty shares out of the 862 were represented at the meeting. The meeting then proceeded to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and the old board, comprising the following, were unanimously reëlected: J. L. Higgie, A. G. Van Schaick, A. A. Carpenter, J. H. Whitbeck, J. V. Taylor, Thomas Hood, and F. R. Kirkham. The meeting then adjourned. Afterwards the Board of Directors met and elected officers as follows: President, J. L. Higgie; Vice-President, J. V. Taylor; Treasurer, A. G. Van Schaick; Secretary, F. R. Kirkham.

SMALL-POX.

THE COMPLAINT BUREAU.

Complaint is made that the people at No. 35 Wisconsin street, where there is a case of small-pox, allow their children to play on the street, and that the occupants go in and out at will. The attention of the Health Department is called to this complaint.

The small-pox patients at No. 306 West Madison street have all recovered, and the warning card was taken down a couple of days ago.

Mr. Ludwig Thieben, who keeps a crockery store at No. 304 West Madison, and whose family reside over the store, complains that a part of a time the people living at No. 306 throw refuse matter out in the rear. He further states that when a child died of small-pox in the house, several weeks ago, on a Saturday evening, a coffin was brought 11 o'clock Sunday morning, but that the corpse was allowed to remain in the house until the following Tuesday, when it was taken off and buried. Mr. Thieben thinks this was crowding matters a bit. He is also of opinion that, if the health officers had given the first case proper attention, his business would not have been damaged as it was. He offered to pay $5 a day for a health officer to guard the premises, but Dr. De Wolf refused to consider the matter, and insisted that a warning card should remain up until thirty days after the last patient had recovered.

Mrs. Phillips, who charges that a certain undertaker imposed upon her, says that he did not show her a white coffin at all, and she asked for none. He sold her a soldid black-walnut coffin, and there was no dispute or question about price, and she would as readily have paid him $50 as $25. She has engaged an attorney, and will bring the matter into courts, saying that she will expose the imposition and outrage, as a warning to other parents who may be placed in a like unfortunate position.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The funeral of Mrs. W. H. Crocker, whose death, after a long and painful illness, was announced in THE TRIBUNE, took place from the late residence on Asbury avenue. A large number of friends were present. The remains were taken to Rose Hill Cemetery for interment.

LAKE VIEW.

Dr. Landis reported nine new cases of small-pox to the Board of Health of Lake View on Monday evening. Mr. Klein and three children, living at the corner of Clybourn avenue and Diversy street, were taken sick Sunday and were removed to the pest-house the following day, where Mrs. Klein has been for some time down with the same dread disease. Three cases were also discovered at the house of Mr. John Aukerholz, on Diversy street, the second house west of the railroad track. These were to be taken to the pest-house yesterday. Another case is reported from No. 148 Fullerton avenue, and the last, a very mild case, that of a colored woman by the name of Watts, living near Downing's Hotel on the Green Bay road. All of the above cases are in the neighborhood of the old infected district, and although the list of new cases is very large for one day, it does not prove that the disease is spreading, and the Board of Health hope to keep it under control.

A special meeting of the board was held at the Town-Hall Monday evening.

Supervisor Sanders reported that up to Jan. 7 twenty-nine cases of small-pox have occurred in the town, twenty of which have recovered, and nine deaths took place. The pest-house contains four patients; and since the appearance of small-pox 1,211 vaccinations have been made. Dr. E. M. Landis reported that on the outbreak of the small-pox on High street, in the early part of December, a general vaccination was made in the neighborhood, and with the exception of one person, whose residence was not found, not a single case of small-pox has occurred in this district, which conclusively shows the good results from vaccination.

A resolution was adopted asking Congressman C. B. Farwell to use his influence for securing an appropriation for dredging the North Branch from the St. Paul Railroad bridge to Belmont avenue.

The communication of Mr. Cook, asking the town to pay part of the expense for the extension of the city fire-alarm on Lincoln avenue, from Fullerton to Wrightwood avenue, was referred.

A resolution was passed fixing the price to be paid for team hire at $3.50 and laborers at $1.50 a day.

About 1,000 additional loads of cinders were ordered to be purchased, and, with the 2,500 already bought, are to be used on the streets in the following proportion: On Halsted street, 1,000 loads; on Evanston avenue, 750 loads; on Ashland avenue, 750 loads; and on Clybourn avenue, 750 loads.

The board adjourned until the first Monday in February.

ENGLEWOOD.

The Englewood Union Veteran Club held its annual meeting Monday evening, with President Parker in the chair. A State charter was adopted and enough of the constitution and by-laws changed to conform with the requirements thereof. The annual election resulted as follows; President, H. A. Parker; Vice-Presiden, Edward Cecil; Treasurer, R. J. Colburn; Corresponding Secretary, John Vreeland; Recording Secretary, Charles E. Husted. Among the club's property are the nucleus of a valuable library, two autograph letters from the late President Garfield, a collection of battlefield relics, consisting of ramrods, bayonets, bullets, cannon balls, a brick from Fort Negley, Chattanooga, a block of cedar from the battlefield of Stone River, a gavel made of cedar from the same place, and a Parrot-gun shell which was thrown by the Germans into Paris in 1870, and which passed through the Chicago fire, thereby giving it a double value. This last relic was presented to the club by Mr. Alfred Cowles.

It has been suggested to the South Park Commissioners that they improve Garfield boulevard from the West Park west to Halsted street, so that passengers on the numerous railroads which cross this boulevard can get a glimpse of the beauties and grandeur of the Chicago park system. It has also been suggested that the Commissioners make arrangements wherby trains could be met by the park phaetons, and visitors conveyed through the parks and returned to the same depots, or the Illinois Central Road on the east side of the system. Commutation tickets might be arranged by the Commissioners to take visitors out by the Rock Island and other roads running west of the parks, and return by the Illinois Central Road, including a drive through the two parks in the phaetons. This would be a cheap and quick way to transport visitors, and would soon become very popular if pleasant and commodious depots were built at this boulevard. The Chicago City Railway Company will soon have a track completed to the boulevard, and expects to do a thriving business during the summer months. It will also probably extend the cable road to this point before another year.

RAVENSWOOD.

Town-Collector Oscar Charles will be at Ravenswood depot today for the purpose of receiving taxes on real estate and personal property.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The Markets Yesterday—Congratulating the President-Elect.

The wheat market was talked over again yesterday, with unsatisfactory results. The gossips are not yet able to locate the ring which they think has possession of the market. Some declare the Milwaukee clique have extended their operations to this mart, and others are equally sure the Cincinnati crowd is going into another wheat deal, with Mr. Handy at the head. It is understood that Mr. Handy has been sick for some time past, and those who might be expected to know think he has no interest whatever in wheat or any other grain at the present time. Mr. Sturges—"Jack" for short—is also said to be a heavy speculator in the article just now with a few strong associates, and Charley Mair is credited with being the broker who is purchasing heavily for Eastern operators. The name of Armour is also lugged in, as usual, to account for the twists and turns in the market. An experienced trader remarked yesterday that he thought there was a clique in wheat which was laying its plans for manipulating the three futures, January, February, and March, and he expected to see much higher prices if the receipts did not reach larger proportions than they had recently. The market sold lower, and recovered at the last.

Mr. Dunham, the President-elect, received the congratulations of his friends yesterday. He feels quite proud of his success in such a hotly-contested election. An effort was made last evening to induce the gentleman to outline his probable policy for the benefit of THE TRIBUNE readers, but he declined to say more than that he did not expect to do anything that would surprise anybody.

In the early days of the Board of Trade it was the custom for the President-elect to give a grand banquet at one of the hotels to his business associates. It is still remembered that in the old times a certain party who was a prominent and popular candidate for the office felt so sure of his election that he made all the arrangements with the hotel for giving a supper which would outdo in splendor any previous one, but was deeply chagrined to find, when it was too late to countermand his order, that he was beaten in the contest.

Frank Mitchell, while looking over the election returns yesterday, was heard to observe to himself that his candidate, Mr. How, had beaten the scattering votes anyway.

The Directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday and spent most of the time in disposing of unfinished business which they did not want to carry over to the new board. They adjourned to meet Saturday.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Formation of the Kentucky, Michigan, and Ohio Trotting Circuits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10.—A meeting of turfmen of this and adjoining States was held in this city today, at which were present representatives of the associations of Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Jackson, East Saginaw, and Toledo. An organization was formed, to be known as the Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan Trotting Circuits, of which John Farley, of this city, was made Permanent Secretary. It was decided to offer in all purses amounting to $80,000, and to hold spring meetings as follows: Louisville, May 2; Cincinnati, May 9; Maysville, May 16; Columbus, May 23; Toledo, May 30; Detroit, June 6; Jackson, June 13; Saginaw, June 20; Grand Rapids, June 27. The entries for Louisville, Cincinnati, and Maysville close April 27; for Columbus, Toledo, and Detroit, May 15; and for Jackson, Saginaw, and Grand Rapids, June 5. Each association is to make up its classes, and notify the Secretary by Feb. 15.

Another $10,000 Stallion Purse at Rochester.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The Directors of the Rochester Driving Park Association voted tonight to offer a $10,000 purse, open to all stallions, for trotting on July 4.

A BAD GANG.

Frank Smith, Henry Bennett, J. M. Pace, and John Pierce, the men arrested by Detective Whalen and other officers Saturday night for breaking into the broom factory on the corner of Ohio and La Salle streets, and robbing the proprietor of $19, were arraigned before Police-Justice Kaufmann yesterday morning, but took a change of venue to Justice Hudson. Smith waived examination, and the cases of the others were continued until the 20th, the four being held in $1,500 bail, which they were unable to give. After being locked up in the County Jail, Mrs. Stead identified Smith and Bennett as two of the men who broke into her house near Niles Centre three weeks ago and ill-treated her and her husband and stole $1,500. It was the same gang probably who committed the outrage at Norwood Park a short time ago, and the ladies of the household will get a chance to look at them in a day or two with a view to their identification. Their capture is regarded as a very important one by the police, as, if they are the robbers who visited Niles Centre and Norwood Park, they are very bad men, and ought to be sent to Joliet for the rest of their lives, if that be possible.

JURISDICTION OF INDIANA JUSTICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—In the case of the State vs. Creek, appealed to the Supreme Court for the purpose of testing the question as to the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace to try criminal cases where imprisonment might be part of the punishment, it was decided today that Justices have jurisdiction in such cases. The Court holds—Judge Worden delivering the opinion—that Justices have jurisdiction in all cases where a fine is the only punishment that must be inflicted, though imprisonment in the county jail might but need not necessarily be imposed, but that they have no jurisdiction in cases where both fine and imprisonment must be assessed in punishment. The decision is a surprise to lawyers generally, as it was supposed the Legislature at its last session had taken cases of the kind mentioned from the jurisdiction of Justices, and these officers were acting accordingly.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs; 15 cent boxes.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

Werecommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following:

Name and residence. Age.

Frank Szladerbosch, Chicago
Ludwiga Celinska, Chicago
Frederic W. Landwer, Barrington, Ill.
Paulina Forkel, Barrington, Ill.
Charles Stemming, 715 North Wells
Mary A. Meehan, 97 Sigel
Charles H. McChesney, Chicago
Jannie M. Haywood, Chicago
Stanley H. Holbrook, 714 West Jackson
Sophia A. Bigelow, 481 West Jackson
Jan Wienosk, 12 Fleetwood
Catharine Malek, Chicago
Frank Gutowski, Chicago
Mary Hill, Chicago
Jozef Kacirek, Chicago
Maria Zilenkowa, Chicago
John Brunk, Chicago
Amalia Schubert, Chicago
Peter Furlong, Manistee, Mich.
Carrie Adams, Chicago
Christian B. Vold, Chicago
Agnetta Paulson, Chicago
David Smith, Chicago
Catharine Long, Chicago
Frederick L. Kittredge, Chicago
Mary A. Tully, Chicago
Levi T. Carr, Troy Grove, Ill.
Annie Carrigan, Chicago
Joseph Skupa, Chicago
Sarah Horacek, Chicago
Jan Oberdas, Chicago
Mary A. Clyrek, Chicago
James L. Pilling, Chicago
Mary McGuey, Chicago
George Panogeis, Jefferson
Caroline Buchholz, Jefferson
Paul Radiot, Chicago
Josephine Dos, Chicago
Abner F. Hodgins, Winona, Minn.
Emeline F. Blackman, Chicago
Andrew Holland, Chicago
Mary Holland, Chicago
Addison Roan, 365 West Randolph
Alice Jones, 379 West Randolph
Edward Dickson, New York
Kate E. Laidlaw, Chicago
John Schmitz, Chicago
Anna Doby, Chicago
John F. Forsberg, Chicago
Emma J. Stromberg, Chicago
Jacob Koseler, Chicago
Annie Polizolakas, Chicago
Jakob Truschke, Chicago
Ludwika Lyman, Chicago
William S. Rothschild, Chicago
Mathilda Schmaus, Chicago
George Lange, Chicago
Helena Kurzeder, Chicago
Nickolas Calskill, Chicago
Charlotte Drain, Sheboygan, Wis.
Hans M. Hansen, Chicago
Mary Brown, Racine, Wis.
Thomas Graham, Chicago
Manda E. Flight, Chicago
William J. Schniedewind, Chicago
Mary J. McNiff, Joliet, Ill.
Thomas Burke, Chicago
Bridget Hennessy, Chicago
Jozef Szwalski, Chicago
Anna Pjankowska, Chicago
Louis C. Timroth, Chicago
Mary E. Jacobs, Chicago
Mathias Klaus, Chicago
Katie Glenn, Chicago
James Fitzharris, Chicago
Margaret Maloney, Chicago
Frank Dubois, Chicago
Lizzie Jacobs, Chicago
Augustus Hinton, Chicago
Maria Clark, Chicago
James Fitzpatrick, Chicago
Elizabeth Manley, Chicago
John Murnan, Chicago
Louise Issborn, Chicago
Michael Grendahl, Chicago
Burgetha E. Lund, Chicago
Patrick Fitzpatrick, Chicago
Margaret Finnegan, Chicago
J. Christian Sivertsen, Kensington, Ill.
Anna Stromm, Kensington, Ill.

MARRIAGES.

GIBBONS—REMINGTON—Dec. 28, 1881, by Bishop S. Fallows, D. D., Frank A. Gibbons, of New York, and the daughter of the late Rev. S. Remington, of St. Lawrence County, New York. [illegible] New York Jan. 18, 1882.

OSTROM—HUTCHINSON—At Lansing, Mich., Jan. 9, 1882, B. A. Ostrom, of Chicago, and Elizabeth S. Hutchinson, of Lansing, Mich.

DEATHS.

GRANER—Jan. 9, Mary Ellen, daughter of Jacob and Maggie Graner, aged 8 weeks. Funeral from No. 883 West Ohio-st. at 1 p. m. Wednesday, Jan. 11, to Graceland Cemetery.

HOLT—Jan. 9, 1882, at Portage City, Wis., Mrs. Betsy Holt, in the 76th year of her age, mother of Norman H. Holt, of this city. Remains to be interred at Portage City.

SUNTER—Jan. 9, 1882, at his residence, No. 140 West Taylor-st., Edward H. Sunter, aged 32 years 7 months and 9 days.

☞ Cleveland, Denver, and Toronto papers please copy.

FEENEY—In this city, Tuesday, Jan. 10, James Feeney, aged 4 years and 7 days, son of Owen and Ann Feeney. Funeral from his father's residence, No. 94 Wallace-place, at 10:30 o'clock today (Wednesday), by carriages to Calvary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FREE KINDERGARTENS—MRS. PUTNAM will reopen her Kindergarten Training School on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 3 p. m., at [illegible] Park-av. This will be a free [illegible] class under the auspices of a committee who desire to establish a system of free kindergartens in this city. Application for membership may be made to Mrs. Putnam, [illegible] Park-av., or to members of the undersigned committee: Mrs. T. W. Harvey, 1702 Prairie-av.; Mrs. Geo. L. Shipman, 571 West Washington-st.; Mrs. Geo. S. Peake, 926 West Monroe-st.; Mrs. Wirt Dexter, 1721 Prairie-av.; Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, 103 Michigan-av.; the Rev. Dr. [illegible]; Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Chairman, 375 North La Salle-st.

MR. J. W. DEAN, SECRETARY OF the Evangelistic Committee, will conduct the noon meeting today.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting for boys in Lower Farwell Hall, Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at which a Band of Hope will be organized. Tickets can be obtained free at the office of Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

THE REGULAR BOARD MEETING OF the Woman's Christian Association will be held at 1516 Wabash-av., Thursday, Jan. 12, at 2 p. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

BUYERS OF
Boots, Shoes, AND Rubbers

Can find at the Auction Sale of GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st., WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, anything they desire for CURRENT NEEDS at their own prices.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12, at 9:30,
Regular Trade Sale of
CROCKERY.
1,500 lots, Desirable Goods, in W. G., C. C., and Porcelain.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Furniture, Carpets;
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, Chickering Piano,
AT
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.'S
Auction, 9:30 This Morning.

Loose's Extract
Red Clover Blossoms
The Great Blood Purifier.
PURE AND HARMLESS.
Laboratory, Monroe, Mich.
J. M. LOOSE & CO., 157 Madison-st., Room 13.
Call or send for circular.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best candies in America, [illegible] GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

TURKISH, ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, [illegible] BATHS. [illegible] C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S [illegible] No. 144 State-st.

$1000 REWARD [illegible] Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 939 Arch-st., Phila. None genuine [illegible] Chicago depots, 183 West Madison-st.

Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Washington-st. Agency [illegible] Advertisers seeking the most favorable rates in any of the leading [illegible] the U. S. please consult [illegible]

CONSULTING CREDITORS.

They Meet to Look into the Affairs of Knowles, Cloyes & Co.

Elaborate Reports Showing the Financial Status of the Broken Firm.

The Assignee Smokes Out Certain Peculiar Employes and the Creditors Will Investigate.

The creditors of the collapsed grocery house of Knowles, Cloyes & Co. held a meeting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the club-room of the Tremont House. The attendance was very large, many outside creditors of the firm being present. Ald. Frank M. Blair, who is a heavy creditor, was called to the chair, and Mr. Otis S. Favor was chosen to act as Secretary.

Mr. D. K. Tenney, the attorney for the firm, submitted the following report from his clients:

LIABILITIES.

Secured by judgments	$110,000
Unsecured	254,000

STATEMENT.

Value of assets		$286,354
Secured by judgments	$110,000	
Rents, taxes, etc., having priority	1,377	
Expenses of converting, etc., estimated	8,000	
		119,377
Balance		$166,976
Liabilities to pay		254,000

ASSETS.

Merchandise.	Assignees' estimate.	Convertible value.
Sugars and sirups	$ 4,120	$ 4,120
Teas	8,172	7,000
Coffees	8,112	7,000
Canned goods	21,954	17,000
Cigars and tobaccos	53,287	32,000
Manufacturing stock, labels, cans, etc.	7,208	2,000
Fancy groceries, etc	24,547	18,000
	$127,402	$ 87,120
Real estate above incumbr'nce	7,500	4,500
Machinery	2,000	2,000
Horses and wagons	1,500	1,000
Insurance adjusted	11,800	11,800
All subject to execution liens		$106,420
Bills receivable and accounts:		
Good, 100 cents	$145,538 @90c	$130,984
Doubtful, face value	19,251 @40c	7,700
Same	8,960 @25c	2,240
Notes doubtful	5,398 @50c	2,699
		$143,624
Cash on hand		36,309
Estimated value of assets		286,354

THE ASSIGNEE'S FIGURES.

Mr. Henry M. Humphrey, the Assignee, then read his account as follows:

"CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—*To the Creditors of Messrs. Knowles, Cloyes & Co.*—DEAR SIRS: Dec. 29, 1881, this firm made an assignment to me, with the following showing of

LIABILITIES:

Bills payable	$258,017
Accounts payable	95,300
Taxes, rent, etc	1,836
Total	$355,155

"Jan. 7, 1882, the following was the showing of

ASSETS:

Cash on hand	$ 36,309
Stock (not including replevined goods)	108,837
Adjuster's insurance (held by J. W. Doane & Co.)	11,816
Short-rate value unexpired insurance	544
Firm's real estate, mortgaged	9,000
Machinery	3,500
Furniture and fixtures	500
Horses and wagons	1,500
Face value of accounts and bills receivable	$210,231
Estimated value of same	160,443

RECAPITULATION.

	Net assets.	Liabilities.
	$328,079	$355,155
Deduct accounts which are merely offsets	5,000	5,000
	$323,179	$350,155
If judgment creditors are paid in full	105,000	105,000
	$218,079	$245,155
If Central National Bank attachment holds good	3,000	3,000
	$215,079	$242,455

"Contingent liability on paper discounted and indorsed by Knowles, Cloyes & Co. is practically covered by check given by them to the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company.

"The stock and machinery and fixtures are in possession of the Sheriff, under execution to the amount of about $110,000.

"Individual liabilities are very small.

"Assets, the homes of the partners and one or two houses and lots of rather small value, how much I cannot estimate satisfactorily. As Assignee, under the law I cannot pay any dividend within three months from Dec. 29, 1881. I am ready to answer any proper questions as to the officers of the firm, either here or before a committee of your appointing. Very respectfully,

"HENRY M. HUMPHREY, Assignee."

CROOKED COLLECTORS.

Mr. Humphrey said he had pushed the collection of outstanding accounts since he had been Assignee, and that fact accounted for the amount of cash on hand. Since he had taken hold he had developed some crookedness in the establishment, having discovered that two of the firm's employés had been collecting accounts for some time past and making no returns. They would collect A's account, then collect B's account and credit it to A. In this way one man had misappropriated $3,400, and the other $400. The former claimed that he had used the money for the firm in giving discounts. How much of this crooked work had been going on Mr. Humphrey could not say, but he was on the look-out for more of it.

The Assignee's statement created quite a sensation among the creditors, and he was asked to divulge the names of the men, but this he said he could not do at present.

THE CREDITORS WILL INVESTIGATE.

On motion of Mr. Shubert, the Chair appointed the following committee of seven to investigate the affairs of the firm and report at the next creditors' meeting: C. S. Hutchings, Philo Beveridge, David Beir, C. H. Remy, Milton Kirk, A. M. Thompson, and Samuel Taussig. On motion, the Chair and Mr. M. D. Hathaway were added to the committee, the latter to represent the country banks interested.

Mr. Tenney said that the firm were ready for an investigation at any time, and the committee was instructed to do their work during the day and report to the creditors this morning at the same hour and place.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

Capt. Saulkowski's Horrible Story Ignored by Late Advices.

A St. Petersburg dispatch, dated June 8, and published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, contained a statement to the effect that Saulkowski, who went in search of the Jeannette, and while on board the Chasseur met the United States steamer Rodgers, engaged in the same mission, had telegraphed from Irkoutsk under date of Dec. 26, as follows: "We parted the 9th of August from the Rodgers, which steered for Herald Island. The Strelok, with the Bremen expedition on board, then returned to Chinese ports, having previously accompanied the Rodgers in the search. An American schooner, having on board the Captain of the stranded whaler, had joined them in Providence Bay. The Captain stated that he had seen a boat containing corpses, and also silver spoons and other articles marked Jeannette. The boat had been cast upon Herald Island. The commander of the Rodgers therefore resolved to proceed thither. He anticipated wintering there, and, aided by dogs purchased in Kamtchatka, organizing parties to make a thorough search of the island."

There are certain good reasons for believing that Mr. Saulkowski, who ever he may be, is decidedly "off" as to his information. It so happens that Mr. A. H. Boyden, of this city, has a stepson on board the United States steamer Rodgers—Mr. C. F. Putnam, a Master in the United States navy. It further happens that Mr. Boyden has in his possession a letter from Mr. Putnam, written on board the Rodgers, begun Aug. 20, and finished Sept. 14, which fails to mention a word of the alleged events recorded by Saulkowski as having occurred before the 9th of August, and, consequently, before Mr. Putnam's letter was written—events which, if they had occurred, as Saulkowski alleges, the observing young man on the Rodgers would certainly

HAVE NOTICED AND CHRONICLED

in his letter to Mr. Boyden. It will be seen, however, that while he narrates many other interesting facts, he never once refers to the incidents which make up Saulkowski's story.

In his letter Mr. Putnam recounts the fact that the Rodgers was at St. Michel's Aug. 4, and that "we heard nothing of the Jeannette." They sailed from St. Michel's for Plover Bay, on the Siberian coast, Aug. 11—two days, it will be observed, after the date when Saulkowski represents the Rodgers as steering for Herald Island. After leaving St. Michel's the steamer was delayed and had to throw overboard a portion of her cargo, arriving at Plover Bay on the 16th of August, where, says Mr. Putnam, "we expected to find the Russian man-of-war Strelok, but were disappointed, having left on the 13th, leaving word that she would meet us at St. Lawrence Bay." The Rodgers left Plover Bay on the 17th and arrived at St. Lawrence Bay the next day, where she found the Strelok in port. On the next day, the 19th, the Rogers left the bay, accompanied by the Strelok, and on the morning of the 20th—the day the letter was closed—passed through Behring's Straits into the Arctic Ocean. From this point the letter continues:

"We have heard several reports of sledge parties, both on the northern coast of Siberia and on the coast near Point Barrow, and some think that it may turn out that some of the Jeannette's party have left the ship and started back by sledge. There is no telling how much truth there is in these stories, but we will investigate them all, first going to Serdze Kamen, on the northern cost of Siberia, and from there to the eastward, where we will find the whalers, and learn from them what they have heard."

In another letter, dated Sept. 27, Mr. Putnam writes that the Rodgers is going to St. Lawrence Bay, for the winter, leaving a party at Cape North to make sledge journeys along the coast.

Up to as late as Sept. 27, therefore, Mr. Putnan had heard nothing of the Jeannette beyond the mere rumors of sledge parties; nothing of the American schooner having on board the Captain of the stranded whaler, which schooner Saulkowski represents as having joined them in Providence Bay long before; and, consequently, nothing of the alleged statement by the aforesaid Captain that he had seen a boat containing corpses, and also silver spoons and other articles marked "Jeannette." And the commander of the Rodgers hadn't resolved to proceed to Herald Island, or anticipated wintering there, but, as Mr. Putnam plainly says, had decided—not on the 9th of August, but toward the last of September—to winter at St. Lawrence Bay, leaving a party at Cape North to make sledge journeys along the coast. Mr. Saulkowski, if there be any such person, would seem to have gone all wrong on his dates, his "facts," and all the other circumstances of his narrative, which

ARE DIRECTLY CONTRADICTED

by Mr. Putnam's letters on board the Rodgers.

The fact that up to Sept. 27, 1881, the people on the Rodgers had not seen the Captain of the stranded whaler, or heard his story of the corpses, the spoons, etc., or, in fact, heard anything which Saulkowski alleges that they heard as early as Aug. 9, shows the utterly bogus nature of Saulkowski's dispatch, makes it plain that the Jeannette's crew were not corpses as far back as Aug. 9, and leaves a ray ot hope for their relatives and friends that they are still in the land of the living.

NEW AND NOVEL.

A Confidence Game That Did Not Work, a Lawyer Being the Intended Victim.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—A well-dressed man, giving his name as Douglas Armstrong, was arrested this afternoon for attempting a novel confidence game on John C. Robb, a lawyer. He had represented himself a traveling agent for J. C. Bradshaw & Co., a collection agency of Philadelphia, and offered to sell the right of the agency for this district to Mr. Robb for $15. The latter gentleman, suspecting that something was wrong, telegraphed to Philadelphia inquiring as to the standing of Bradshaw & Co., at the same time telling Armstrong to call in at a later hour, and an answer was received from Philadelphia which stated that they had only been there three weeks, and nothing could be learned about them. Accordingly when Armstrong returned he was arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of procuring money under false pretences. It is believed that he has worked the racket successfully upon a number of lawyers in this city.

WISCONSIN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 10.—The Wisconsin State Musical Association began a four-days' session in this city this morning. There was a fair attendance. Prof. Emerson, of Boston, will conduct the exercises. The events of the week are to be two grand concerts on Thursday and Friday evenings. A large influx of musical people is expected tomorrow.

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of Hop Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

HENRY J. BECKWITH, Druggist, 3501 Cottage Grove-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

G. Q. BOW & CO., corner Oakwoo boulevard and Cottage Grove-av., Oakland.

WEST DIVISION.

FRANK SQUAIR, Druggist, 325 West Madison-st., corner Curtis.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAMES M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 132 North Halsted-st., corner Indiana.

JOHN MYERS, Druggist, 1002 West Madison-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Garfield-av.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

GOODRICH Q. DOW, Druggist, Hyde Park-av. and Fifty-third-st.

ENGLEWOOD.

ENGLEWOOD EYE OFFICE, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

C. S. WELLS, Post-Office, and Druggist, Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON CHRISTMAS DAY, DEC. 26, a small sum of money, three checks, and a note rolled up in paper. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to Room 35 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

STOLEN—ON EVENING OF JAN. 9, from corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts., dark bay mare, buggy, and harness; mare had black mane and tail, was eight years old, and weighed 850 pounds; buggy black, with end springs, nearly new, had leather top, square box body, plain wheels, and back of box badly chafed; harness light with rubber trimmings, breast collar, martingale with black rings, single tugs, and flat leather lines, no check-line, and check-hook broken from saddle. A suitable reward will be paid for return of same to C. K. NICHOLS, 147 La Salle-st.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND no questions asked, for the return of the baggage taken from the Matteson House yesterday. Address Room 66.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

281 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO VERY desirable first and second floor rooms, south and east front with board. References exchanged.

348 WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT—A large front room, furnished or partly furnished, for two, with board.

357 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURnished room suitable for two, with board; large closet.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front), with board.

1421 WABASH-AV. — FURNISHED rooms (alcove), with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3 per week.

237 LA SALLE-AV. — PLEASANT, large front room; also, single room, with board.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE JEWISH BOARDING-HOUSE situated near business centre; convenient to day-boarders; good board. A 72, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ANDERSON'S EUROPEAN HOTEL—163-165 South Clark-st.; rooms from 75c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—in business centre. Rooms, with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, $7 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 and 76 Adams-st., near State. Don't pay high prices when 75 cents and $1 secures elegant rooms.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — A LADY ROOM-MATE; some one who is musical and can afford to pay $7.50 per week. The best of references given and required. Address E 26, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in private family; room one floor from dining-room; east of State-st. References exchanged. B 41, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family for lady and child of 7 years; permanent. References. Address B 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN BEtween Sangamon-st. and Ashland-av., and Washington and Van Buren-sts.; state terms. E 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES room and board with private family on West Side, east of Union Park. Address B 51, Tribune.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family for a lady and little boy; permanent. References. Address B 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with two or three rooms, two communicating; south of Chicago-av. and east of Clark-st. Address T, 305 Huron-st.

BOARD — AND PLEASANT SINGLE room, warmed, 20 minutes out or less, by a gentleman. Address B 63, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A REFINED YOUNG gentleman, the best furnished room with board in the city for $6, on West Side within boundary of Monroe, Randolph, Throop, and Halsted-sts. Private family preferred. N. B.—Only those who can offer the best need answer, giving particulars. Address E 30, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:

PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone-front house, north of Twenty-second-st., heated by steam, and extra desirable as to location, $30,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house (26 feet wide), north of Twenty-second-st., dining-room on parlor floor, all modern improvements, including passenger elevator, burglar-alarm, etc., $25,000.

CALUMET-AV.—Stone-front house, near Twenty-second-st., in first-rate order, with gas-fixtures, mirrors, etc., $20,000.

CALUMET-AV.—Brick house and 50-ft lot, near Twenty-third-st., $18,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Stone-front house, four rooms deep, near Twenty-sixth-st., in perfect order, with lot 37x175 ft, $15,500.

OCTAGON BROWN STONE-FRONT, in vicinity of Twenty-second-st., finished in hard wood, dining-room on parlor floor, $18,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Brick house on a corner, south of Twenty-second-st., with good brick barn; includes gas fixtures (worth $300), furnace, Baltimore heater, window and door screens, double window, and awnings. Price, $12,000.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE WITH lot on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
75x170, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50x160, Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.
49x160, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
50x130, fronts South Park, near Fifty-fifth-st.
4 lots on Thirty-ninth-st., near Butler.
10 lots on Dearborn-st., near Forty-fourth.
10 lots on State-st., near Fifty-third.
10 lots on Marvin-st., near Western-av.
20 lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.
20 lots corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.
20 lots on West Erie, Huron, and Superior-sts., near Ashland-av.
40 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad.
50 lots outside fire limits and adjoining city limits, on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes; price of lots, $300 to $400, on easy payments.
50x125, with 2-story house, corner Evergreen and Linden-avs., at Maplewood, four miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; price, $1,500. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY RANNEY & COLE—
$10,000—Elegant 3-story brick, three flats, 7 rooms each; rented for $1,320; near Union Park.
$12,000—Three nice 2-story and basement 10-room bricks; will rent quick for $1,440 after May 1; south front; West Congress-st.
$4,500—A nice 2-story and basement 10-room brick on Park-av., near Leavitt-st.; 2-story barn; rents for $40.
$7,000—Large brick with 35-foot lot on Warren-av.; good barn; a bargain.
$8,500—Elegant stone-front on Washington boulevard, south front, 14 rooms, 2-story, basement and attic; nice barn.
$5,500—At Kenwood, nice large brick, 3 rooms deep, all modern improvements, lot 35x140.
We have a large list of South and North Side property. Money to loan in large and small amounts.
RANNEY & COLE, 148 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIS MORNING—
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
BANKRUPT SALE
OF
CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY
REAL ESTATE.
AT THE
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Bankers, Treas'rs & Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—BY M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st.
Residence 58 Ada-st., stone-front, $6,500.
12 Ogden-av., marble-front, lot 22x140, $10,000.
16 Ogden-av., marble-front, lot 20x140, $9,000.
49 Elizabeth-st., stone-front, $6,500.
486 Marshfield-av., $3,200.
474 Marshfield-av., $3,200.
607 West Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av., south front, brown-stone, Mansard roof, 2-story and basement brick, carriage-house, lot 25x125 to alley.
Residence, with about 2½ acres, carriage-house, nice grounds, corner Fifty-fifth-st. and Washington-av.
3 acres at Park Ridge; fine residence, nice grounds and outbuildings; a bargain.

FOR SALE—BY LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.
Bargains in houses—One on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., $7,000; one on Michigan-av., fine brick house and barn and lot 50 feet front, $16,000; one on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., 25-foot lot, $6,000.
Several others, very desirable and cheap, on the South side.
Jackson-st., just east of California-av., four lots, only $22 per foot; easy terms if sold within a few days.
Several choice lots on the avenues for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LOT ON Third-av., near Van Buren-st., $10,000. Building and lot on River-st., $30,000. Building and lot on Michigan-av., near South Water-st., $35,000. Large building and 50 feet on State-st., near Adams, $130,000. Can rent for $12,000. And other business property. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—1827 WABASH-AV.—A 3-story and basement brown-stone front house, finished in hard wood. Will be sold for less than it cost to build the house. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS PLACE, CORNER ASHLAND-AV. AND THIRTY-SIXTH-ST.,
Two-story brick store and residence, newly finished, well suited for grocery and saloon; a good man can make a fortune here in a short time. Price only $4,500, on easy payments; am offered $750 a year rent.
S. E. GROSS & CO., 60 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on Indiana-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts; first-class and nearly new. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES OF LAND ON Harrison-st., near California-av.; $18,000; terms easy. E. A. CUMMINGS & Co., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING LOT 100x134 feet fronting Clark and Butterfield-sts., northeast corner of Seventeenth. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth; house is two-story; street paved; lot 25x100; only $2,400, on easy terms. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—143 FEET ON JACKSON-st.; a valuable corner; price very low. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON BREMER-ST., south of Oak, with good two-story house (store front) and cottage in rear. Rents for $432; price only $2,400. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.: Choice business and residence lots at Pullman, also bargains in acre lots and acres at Pullman a specialty. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — NORTH SIDE RESIdence, No. 563 Division-st., between State and Astor-sts., south front, 3-story and basement brick, in fine order; pleasantly arranged, dining-room on parlor floor; rented at $65 a month. Price, $8,000. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3151 SOUTH DEARBORN-st., large frame house and barn; modern conveniences; $3,500. Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE 396 SUPERIor-st., corner St. Clair; all modern improvements; in first-class order; $8,500; $2,000 cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & Co., 86 Washington-st., Room 4: A large desirable corner property on State-st., now only partly improved, but paying good income on price asked. Decided bargain.

FOR SALE—66 FEET ON CALUMET-av., north of Twentieth-st. Price $225 per foot. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE OCTAgon brick dwellings on avenues, South Side; furnace, baths, elegant chandeliers, brick barns, coachman's room, etc. JOHN COVERT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS YOUR OPPORtunity, Adams-st., nice corner, 50 feet, with two 2-story frame houses, brick basements; $8,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-ST., NORTH of Chicago-av., two 3-story and basement houses, with barns; lots, 25x150. Call or address E. J. MOSS, 82 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH HALsted, Burling, and Dayton-sts., between Centre-st. and Webster-av.; $45 to $65 per foot.
PHILIP MYERS & CO., 166 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CITY RESIDENCES, CORner Oak-st. and La Salle-av., stone-front; on Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth, very fine residence; Green-st., near Monroe, 50x120 and brick house, $6,000; other houses. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—50X178 FEET CALUMET-av. and Twenty-third-st.; this is very desirable and cheap at $250 per foot. HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$675 EACH—EASY TERMS—Lots on Wilcox-av., near Madison cars. FRANK P. WHIPPLE, 152 La Salle-st., Room 20.

FOR SALE — $5,000 — A FIRST-CLASS brick store, 8 rooms over (corner), lot 25x125, store 25x65; 12-room dwelling house in rear, with fine brick barn, on West Side, near Twelfth-st. and Blue Island-av. This property rents at $65 per month; pays 15 per cent net, but must be sold at once. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE — FINE STONE FRONT residence on Park-av., near Union Park; $8,000. 40 lots at Tremont Ridge; in Sec. 18, 38, 14; $2,500. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BARgain, No. 2330, 3-story and basement brick house and lot, 20x178 feet, with boulevard assessments all paid; possession at once; $9,000 and taxes of 1881. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., east front; very desirable. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. FRONT ON SOUTH Morgan-st., improved, with two frame buildings, well rented, between Congress and Harrison-sts.; $5,000 for all; a great bargain. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 134 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$115 PER FOOT—300 FEET on Grand-boulevard, at Forty-third-st.
$35 per foot—400 feet on both sides of Calumet-av., at Forty-third-st.
$65 per foot—175 feet, west front, on Prairie-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEment stone-front residence on West Harrison-st., near Hoyne, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; every convenience, and in nice order; immediate possession. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY COZY LITTLE home, possession at once, Jackson-st., near Campbell-av., 1½-story cottage, 7 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc., handsomely papered, newly painted, n as can be; lot 34x125; $4,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE AND CHEAP houses. Now is the time to buy. Rents are sure to advance in the spring.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., a first-class octagon stone-front, 2-story, basement and sub-cellar, stone steps, heavy stone coping, everything solid, lot 26x183 to 30 foot alley.
Adams-st., nice corner, 50 feet, with two good two-story frames, brick basement, houses, only $8,000.
Adams-st., nice corner brick house, $4,500.
Monroe-st., fine corner, with cottage.
Monroe-st., elegant stone-front, fine lot, $11,000.
Jackson-st., very desirable 2-story brick, $8,000.
Wilcox-av., fine cottage house, $2,550.
Warren-av., choice locality, 2-story and basement stone-front house, brick barn, only $9,000.
Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, an A 1 strictly first-class frame house, 2-story and mansard, brick foundation, all modern conveniences, lot 30x118; a bargain if secured at once.
Monroe-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story and basement brick, with lot 22x125, brick barn, could not duplicate for money, $8,000.
Monroe-st., nice locality, cottage house, has hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc., $4,250.
Jackson-st., a very desirable, well-built 2-story house, gas, bath, etc., lot 25x125, frame barn, $4,250.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS.
West Madison-st., corner, 31x70; rents, $1,300; price, $12,000.
West Madison-st., 22x125; growing fast; $200 per ft.
West Madison-st., very fine corner; big rents.
West Madison-st., 48x125, improved; good rents.
West Madison-st., 48x125, growing fast, $150 per foot.
West Madison-st., 60x125, cheapest on street.
West Madison, 24x125, store; good locality.
West Madison, 120x125.
West Madison; brick stores, good rentals.
West Madison; elegant piece, about $65,000.
West Madison-st.; some of the best investments in the market; not advertised.
West Madison-st., corner, one of the neatest stone buildings on street, 50x125.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY DOCTOR S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st.:
Washington-st., east of Union Park, very fine 2-story and basement stone-front, with attic, brick barn, $12,000.
Washington-st., east of Union Park, large 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, lot, cheap; $6,000.
Some fine places on Adams and Monroe-sts.
Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick, cheap for $4,500.
Van Buren-st., near Robey, 2-story frame, arranged for two families, fine order, $3,500.
Willard-place, cottage and lot, $3,000.
Randolph-st., near Union Park, fine stone-front house, 10 rooms, furnace, etc., $7,000.
Vacant lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—335 INDIANA-ST., VAcant lot, 30 feet front. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE BRICK BUILDING on North Clark-st., paying 10 per cent on $45,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES CORNER HALsted-st. and Tracy-av., near depot of Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.
2¼ acres at Washington Heights, fit for retailing.
30 acres south of Tracy-av., in Sec. 16, 37, 14.
80 acres in Sec. 6, 37, 14.
80 acres in east ½ Sec. 19, 38, 14.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SPECULATORS TAKE notice—15 lots in Goodspeed's subdivision, near Rock Island Car Shops.
ALSO
14 lots, Griffith's subdivision, directly opposite car shops; cheap for cash. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK RESIDENCE and building lots near Hyde Park, South Park, and Kenwood depots; 16 years' residence here enables me to buy to advantage, and I have done so for many of my customers; have acre tracts also, good investments. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—300 FEET PRAIRIE-AV., corner Forty-sixth-st.
100x164 feet Rhodes-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
50x162 feet Prairie-av. and Forty-eighth-st.
75x162, Indiana-av., near Fifty-third-st.
130x160, Prairie-av., corner Fifty-second-st.
HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOTS IN LAKE View, two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars, in good neighborhood; lake water, good drainage, streets well improved. Also some choice pieces on and near lake shore. McCONNELL BROS., Room 16, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON BELT RAILroad at the crossing of the Grand Trunk.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT CHICAGO Lawn at a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES A SHORT distance northwest from Pullman and close to depot on Western Indiana Railroad.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., 192 Dearborn-st.: 15 acres in School Sec. 16, 39, 13, Cicero; well located and cheap; terms easy. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD ten-room dwelling (Highwood), good condition, lot 100x200 feet; sell on monthly payments; free railroad one year; or will exchange and assume. JOHN COVERT, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST 5 ACRES on the Calumet River in heart of South Chicago, with railroad connection. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X164 FEET ON WHARton-av., near Fifty-first-st. boulevard, $22.50 per foot; 60x164 feet on Woodlawn-av., corner Fifty-second-st., $35. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ONE MILE WEST of the city limits at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERSKINE BROS. & CO., 101 Washington-st., Room 21, a well-located farm of 200 acres in Lake County; no better farm in the State; best of improvements; price, $45 per acre.

FOR SALE—580 ACRE FARM IN KANsas, on State line, about 2 miles from St. Joseph City, Mo.; brick house; orchard; will take Chicago property. No. 80 La Salle-st., Room 5.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—
AT THE
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
BARGAINS FOR BUYERS.
QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS.
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers and Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON THE South Branch, between Ashland and Western-avs., 20 to 40 acres, or would lease for a term of years not less than 1,500 feet of dockage. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—AN IMPROVED FARM (40 acres), with buildings, near some village within 30 miles from Chicago; prefer to have it on C., B. & Q. R. R. Will pay all cash. RANNEY & COLE, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED—MILWAUKEE-AV. HOUSE and lot for cash, $3,000 to $8,000; also house and lot, Blue Island-av. Address B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick for suburban property and cash. Address B 64, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A NUMBER OF FINE BARGAINS IN pianos and organs, left over from our holiday sales, are now being closed out at very low prices for cash or monthly payments:
One Knabe Piano, but little used.
One Steinway Piano, but little used.
One Reed & Sons Piano, but little used.
Two Chickering Pianos, but little used.
One Bauer Piano, but little used.
One Hallet & Cumston Piano, but little used.
One Johnson & Co. Piano, but little used.
Have all the modern improvements, rosewood cases, etc. In good repair, and fully guaranteed.
We have, also, a splendid stock of new Pianos—Knabe, Reed & Sons, and other standard Pianos—grands, uprights, and squares.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 STATE-ST.
Established 1842.

A BARGAIN—$800 PIANO LESS ONE third cost. Call on loan broker, 92 Washington-st., basement.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. W. W. KIMBALL and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner State and Adams.

STORY & CAMP PIANOS AND ORGANS. 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

THE POPULAR KIMBALL ORGAN. New design of case (just out). W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams.

100 PIANOS TO RENT—MONEY PAID as rent applied if purchased; pianos sold on small monthly payments. Don't fail to get prices at A. SCHAAF & CO.'S, 276 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—9 CANDY JARS, 6 store stools, marble slab 28x44, 9-foot wire office railing and door, at drug store, State and Thirty-first-sts.

FOR SALE—I WILL RECEIVE BIDS on the steamer Northern Queen as she now lies sunk in Manistique harbor, Mich.; also bids for raising her will be received to Jan. 25, 1882. Address D. B. LINSTED, 2 North Wells-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 233 State-st.

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT NEW ebony and gold chamber set; cost $500; will sell for one-half price; also, a neat little walnut set. Address B 77, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LIBERAL ARrangements made with agents for life-insurance on Sheppard Homan's plan; same as fire-insurance, at actual current cost. W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

AGENTS WANTED—EVIDENCE PROduced at office or by mail that energetic men clear $30 to $50 per week with our goods on small capital. All and investigate or send stamp for papers. MERRILL & Co., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD PARTY WITH $500 CAPITAL may secure one of the most promising business openings in the West. Address E 25, Tribune office.

A PRACTICAL TEA AND SPICE MAN, with $2,000 to $3,000 to invest, will find place for services and money by addressing B 47, Tribune.

BEST AND MOST CENTRALLY LOcated store-room, 25x50, at Downer's Grove; fine fixtures for general merchandise. Will rent for $15 per month. Post-office is in store.
FRED M. WOODS, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — THE best retail millinery, ladies' furnishing goods, and notions in the Northwest; established seven years, doing a splendid cash paying business; stock from $3,000 to $5,000; everything in tiptop shape; located in best town west of Mississippi River; 15,000 people. On account of limited number of millinery houses here this is the very best chance in the West. Reason for selling, our other business requires our undivided time. Cash in sight unusual bargain will be given, or will give you all the time required, with gilt-edged security, or will take good farming land.
Now is the time to buy and be ready for spring trade. For particulars address Lock Box 392, Cedar Rapids, Ia. If you don't mean business don't take up our time.

FOR SALE — A RARE BUSINESS chance—a general store established 20 years, doing a business of $75,000 to $100,000 per annum, located in a town of 1,200 inhabitants in Northern Indiana, 72 miles from Chicago, and junction of two railroads, old age of owner reason for selling. For particulars address Post-office Box 154, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE LIVELIest county-seat towns of Northern Illinois, a general stock of merchandise. Sales last year over $30,000; cash required, about $5,000; reason of selling, going out of business; grand opening, which will bear investigation. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUSIC STORE, GOOD stock and location, with or without tools. Address F 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PLUMBING BUSINESS; plenty work; stock, tools, and fixtures, $550; rent $20, with rooms to live in; good location. F 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, ONE OF THE best retail stocks in the city, doing good business; central location. F 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET; ONE OF the best locations and trade in Chicago; good reputation. F 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD; GOOD LOcation; horses, wagons, etc., in good order; no better chance offered to do good trade. F 94, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A TOY AND STATIONery store; stock worth $2,500; for sale cheap. Call after 7 p. m. at 141 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE — HARDWARE STOCK; best location in Chicago; cash and secured paper. F 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FLOURmill near Lincoln, Neb. The rent for same pays 12 per cent on price asked, or will exchange for residence in Chicago and pay cash difference. C. A. WEARY & CO., 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

GROCERY FOR SALE—IN GOOD LOcality with good cash trade; good reason for selling. Address E 27, Tribune office.

PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST where they can realize a large profit on small capital address B 44, Tribune office.

STOVE WORKS AND FOUNDRY FOR sale—Large stove foundry, situate in one of the large cities of the Middle States, with all the necessary appliances for the manufacture of stoves, heaters, ranges, and light castings, which may be purchased at a fair price, with the privilege of either renting or purchasing the large and valuable real estate in which the business is carried on. It is believed that the purchase would furnish a very desirable investment for a company, or individual having the necessary capital, as a large and successful business has been conducted in the establishment for some years. Application may be made by letter, with the real name and address, to A. H. GIBBONS, 55 West Forty-seventh-st., New York City.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSIness-men—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.
Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.
Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.
$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.
Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.
Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

TRAVELING MEN FOR THE GROcery trade, and a little money to invest, can find a good paying thing by addressing B 46, Tribune.

WANTED—A MAN HAVING A PRACtical railroad experience, with mechanical and executive ability, understanding rolling-stock generally, and able to influence and direct introduction of new improvements and sale of supplies; one having capital or influence with capitalists. To such a party a desirable arrangement will be offered to manage offices and warerooms in this city for a large, established New England manufacturing company. Address BENJ. S. STOKES, 8 Exchange-place, Boston.

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC MAN with $25 capital to engage in a new and profitable business. Address JORDAN, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SIX-ROOM house. Furniture for sale; good neighborhood; near cars. Address owner, O V 93, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 11 rooms, corner Belmont-av. and Dummy road; large lot, good barn, modern conveniences. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 5 TO 8 ROOMS each in the new brick building 359 to 367 North Wells-st. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—1221 MICHIGAN-AV., FURnished and unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, 74 Adams-st., near State. Reasonable prices.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished; also unfurnished room. 2306 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. For further particulars inquire at 1732 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL-lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen; warm sitting-room attached. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman. 17 Third-av., top floor room.

West Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms; all modern improvements. 64 North Ada.

TO RENT — TWO UNFURNISHED rooms on first floor and one furnished room on second floor. References required. Apply at 46 South Ada-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—665 LA SALLE-AV.—FURnished front room and bed room; warmed and gas. Table board next door. References exchanged.

TO RENT—FEW NICELY-FURNISHED rooms; terms reasonable. 2 Washington-place.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—FROM MARCH NEXT, A fine store at 3192 State-st., next to corner of Thirty-first; plate-glass windows, good location for any business. Apply to BUCHMAN, State and Thirty-first-sts.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM 20X80, NO. 414 Clark-st. (occupied the past ten years as dry goods and notion store). Inquire of A. T. EWING, Room 14, 89 Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, NORTHwest corner of State and Monroe-sts., being No. 104 State, from May 1, 1882. L. B. OTIS, 200 La Salle.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM, 245 WEST Madison-st., 25x75 feet. Inquire of W. J. PECK, 13 South Clark-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF AN OFFICE, OR desk-room, for one or two persons in basement. 95 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 60X 70 on fourth floor with elevator. Apply to J. K. RUSSELL, 85 Fulton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR UNFURnished rooms for housekeeping by young man and wife. Address E 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURnished room for two gentlemen, within four squares of corner Clark and Madison. Address B 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SECOND floor flat on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address E 32, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, magazines, music, and Seaside Libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000, IN light manufacturing business; steady work. Address F 92, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—GOOD cutter, all in order. 165 Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, German. Address, with references, etc., W 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $75 FOR OFfice-work; 5 men with small capital to sell a specialty. 119 Fifth-av., Room 3.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had experience in bookkeeping, is correct at figures, and a good penman. References required. Address B 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 years of age as entry clerk; nice handwriting indispensable. Address B 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK, GOOD PENMAN, one who can write shorthand. Must be well recommended. Address E 29, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—STEAM FITTER FOREman—We want a good, practical, temperate man as foreman of our shop. To a suitable man a good opening is offered. Give name and qualifications. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOOKBINDER — FIRST-class stamper. Address immediately WALDEN & STOWE, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CARRIAGE-trimmer; also one good carriage-painter; none but good workmen need apply. WITHEY BROTHERS, Springfield, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A HOSTLER AT LAKE Side House, one block north of Lincoln Park. A middle-aged man preferred; limits car.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR coachman and general housework. Address F 4, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FIVE BOARDING BOSSES with outfit; also sub-contractors for Michigan and laborers for station work; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. LOUIS, AN experienced solicitor expert in making bids upon all kinds of job-printing work. No communications considered unless accompanied with references and amount of wages expected. To proper party a permanent place. Address P.-O. Box 2494, St. Louis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ARCHITECtural draughtsman. Apply to C. P. THOMAS, Architect, Kendall Building.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT ORders from farmers for a specialty indispensable in every farmhouse. Address, stating age, experience, and average earnings, E 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO A 1 SALESMEN TO sell notions, dry goods, and silks to jobbing and retail trade in Chicago and the West. Address, with references, C 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—JANITOR OR JANITRESS at No. 15 East Van Buren-st., first flat.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture pianos, etc., at lowest rates; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals at lowest rates. 153 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture (without removal), pianos, and other securities, at low rates. Rooms 6 and 7, 79 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON PIANOS, furniture, etc., without removal, and other collaterals; rates reasonable; no commissions. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 24.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

BOOMING—INDIVIDUALS ARE GOing, companies are forming to work the rich, dry placer fields of the United States and Mexico. Inexhaustible in extent, the accumulations of thousands of years, these rich fields could not be worked hitherto for want of water. Our dry-placer washing-machines need no water or quicksilver; saves all the gold, fine and coarse. Ten machines with one horse-power (treadle), on average placers, clear $500 to $1,500 per day—per day, sirs. Hundreds, if not a thousand companies will be in operation before midsummer. Call for particulars. A very limited number of shares of the mother company, to which all other companies are tributary, for sale at par value $10 each; 2½ per cent per month dividend now paid and guaranteed, with rapid advances soon. EVERSON & CO., 101 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MONEY TO LOAN—At lowest rates on improved property in sums to suit; no delay.
Municipal bonds negotiated.
Mortgages bought and sold.
Estates managed; taxes paid; rents collected.
LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 90 Randolph-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and on collaterals. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on city real estate. ALBERT WISNER, 69 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards on real estate security. Inquire of B. M. SHAFFNER, 38 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., 192 Dearborn-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS MADE AND first mortgages bought on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSS & CO., Tribune Building.

6 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON city real estate. C. J. HAMBLETON, 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A PRIVATE PARTY TO make loans at 1½ per cent per month on A 1 security. No brokers need apply. Address B 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST Washington-st.—Horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

A HORSE OR HORSE AND WAGON for sale. Call at 53 State-st.

CONTRACTORS NOTICE—FOR SALE—at a bargain—20 new Studebaker carts; extra dimensions. Address B 62 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AS I AM GOING TO Europe very soon, I offer for sale the entire contents of my stable, consisting of one five-glass landau, used few times; one landaulet; one Brewster of Broome-st. buggy and pole; one elegant double sleigh; one single sleigh; one end-spring buggy, with pole; one extra fine French heavy coach harness and one French coupe harness, never used; one English long tuck coach harness; one fine pole harness, used a few times; one single harness; one trotting gelding (George), record 2:24½; one pair of fine coach horses; one extra fine Kentucky saddle-horse; one bear and wolverine robe, not used; street, stable, and cooling blankets, liveries, saddles, bridles, lap-robes, etc. For particulars inquire of G. MANNHEIMER, care of A. Loeb & Bro., 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ONE TWO-seated sleigh, and several fine new and second-hand speeding cutters. 1458 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DOUBLE SLEIGHS, Bohannon cutter, bob sleighs, double and single harness, all in splendid order; come and see it. M. P. FURMAN, 44a West Madison-st.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.
Sleighs at $10.
Good sleighs at $15.
Better sleighs at $20.
And so on all the way to $100.
Also a fine lot of robes.
Wolf robes from $10 to $25.
Bear robes at equally low prices.
Buffalo robes at a slaughter.
At
H. C. WALKER'S.
249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, State-st.

SLEIGHS—SPEEDING SLEIGHS. 300 Wabash-av. THO. H. BROWN.

$75 WILL BUY A GOOD, SOUND young work horse, suitable for any business, wagon, buggy, or light truck. He weighs 1,100 pounds, a fine looker, has flowing mane and tail, is a good traveler; he cost $225 last spring. Owner has given up business, reason for offering him so low; will give guarantee and a week's trial. Call at private stable, 6 East Thirteenth-st., near Indiana-av.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART—MISS FLORENCE JAMES is about to begin a class at the Hershey School of Musical Art. Apply this week at Hershey Music Hall.

PIANOFORTE AND SINGING AT THE Hershey School of Musical Art. Private lessons only $15 per term. Pupils received every day.

RAPID SHORTHAND ACQUIRED IN three months by the new system. Call at 88 La Salle-st. for circular. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co. Individual instruction in bookkeeping, telegraphy, and type-writing. Established 1876.

READING VOCAL MUSIC AT SIGHT. The true method taught at the Hershey School of Musical Art.

$3 PAYS FOR TWO MONTHS' TUItion in elocution. PROF. DICKSON, 70 Monroe.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL — TO J. FRAME F: AM anxiously waiting to hear from you darling: all is safe. My only hope is that you will let me come to you soon. Write under cover of little "Robie," of G P 18. Ever your own SALLAH. Dec. 18.

PERSONAL—M. B. N.: GOING AWAY next Sunday. Call at P.-O. S. L.

PERSONAL—INDEX: YOU CAN SEE me at Hotel Frankfurt at 1 p. m. today. Call for Room 28.

PERSONAL — "ALPHA": IF YOU only knew my circumstances, you would answer letter dated Dec. 31, 1881. J. P.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer. Inquire at EDGAR A. HALL & CO.'S grocery store, 40 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress. Bring references. Apply at 3750 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEWORK girl for four in family; must be a good cook. 3428 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD WASHER IN A livery barn. 50 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; private family of three. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SWEDISH or German girl to do second work and sew. Call at 3529 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework. References required. Inquire at 3124 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A FAMILY TO do second work. 138 East Jackson-st., opposite Post-Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Bohemian girl for general housework. Call immediately. 3530 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECond girl. Must bring first-class reference. Apply at 244 South Ashland-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HANDS on gents' neckwear. Eagle Lace Goods Mfg. Co., 148 Fifth-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS IRONERS on shirts and ladies' clothes. Call at 152 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—SHIRT-IRONER AND GIRL to learn starching; and message boy. Apply at McDONALD'S laundry, corner of Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GOOD GIRLS WITH first-class references. International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGrapher of long experience, (also good law clerk). Address C, 110 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD house (permanent) by young married man, with six years' experience in bookkeeping and general office work. City references. B 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced young man as bill-clerk or assistant bookkeeper in wholesale house; rapid penman. Reference present employer. Address, mentioning salary, Box 87, Milwaukee.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, speaking English and German, having experience in hardware and understands bookkeeping. Best city references. Address B 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man speaking both German and English; has had five years' experience in retail clothing and gents' furnishing goods business; would like a position in either wholesale or retail house. Highest references given. B 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as stenographer; experienced. B 50, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper. References the very best; salary moderate. E 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A 1 CUTter. First reference. Address for three days B 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class mechanical and architectural draughtsman. B 87, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman, who understands the care of horses and fine carriages. Good references. B 97, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO travel through Wisconsin, Iowa, or Minnesota for a wholesale grocery or crockery house. References given. Address B 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLEsale wine and liquor merchants—An engagement as traveler by a gentleman with a connection on the C., B. & Q., R. I. & P., I. C., and C. & N. W. Railroads. Good references. Address B 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of experience as nurse in hospital or private family. Address B 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; I have had 12 years' experience. Address B 44, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swede girl to do general housework. Please call at 238 Twenty-fourth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second work or general housework in a private family; the best of city references. Call at 2150 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class chambermaid. First-class references. Address 203 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to do general housework in a small private American family; West Side preferred. Please call at 221 West Huron-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent girl to do second work. F 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl or light housework. Call at 3130 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class girl to do second or general work. Best of references. Call at 2258 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family. Best city references. First door south of 137 Twenty-sixth-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced dressmaker in families by the day. Good references. DRESSMAKER, 56 South Carpenter-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — AS NURSE for any kind of sickness in private family or hospital. Address O Y 3, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPAble woman to keep house in a gentleman's family, or to take charge of a business place, in the country or city. 293 West Adams-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 196 Milwaukee-av.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—GENERAL office of the International Employment Bureau, 353 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st., Chicago, Ill.
The only institution of the kind in America having a chain of offices in the principal cities, thus affording opportunity to locate anywhere in the United States and Canada.
Great care will be taken in the selection of servants. Dressmakers and seamstresses can be furnished on short notice. Business houses can be supplied with competent assistants of either sex for any grade of employment. Parties living out of the city should send stamp for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER WITH good trade in Michigan and Wisconsin wants to add to his line. References first-class. Address till Friday noon, COMMERCIAL TRAVELER, Tribune.

ALL KINDS OF FELT, COMPOSITION, and gravel roofing done at the lowest rates and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st. Established sixteen years in Chicago.

ANY ONE WISHING TO SELL A GOOD frame house or cottage, West Side, for removal this spring, address B 89, Tribune office.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS—Wanted—Appointment as traveler by a gentleman acquainted with the trade in Iowa. Good references. B 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SCHOONER on reasonable terms. Address B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A BAKERY with two inside ovens. Address B 48, Tribune.

WANTED—A PLEASANT HOME FOR a lady during confinement, where she can have best of care; North Side preferred. Good references. Address B 99, Tribune office.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of Rheumatism or Neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of Diphtheria or Croup instantly. The J. E. Gardner Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.
ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO., 51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have the finest warerooms and best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc.; low rates. Advances made.

FIRST-CLASS STORAGE FOR HOUSEhold goods, pianos, merchandise; best of care; reasonable charges; we issue a warehouse receipt for every article. R. T. Martin Company, 265 State-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A LARGE FIRST-class music-box, bed-room furniture or sewing-machines. Address B 49, Tribune office.

WILL TRADE A STOCK OF SEASONable merchandise invoiced at about $1,800 for real estate. Address MACKIN, care of R. T. Martin Storage Company, 265 State-st.

T. M. Baxter & Co.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
127 La Salle-st.
Futures in Grain and Provisions bought and sold on the usual terms, both in Board of Trade and Open Board.
ESTABLISHED..........1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
26 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery.

GEO. C. ELDREDGE. THOMAS H. BELLAS.
ELDREDGE & BELLAS,
Commission Merchants,
153 Washington-st., Chicago.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold, or shipped, or carried on margins.
THOS. H. BELLAS, Agent of Mr. J. K. FISHER, Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1855.
S. H. LARMINIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
No. 122 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Futures bought and sold on customary margins. Correspondence solicited.

The Union National Bank,
Cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.,
BUY AND SELL
Foreign Exchange
At closest market rates.

Stocks, Bonds,
AND
INVESTMNNT SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DAY, FIELD & COLBRON,
130 LA SALLE-ST.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

IT DIDN'T WIN.

How "James Brown" Tried to Entrap a Manufacturer.

Our thugs are growing strategical. They are not content with such promiscuous prey as they can pounce upon in dark and little frequented parts of the city; and it would appear that they are organizing schemes to entrap the unwary into such localities. Here is a specimen of their maneuverings to this end. Stewart & Gilgen are manufacturers, at 59 North Clark street. On Friday last they advertised their business for sale, and when Mr. Gilgen came to his office Saturday morning he found the following epistle had been pushed under his door. Its orthography is here reproduced in all its pristine purity. Its caligraphy is equally captivating:

CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1881.—To proprietor of room 3. 59 clark street. Sir i called at your room but you were not in so i wrote this note to let you now. i saw by to Day paper that you advertised a good paying business for sale cheap for cash i am onmarried man and have to work hard for a liven i have $5.00 five hundred dollars and i wold like to go in some good paying business that was clean but i wold not go in the saloon business i am not abble to work hard and i dont want to do it if you have time to call at my home tomorrow night between 9 and 10 o'clock and bring papers so everything will prove satsisfactory and bring a sample of what ever it is and show everything strait and why you wont to sell out we may make a bargin my brother is with me call about half past 9 if you can i wold com down and see you in day time but i have to work and wold lose my job if did plase excuse bad writing and spelling yours truly JAMES BROWN.

call in the reier 349 Mich Ave as i am living in the barn taken care of horses dont go to the house becos they would not let you come to me you go down state street to 12 street, and then go east on 12 till you come to the aley and then go North in the aley to the third barn to the right and ring the door bell three times and then i will know who it is. JAMES BROWN.

Mr. Gilgen speedily "smelt the rat and smoked the trick." He rightly conjectured that the hermit with $500, who lived in the barn, had been reconnoitering and had mistaken his "pearls" for their namesakes of great price. Hence, undoubtedly, the request for samples. In the evening Mr. Gilgen started forth to find the intending purchaser, but arrived at the barn in the "aley" a little before the time specified by Mr. Brown. The barn was there, but no Mr. Brown, nor, in fact, any other living creature. Gilgen then left the "aley" on his homeward stretch; but he did not get far on Harmon court before he saw three "gentlemen" coming toward him, and overheard from their conversation that they supposed him to be the "d—— —— —— with the pearls." One suggested an immediate attack; the others, however, counseled a delay, for "he'll be safe to come back into the 'aley.'" Not so, however. Gilgen hugged his revolver and made for the North Side as quickly as possible.

Now comes chapter two. On Monday morning the following document was found in Stewart & Gilgen's office, whither it had penetrated beneath the door.

CHICAGO Jan 7th 1881 to 59 clark street room 3. sir i mad a mistake in the st and number it is on prairie Ave hoping you will get this i put it in whar i put the other yours JAMES BROWN please excuse me for makeing the mistake as i am not long in the City and am not verry well acquainted.

To this second invitation Mr. Gilgen did not respond. The letters found their way into the possession of a reporter, who had a conversation with Capt. Buckley of the Armory Station on the subject, and an active search is being made for the Messrs. Brown, capitalist, and dwellers in barns. The barn is of two stories, or, it would be more correct to say, of one and a half, for the basement is only about five feet in hight. It is entered by a hole somewhat similar to the entrance to a dog-kennel, and on its floor is a thick sprinkling of sawdust. Furniture it has none. The second story may be reached by climbing through a hole in the ceiling of the basement, and this part of the barn is as bare as the lower portion. What the den is used for, except as a rendezvous for thugs and other devotees to the noble art of abstraction, is not apparent. A careful search in the neighborhood might clear up many a mystery. Such a search will probably be made, and, if the "aley" is not despoiled of its barn, it will certainly be deprived of the presence of the firm of which James Brown is a member, for Buckley's myrmidons will see to that.

PROSECUTION ABANDONED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—In the United States Court today a nolle prosequi was entered in the election cases against a special policeman for interfering with United States Deputy Marshals, owing to conflicting evidence and inability to secure a conviction.

Among others referred to in a recent issue of the Norristown (Pa.) *Herald* were the following cases of special interest. They are their own commentary. Mr. Samuel C. Nyce resides at 308 Marshall street, and holds the responsible position of journal clerk in the Pennsylvania Legislature, at Harrisburg. While Mr. Nyce and family were in the country recently his boy, aged 3 years, fell and broke the limb. He recovered, but a very troublesome stiffness set in, and he could scarcely use the leg. The injured limb was rubbed several times with St. Jacobs Oil, and the stiffness was so much reduced that the boy was able to use his leg freely. Dr. Knipe said it was the use of St. Jacobs Oil that cured the stiffness. Mr. Nyce himself used the Great German Remedy for toothache with good effect, and also for a sprain and pains of a rheumatic nature, and always with good effect. Mrs. Nyce also says she thinks the oil is a splendid thing, and she always keeps it on hand.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Strong and More Active, with Money at 4 Per Cent.

Continuance of the Attacks on Western Union, and a Further Decline.

Currency Flowing to Chicago from the Country—Other Financial Matters.

The Produce Markets Active and Easier, but the Later Tone Was a Steady One.

Liverpool Lower on Grain, and Larger Arrivals of Hogs Here, Were the Leading Points of the Day.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were more active and were stronger. No news about the railroad war came to help either a rise or decline, except that short sales were said to be going on in Lackawanna on the theory that Vanderbilt was going to make coal cheap. It was reported by brokers that there was little outside buying, and the rising tendencies of the market were attributed to the covering of shorts. Gouldites expect the market to improve from the time of Gould's return from his Western trip. Northern Pacific was attacked on the floor of Congress by Representative Cassidy, who introduced a bill to restore to the public domain the lands which have been assigned to the Northern Pacific since the original grant lapsed on account of the failure of the company to complete the road within the specified time. This move, Wall street says, will take away from the Northern Pacific 30,000,000 acres of the best land in the United States. When the Northern Pacific is to lose its land grant Wall street discovers that its value is inestimable. Bulls in Northern Pacific will do well to remember this when the attempt to invalidate the grant has failed, as it will. The Northern Pacific land-grant is peculiar in that it contains no provisions for forfeiture. Congress is empowered in case the road is not built to take such measures as may be necessary to complete it. The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Northern Pacific land-grant is not forfeitable. There is not the ghost of a probability that Congress will interfere in any way with a company which is putting herculean energies, and tens of millions of money into the most rapid possible completion of the road. Prominent Vanderbilt brokers are quoted as predicting that Lake Shore will sell at par, and asserting that Michigan Central is not earning interest on its bonds. Cammack declares that if the market rises a little, it will be a sale, and that he is a bear on general principles.

Money was 4 per cent, and at the close stocks were strong.

The anthracite coal trade, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, is unchanged. The prominent feeling in the coal trade is that there is too much coal for the market. One point of the present difficulty in controlling the market is the inability of dealers to obtain transportation from the mines direct, and this curtails shipments to the yards, while the scare which seems to have been engendered by the light supply in the country has created an increased demand, and prices are 50c to $1.00 per ton higher. The present uneasy condition of the market has nothing very seriously threatening the future, it being common at the transitional period, when the trade of one year merges into that of another, that there is more or less agitation and uncertainty in the market; but the present indications of the anthracite coal trade certainly predicate exactly the opposite state of affairs. The prevalent feeling is one of satisfaction and harmony.

A New York correspondent notes the important fact that during the past week the outside demand for first-class investment stocks and securities has largely, if not entirely, fallen away. This is attributed to the renewal of freight cutting by the principal roads, and, as investors expect dividends, they do not care to place their money in the stock of such companies as are confessedly doing business at rates which do not cover the cost to themselves.

The recent rise in St. Paul came just at the same time that the managers of the road met in New York, and it is suggested as an explanation of it that they found the declining tendency of the stock a serious obstruction to the sale of the bonds of the Omaha Extension. These bonds have to be sold as the road progresses to keep up the supply of funds for construction.

A Wall street financial writer was accosted the other day by a broker who complained that the financial articles were not bullish enough. The broker said:

"What you want is to give it to 'em strong. Call for a bold bull leader to come out and run the market up 20 per cent. Talk about the immigration. Seventeen thousand immigrants pouring in upon us every year or every hour—which is it—every hour—each immigrant brings $100—that's so much—each dollar has 100 fine cents in it—better than our North American money—the bone and sinew of the country—flying from oppression in foreign lands where the rates of interest are onerous—seeking our broad, fertile prairies abounding in improved agricultural instruments—never was such an open winter—farmers planting—winter wheat knee high in Chicago—Jay Gould and Kneeland soaring aloft on an elevation bearing the olive branch of peace—Vanderbilt smoking the calumet of peace with Garrett, telling him how much he admired his eloquence—and 149 bid for everything. See! That's what you want. Something like that."

New York advices are so unanimously bearish that Chicago brokers would feel decidedly bullish were it not for the fact that their customers have not, despite all the bear talk, materially lessened their lines of stocks. Last week was a discouraging week for the bulls; instead of a boom there was a drop, and most of our commission houses report that they are now carrying more stock than a week ago. In favor of a bull market is the healthiness of the financial situation. Never has there been more confidence than now in the immediate future, as far as financial stability is concerned.

The *World* says that the influences now governing the money market differ materially from those in force in January last. Then speculation on the Stock Exchange was rampant, and the banks were expanding their loans largely in consequence, while now, and in fact for weeks past, there have been enormous liquidations in the stock market and the demand for money has been correspondingly reduced. The opening of 1881, however, was marked by large arrivals of gold from Europe, whereas this year the specie movement either way is unimportant.

"Rigolo," of the *Sun*, in the following gives an unpleasant view of the average humanity and sense of decency of Wall street sharps. He says:

How desperate these pooling bulls are growing to be can be seen from the report concerning an ex-Surrogate who has recently become a large stock operator. It is averred that he was short of from 20,000 to 30,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western when a child of his (since then dead) became dangerously sick. Upon its becoming known that he did not attend to his business as closely as usual, a bull pool in the stock was at once engineered and "went for" him. The pool had rumors of a large surplus and a possible scrip dividend in its favor, and a profit of 10 per cent was promised to the members of the pool; yet the whole thing burst like a soap bubble. The stock is selling at about 124, ex 2 per cent dividend, against 126, at which it sold when the pool started. The story may or may not be correct in all its particulars; but it remains, nevertheless, interesting as an illustration of the temper and ways of the street.

The prices of stocks for the day will be found in the following table:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	130¾	130⅝	130¼	130⅝
American District	36	36	36	36
West. Union Tel. Co.	75⅝	78½	76⅛	77⅞
C., B. & Q.	135⅞	136	135½	136
Canada Southern	54	55	53½	55
C., C. & I. C.	21⅛	21⅝	20⅞	21⅜
Rock Island	132¼	132¾	132¼	132½
Illinois Central	129¾	130	129¾	130
New York Central	131	131⅛	130¾	131⅛
Mil., Lake Shore & West.	47¾	47¾	47½	47¾
C., C., C. & I.	79	80	79	80
Erie	39¾	40⅜	39¾	40¼
Do preferred	81½	81½	81	81½
Michigan Central	86⅜	87¾	85¾	87½
Lake Shore	112¾	113⅜	112⅜	113¼
Northwestern	125⅞	126⅝	125½	126
Do preferred	139⅜	139½	139¼	139¼
St. Paul	108¾	109⅞	108¼	109⅞
Do preferred	121¼	121⅝	121¼	121⅝
Omaha	35⅜	35⅜	35	35⅜
Do preferred	99½	99½	99	99½
Lake Erie & W	34	34½	34	34½
Chattanooga	84⅛	85	84⅛	85
Wabash, St. L. & P.	36⅛	36¼	35⅜	36⅜
Do preferred	68⅛	68¾	67¾	68⅝
Louisville & Nashville	97	97⅞	96¾	97⅞
Reading	65⅛	66⅛	65¼	66⅛
I. B. & W.	47⅛	47⅞	46⅝	47⅞
Union Pacific	117	117⅜	116⅞	117¼
Ohio & Mississippi	35¼	36⅜	35¼	36¼
Hannibal & St. Joe	95	95¼	94½	95¼
Do preferred	110	110	109½	109½
Northern Pacific	35¾	36	35⅝	36
Do preferred	76¼	76⅛	74⅝	75¼
Kansas & Texas	36⅞	37	36⅝	37
Del., Lac. & West.	124⅜	124⅝	123	124
Delaware & Hudson	106	106½	105⅜	106⅜
New Jersey Central	91⅛	91¾	90⅜	91½
Pacific Mail	41⅛	42¼	41⅛	41½
St. L. & San Fran., pfd	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58½
Ontario & Western	26⅞	27	26⅞	27
Erie seconds	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¾
Central Pacific	92⅞	93	91½	93
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	25	25¼	24¾	25
Chesapeake & Ohio 2d pfd.	26	26	26	26
Mobile & Ohio	33¾	33⅞	33¾	33½
Terre Haute	42	42	42	42
Denver & Rio Grande	67¼	68⅜	67⅜	68⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	35½	35½	35	35½
Missouri Pacific	100⅜	100⅝	99¾	100
Texas Pacific	47¾	47¾	46⅝	47¼
Ohio Central	23¼	23⅝	22⅝	23
Oregon	134	134	133	133
Pullman P. C. Co	134	134	134	134
Met. Elevated bonds	100	100	100	100
East Tennessee	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
Norfolk & West	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
Manitoba	111⅜	112½	111⅜	112
Arizona	1½	1½	1½	1⅛

In Chicago 3.65s were 107 and 107¾; the extended 6s, 100⅞ and 101¼; the extended 5s, 102⅛ and 102½; the 4s, 117½ and 117⅝; and the 4½s, 114¼ and 114⅝.

Foreign Exchange was firmer on account of a demand from importers for bills. Bankers' sterling was 482¼ and 486½; actual rates were 481¼@485½; commercial bills were 478¾@479¼; continental was firm and unchanged.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending Jan. 6 were $109,157, consisting of $90,353 in gold and $18,804 in silver, as against a total of $1,185,534 for the week ending Jan. 8 last year. The importations since the 1st of January and since the 1st of August compare as follows with the movement during the corresponding periods last year:

	Since Jan. 1. 1882.	Since Jan. 1. 1881.	Since Aug. 1. 1881-'82.	Since Aug. 1. 1880-'81.
Gold	$ 90,063	$1,174,247	$24,636,329	$69,453,215
Silver	14,887	11,287	1,058,082	2,483,638
Total	$104,950	$1,185,534	$25,694,411	$71,936,853

The value of the merchandise imported at New York for the first week of the new year is $7,860,738, an increase on the value for the same week of 1881 of 1,057,222. The exports of merchandise for the week ended last Tuesday, Jan. 3, were valued at $6,395,1000, a decrease of $1,253,872 from the same week a year ago; but the decrease for the portion of the week after Jan. 1 is estimated to be $2,300,000. The imports of specie last week amounted only to $109,157, against $1,185,531 for the week of 1881.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,700,000. New York exchange sold between banks at par@50c per $1,000 premium. Loans were in good demand at 6@7 per cent. Currency is flowing from the country to Chicago.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was dull and weak today until shortly before the close, when it became active and buoyant on fresh reports favoring an early solution of the trunk-line difficulties. The result was a recovery in the majority of instances from the early decline. The Vanderbilt shares were exceptionally strong. The market opened 1½ higher for St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 1 higher for Richmond & Danville and Boston Air Line preferred, 1 lower for Oregon Navigation, and a fraction higher generally for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a decline of ¼ to 1⅝, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred. This was followed by an advance of ⅛ to 1¾, the latter in Louisville & Nashville, and that by a decline of ¼ to 1¾, in which Western Union Telegraph, St. Paul, Wabash Pacific preferred, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, New York Central, Louisville & Nashville, and Missouri Pacific, were all conspicuous. During the early afternoon the market was extremely dull. Louisville & Nashville advanced 1, but the fluctuations in the remainder of the list were only fractional. In the last hour the dealings were active and buoyant, and the market closed strong.

The money market was easy today on call to brokers on pledge of stock collateral at 4@5 per cent. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2½@3½ per cent. Time loans are quoted at 5@6 per cent on stocks, and prime mercantile discounts at 5½@6 per cent for sixty days to four months.

Railroad mortgages were active at generally advancing prices. Erie Consolidations advanced from 98⅛ to 98⅜. Kansas & Texas seconds rose from 70 to 70½, and reacted to 70¼. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western firsts declined from 102 to 99, and recovered to 100. Northwestern gold bonds sold up from 123 to 124, and receded to 123½. Chattanooga firsts advanced from 115 to 115½, and reacted to 115¼. St. Paul firsts, Southern Minnesota Division, rose from 103¼ to 103½, and sold down to 103. Southern Pacific of California firsts advanced from 104 to 104¼, and reacted to 103⅞. Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, sold up from 89½ to 90, and receded to 89¾. Utah Southern firsts declined from 106½ to 105, and recovered to 106. St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific and Western Division 5s advanced from 94 to 94½; Texas Pacific incomes from 73 to 73½; Ohio Central firsts from 95½ to 96¼; Ohio & Mississippi firsts, Springfield Division, from 120 to 121; New Jersey Central consols from 112¾ to 114; New York Central coupon firsts from 134 to 134½; Northwestern sinking-fund 6s from 109 to 109½; Morris & Essex 7s from 122¾ to 123½; Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts from 102 to 103½; Kansas Pacific consols from 103 to 103½; Houston & Texas main line firsts from 110 to 111½; New Jersey Central adjustments from 105 to 107; Erie fourths from 107 to 112; St. Paul 7.30s from 120 to 121. Great Western seconds declined from 104 to 103½; Louisville & Nashville general 6s from 102 to 101½; New Jersey Central incomes from 103 to 101½; Central Pacific land-grants from 107 to 105⅝; Western Pacific bonds from 110½ to 110; Ohio Southern firsts from 92½ to 91: Wabash firsts, Iowa extension, sold at 90½; South Carolina Railroad incomes at 50; Atlantic & Pacific firsts at 96½ and 96¾; St. Paul firsts, Southwestern Division, at 103½; Northwestern sinking funds 5s at 101½; Lake Erie & Western firsts at 107⅝, 107¼, and 107½; Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield firsts at 105; Hannibal & St. Joseph 6s at 111¾; Chicago & Alton firsts at 119½; St. Paul 5s, Mineral Point Division, at 95; Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw 6s at 110½; Union Pacific collateral trust bonds at 107.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Governments were quiet and unchanged.

Railroad bonds were active, irregular, and unsettled.

State securities were fairly active.

Share speculation opened in the main ⅛@1 higher than the closing quotations of yesterday, the latter for Richmond & Danville, while Louisville & Nashville opened ⅜ lower. In early dealings there was a slight advance in the general list. Subsequently there was a steady decline to noon, prices selling down ¼@1¾, Western Union, Northern Pacific preferred, Wabash preferred, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western being most prominent therein. The lowest point of the day was here reached. In the early part of the afternoon prices advanced, and so continued to the close, the market selling up ⅛@2, the latter for Michigan Central, Denver & Rio Grande, Lake Shore, Wabash preferred, New York Central, Western Union, Reading, and Canada Southern also prominent in the upward movement. The market closed firm at the highest figures of the day.

The *Commercial Bulletin* says of the Reading Railroad election: "It is understood here that Vanderbilt's support of Gowen is conditional on the fulfillment of representations made by the latter; but if Gowen's promises as to his strength cannot be made good, then Vanderbilt will vote for the candidate of the McCalmonts. The McCalmonts deny they have any understanding with him, but their representatives say freely they are willing to coöperate with him or with any one else who has the power to improve the property."

Transactions, 410,000:

Canada Southern	1,300	New York Central	2,300
Central Pacific	1,600	Northern Pacific	18,000
D., L. & W.	30,000	Ont. & Western	1,300
D. & H.	1,100	Pacific Mail	3,100
D. & R. G.	20,000	Reading	3,100
Erie	30,000	St. Paul	43,000
H. & St. J.	1,000	St. P. & Omaha	1,700
K. & T.	2,500	Texas & Pacific	11,000
Lake Shore	60,000	Union Pacific	10,000
Louisv. & Nashville	8,000	Wabash Pacific	18,000
Mich. Central	9,000	Western Union	71,000
Missouri Pacific	1,600	East Tenn.	3,300
Northwestern	3,800	Illinois Central	2,300
New Jersey Central	6,700		

Money 3@6, closing at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange steady at 481¼; demand, 485½.

Produce exports for the week, $5,940,134.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	100¾	New 4s	117⅝
New 5s	101⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	125
New 4½s	114¼		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	113	U. P. firsts pfd	114⅞
Erie seconds	98½	U. P. land grants	113
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	107½	U. P. sinking fund	123¼
Louisiana consols	67	Virginia 6s	32
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia consols	63
St. Joe	109½	Virginia deferred	17⅛
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110	Tex. & P. land grants	74
Tennessee 6s	73½	Tex. Pac. (Rio G. Div.)	89⅝
Tennessee new	73½		

STOCKS.

Adams	140	Do pref	75¼
Alton & Terre Haute	42	Northwestern	125⅞
Do pref	75	Do pref	139½
American	92½	New York Central	131⅛
B., C. R. & N.	81	Ohio Central	23
Canada Southern	55	Ohio & Miss	36¼
C., C. & I. C.	21⅝	Do pref	99
Central Pacific	93	Ontario & Western	26¾
Ches. & Ohio	25¼	Pacific Mail	41½
Do 1st pref	36	Panama	190
Do 2d pref	26	P., D. & E.	35¼
Chicago & Alton	130½	Pittsburg	133
Do pref	140	Reading	66¼
C., B. & Q.	135½	Rock Island	132
C., St. L. & N. O.	80	St. L. & San F.	39⅝
Cin., San. & Cleve	55	Do pref	58
Cleve. & Col	80	Do 1st pref	104
Del. & Hudson	106⅜	St. Paul	109¼
Del., Lac. & Wes	124	Do pref	121½
D. & R. G.	68⅜	St. P., M. & M.	111⅝
Erie	40⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	35⅝
Do pref	81½	Do pref	99⅛
Fort Wayne	134	Texas Pacific	47⅛
H. & St. Joe	95¼	Union Pacific	117¼
Do pref	109½	United States	56
Harlem, off'd	205	W., St. L. & Pacific	36⅜
Houston & Texas	90	Do pref	68⅝
Illinois Central	130½	Fargo	127
I., B. & W.	47⅛	Western Union Tel.	77⅞
Kansas & Texas	37	East Tenn.	14⅛
L. E. & W	34¼	Do pref	24¾
Lake Shore	113	Cariboo	2
Louisville & Nash	97⅞	Central Arizona	1⅛
L., N. A. & C	74	Excelsior	⅛
M. & C. first pref	15	Homestake	15
Do seconds	8	Little Pittsburg	1⅝
Mem. & Charleston	73¼	Ontario	39½
Michigan Central	87¼	Quicksilver	12½
Missouri Pacific	99⅞	Do pref	57
Mobile & Ohio	33	Silver Cliff	2¾
Morris & Essex	121	Standard	16½
Nash. & Chattanooga	85¼	Sutro	⅞
New Jersey Central	91½	Robinson	2⅝
Norfolk & W	57	South Pacific	5½
Northern Pacific	35½		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The stock market was moderately active and prices were well sustained. Atchison advanced from 95¼ to 95⅜, but receded to 95¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ¾, to 136; Summit Branch 1, to 13½; Eastern 1, to 38; Central of Iowa declined from 32½ to 32; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington sold at 8¼; Connotton Valley at 19; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon preferred declined 2, to 116; Boston & Albany declined 1, to 163; Boston & Maine, ¼, to 145; New York & New England was steady at 63; Wisconsin Central at 20½.

In bonds, Union Pacific 7s advanced ¼; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska non-exempt 6s ¼, to 104; Little Rock 7s 1¼, to 112½; Sonora 7s ½, to 86; Detroit, Lansing & Northern 7s ½, to 118; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s from 126 to 126½; Massachusetts Central s from 90⅛ to 93; Connecticut & Passumpsic 7s ¾, to 115¾; New York & New England 7s ¼, to 117¾; do 6s declined ¼, to 107; Fort Scott 7s declined ¾, to 111¼; do Branch ¾, to 110; Sandusky ¾, to 101¼; Atlantic & Pacific 6s were unchanged at 95; St. Joe firsts at 115; Denver extension 4s sold at 87½.

Boston land advanced ⅛, to 8¾. Water Power sold at 6¼, as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Stocks closed as follows:

Old Colony	125	Atchison & Topeka	95¼
Rutland pfd	26	Boston & Albany	163
Flint & P. M. pfd	95½	Boston & Maine	145
Water Power	6¼	Chicago, B. & Q.	136
Boston Land	8¾	Cin., San. & Cleveland	27⅝
A. & T. 1st 7s	119	Eastern Railroad	38
Boston, H. & E. 7s	67¾	Flint & P. M.	22
Boston, H. & E. 4½s	106½	C., L. & Ft. S.	63½
Little Rock & Ft. S. 7s	12½	N. Y. & New England	63¼
N. Y. & N. England	17¼		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 10—5 p. m.—Consols—Money, 99 13-16; account, 100⅛.

New 5s, extended, 105.

Illinois Central, 133; Pennsylvania Central, 162¾; New York Central, 135; Erie, 41⅜; Reading, 33¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £150,000.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 2,500,000 marks.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Rentes, 84f 10c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Mining stocks today were fairly active and generally strong, Robinson still leading in point of activity. Robinson opened at 245, advanced to 275, and closed at 265. State Lines, Nos. 2 and 3, were strong at 165@180, closing at 170. Chrysolite advanced from 410 to 450, and South Pacific advanced from 475 to 550. Total sales at both exchanges, 136,407 shares.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	3¼	Ridge	4¼
Franklin	[illegible]	Silver Islet	18½
Pewabic	6¼	Osceola	[illegible]
Quincy	4¼	Huron	5¾

SAN ANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Ja 10.—Stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1⅛	Mexican	8¼
Alta	4	Mono	21-32
Bechtel	5-16	Northern Belle	7⅜
Belcher	1⅝	Ophir	5⅜
Best & Belcher	6⅝	Oro	3-32
Bodie	2¼	Overman	1
Bullion	1¼	Potosi	1⅝
California	5-16	Savage	1⅛
Chollar	1	Sierra Nevada	7¼
Con. Virginia	13-16	Silver King	19⅞
Crown Point	25-32	Union Con.	10
Eureka Consolidated	13	Wales	19-32
Exchequer	¾	Yellow Jacket	2¾
Gould & Curry	3⅝	Scorpion	21-32
Hale & Norcross	1⅛	Mt. Diablo	6¾
Martin White	2⅛		

Silver King declares a dividend of 25 cents. Northern Belle declares a dividend of 50 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

Cynthia-court, 341 ft n of West Twenty-second st, w f, 25x146 ft, dated May 21, 1881 (E. J. Comings to Trustees Oberlin College)	$ 1,000
West Jackson st, 24 ft e of Throop, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1881 (Charles T. Nash to William Nash)	6,000
Same premises, dated Dec. 22, 1881 (William Nash to Margaret A. Nash)	6,000
Tell-court, 311 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 30x78 ft, with improvements, dated Oct. 30, 1881 (Franz Dappe to Jakob Sold)	1,600
Gardner st, 121 6-10 ft w of Vine, s f, 21⅝x98 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 4 (F. Weber to A. Krahke)	500
Chicago av, 99 ft w of Wood st, s f, 25x123¾ ft, dated Jan. 7 (C. and H. Luehr to C. Kammerow)	3,600
Fry st, 29 5-12 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 7 (C. Kummerow to H. Borck)	1,000
Sedgwick st, 48 ft n of Menomonee, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 25, 1881 (estate of A. F. Schmidt to John M. Gamble)	1,400
Same premises, dated Jan. 9 (John M. Gamble to Emma Dearoff)	1,450
Premises Nos. 353 and 355 Fifth av, dated Dec. 1, 1881 (Edward Smith to Leonard J. Stow)	14,000
West Thirteenth place, s e cor of Centre av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 7 (Thomas P. Hickey to William J. McGarrigle)	5,000
West Washington st, 485 ft w of Fall, n f, 72x125⅝ ft, dated Jan. 6 (M. L. and T. Barrows to James Scully)	3,024
Elston av, 425 ft s of Fullerton av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (C. W. Fullerton to L. and D. Franke)	400
Elston av, adjoining last premises, w f, 25x125 feet, dated Jan. 10 (C. W. Fullerton to L. and D. Franke)	350
West Fifteenth st, 310 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 32x124 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 30, 1881 (Frank Plant to L. S. Benton)	2,700
Miller st, 224 ft n of West Taylor st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 21, 1881 (Duncan Taylor to Mabel M. Brown)	1,500
Same premises, dated Oct. 21, 1881 (Mabel M. Brown to Helen A. Taylor)	1,500
Market st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 20⅝ ft to river, dated Dec. 13, 1881 (estate of George C. Cram to Samuel P. Parmly)	6,348
Market st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, 50 ft to river, dated Nov. 29, 1881 (L. V. and J. Webb to Samuel P. Parmly)	15,300
Premises No. 289 South May st, dated Jan. 10 (John Fitzgerald to Patrick Carraher)	1,200
Indiana av, 190 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50x158 4-10 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1881 (A. J. Magner to Claude J. Adams)	5,250
Premises No. 553 Prairie av, dated Jan. 7 (T. B. Merrill to Lewis M. Hammond)	5,000
Hanover st, n w cor of Twenty-fourth, e f, 25x99 ft, dated Nov. 10, 1881 (M. Trobeitzsch to Alice Mulrooney)	1,500
Lime st, 166 ft s of Archer av, e f, 54¼ ft to alley, dated Nov. 12, 1881 (John N. Gage to Edward McGuire)	1,000
Allport st, 102½ ft s of Nineteenth, w f, 24x125¼ ft, dated Dec. 19, 1881 (J. A. Stewart to Josef Riha)	800
Allport st, 198½ ft s of Nineteenth, w f, 24x125¼ ft, dated Dec. 12, 1881 (J. A. Stewart to Josef Bros.)	800
Premises No. 147 Pine st, dated Nov. 30, 1881 (M. G. and F. H. Winston to Eliza T. Winston)	10,000
Main st, between Archer av and Hickory st, e f, 24 8-10x115 ft, dated Jan. 5 (M. David to F. H. Smith)	450
Pine st, s w cor of Superior, e f, 54½x143 ft, with improvements, dated Dec. 24, 1881 (Christopher Watrous to Reinette M. Lester)	70,000
West Twelfth st, 120 ft w of Brown, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 10 (A. and B. Schaefer to Henry Behrendt)	4,300
Prairie av, s e cor of Ray st, w f, 125x87 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 15 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Charles J. Singer)	14,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 22 in subdivision of Lots 17 and 18, Bickerdike and Steel's Subdivision, Sec. 23, T. 40, R. 14, dated Jan. 7	1,400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Swan st, 125 ft e of School, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 20, 1881 (H. N. Harris to John J. Badenoch)	1,000
Lots 12, 13, Block 3, Kay's Addition, dated Jan. 10 (E. Koch to Ellen Byrnes)	340
Frederick place, 410 ft south of Chestnut st, e f, 40x163 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1881 (F. E. and T. P. Phillips to C. F. Barron)	1,000
Lot 19, Block 3, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated Sept. 2, 1881 (Sykes, Porter & Tracy to Daniel Lynch)	500
South Dearborn st, near Forty-first, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 14, 1881 (Babette Huber to C. Lechiltner)	2,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Palmer av, 213 ft w of California av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 10 (John Johnston Jr. to N. Giordano)	250
Johnston av, 349 ft w of California av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 10 (John Johnston Jr. to P. Mallia)	250

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	18,172	21,635	15,625	27,039
Wheat, bu	43,357	42,527	113,870	23,157
Corn, bu	208,501	117,593	146,448	65,916
Oats, bu	117,515	86,010	63,301	57,972
Rye, bu	6,212	6,616	2,621	13,891
Barley, bu	34,233	39,300	13,850	32,979
Grass seed, lbs	240,590	138,790	281,213	113,805
Flaxseed, lbs	1,439,580	382,183	2,111,729	188,458
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	53,278	1,243	102,415
Cured meats, lbs	681,292	564,800	3,240,315	5,381,020
Beef, tcs			30	51
Beef, brls	......	......	793	487
Pork, brls	305	......	1,135	907
Lard, lbs	192,050	368,000	1,566,548	1,339,545
Tallow, lbs	44,193	25,650	182,061	40,779
Butter, lbs	128,377	170,060	165,440	306,295
Dressed hogs, No.	946	994	328	409
Live hogs, No.	27,705	28,280	1,412	1,657
Cattle, No.	3,855	3,108	2,316	2,279
Sheep, No.	2,048	538	248	......
Hides, lbs	182,640	289,181	362,214	415,510
Highwines, brls	......	182	76	......
Wool, lbs	100,580	159,325	242,319	205,397
Potatoes, bu	2,400	3,600	15	......
Coal, tons	11,761	9,221	3,135	2,450
Hay, tons	453	323	102	104
Lumber, m ft	629	490	1,543	1,053
Shingles, m	60	340	240	100
Salt, brls	2,531	1,025	4,065	2,572
Eggs, pkgs	153	44	201	......
Cheese, lbs	1,388	1,618	2,008	4,793
Green apples, brls	2	1	14	......

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 3 winter wheat, 3 cars No. 2 spring, 36 cars No. 3 do, 20 cars lower grades (60 wheat); 21 cars No. 2 corn, 311 cars rejected, 87 cars other grades (419 corn); 18 cars white oats, 18 cars No. 2 mixed, 84 cars rejected (120 oats); 6 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 20 lower grades do. Total, 639 cars, or 330,000 bu. Inspected out: 49,446 bu wheat, 57,247 bu corn, 13,731 bu oats, 900 bu rye, 1,000 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and easier, but may be described as feverishly strong at the decline. Provisions were beared by the report that some 32,000 hogs had arrived at the Stock-Yards, with an improvement in quality; reacted, with some symptoms of manipulation, and again weakened. There was more doing in meats, and lard was relatively dull. Wheat was depressed by Liverpool advices, the private cables quoting 6d decline on our spring and on East India wheat. But a few scalping shorts were filled on the down turn, and this fostered the impression that a big man is under the deal. Hence the boys took hold and gave a stronger tone as the snow began to fall towards 1 o'clock. Corn fell off as the receipts continue to be larger than the average of last month, though shippers took hold freely; but futures reacted later in sympathy with wheat. Oats and rye were quiet and steady, and barley weak. Mess pork closed 7½@10c lower, at $17.45@17.47½ for February and $17.67½@17.70 for March. Lard closed 7½c lower, at $11.25@11.27½ for seller February and $11.40@11.42½ for March. Short ribs closed 7½c lower, at $9.07½@9.10 seller March. Wheat closed ⅛@¼c lower, at $1.29⅜@1.29½ for February and $1.30¼@1.30⅜ for March. Corn closed ⅜c lower, at 62⅛@62¼c for February and 67⅝@67½c for May. Oats closed ¼c lower, at 44⅛@44¼c for January, 43⅞@43⅞c for March, and 46@46¼c for May. Rye closed ½c higher, at 97c for February. Barley closed 2c lower, at $1.06 for No. 2 cash, $1.07 for January, and 89@90c for No. 3 January delivery. Hogs were active and averaged firmer, closing at $6.10@6.45 for light and at $6.10@6.90 for heavy. Cattle were lower, with sales at $2.75@6.50.

Dry goods met with a moderate demand and prices were steady and firm. Boots and shoes were again reported dull, with prices nominally steady. The grocery market was without important change beyond an advance in sugars of ¼@⅜c. That staple was active and somewhat excited. Coffees were easier. Teas, sirups, and molasses remained firm. In dried fruits a decline in figs and prunes was noted. Domestics remain dull. Virginia peanuts advanced to 8@9¼c. No changes were developed in the market for dairy products. Fish remained quiet and firm. There was a moderate movement in oils at generally steady prices, a decline in linseed of 2c being the only change noted. Pig-iron was active and firm. Coal sold in a small way at nominally unchanged prices.

Hay was steady, with a fair amount of business doing at quotations. Green fruits were generally quiet, without change in prices. Eggs were off 2c, with a prospect of still lower figures before the week closes. Grease and tallow were in steady demand at the recent advance. Hides are still inactive, especially light green, for which there has been no call for the past fortnight. Potatoes continue in fair demand and steady at $1.00 per bu for choice peachblows on track. Wool is steady and unchanged. Flaxseed was 2c lower, owing to the increased receipts, selling early at $1.30 on track, and later at $1.28. Timothy was in good demand and 10c higher, prime being quotable at $2.60. Clover sold at $5.10@5.20, showing an advance of 10c on Monday's prices. Dressed hogs closed dull and lower, heavy selling at $7.40, with early sales at $7.55.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged at 10c per 100 lbs for grain and provisions to New York.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 122,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 188,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 73,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 2,0 brls of flour, 79,897 bu wheat, 144,106 bu corn, 840 pkgs pork, 11,400 boxes meats, 2,750 cases canned meats, 7,012 pkgs lard, 413 brls beef, 179,055 lbs cheese, 762,499 lbs oil-cake, 150,153 lbs seeds, 140 brls tongues, 250 brls corn-meal, 243 brls tallow, 32,048 lbs hides.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1882.	1881.
No. 2 winter wheat	3,451	737,274
No. 3 winter	14,527	125,131
No. 2 spring	3,531,319	5,947,734
No. 3 spring	117,187	407,581
Total wheat	3,903,164	7,503,627
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	5,005,854	3,872,659
New high-mixed	40,219	89,908
Rejected	182,543	131,682
Total corn	5,230,389	4,715,505
No. 2 oats	862,980	1,463,900
No. 2 white	17,455	47,016
Total oats	880,522	1,500,356
No. 2 rye	413,763	279,157
Total rye	429,755	280,852
No. 2 barley	144,183	159,963
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	231,323	160,763
Total barley	378,929	315,973
Total grain	10,653,769	14,321,233

These figures show an increase during last week of 21,817 bu rye, 6,208 bu barley, and a decrease of 121,448 bu wheat, 26,110 bu corn, 1,652 bu oats. Total decrease, 121,185 bu.

People on 'Change think it very curious that they do not see on the bulletin-boards any reference to the price of corn in St. Louis. The people of that unhappy city faithfully send us word about the prices of winter wheat, which we do not deal in, but in regard to corn and spring wheat there our board is left to guess.

They say that Monday's demand for long and short clears in this market was to fill shorts, it being impossible to touch them within ¼@½c per lb on the limits imposed on buyers for export.

The following are the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending Jan. 4, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	646,816	201,521
France	......	1,000
Holland and Belgium	52,733	47,335
Germany	None	104,839
Denmark	......	20,855
Spain	3,150	......
Italy	20,000	......
West Indies, etc	6,608	......
Totals	728,838	469,150

The scarcity of cabbages predicted in the early autumn of last year is now and has been upon us for some time. The retail price per head has for weeks been from 20c to 25c, and it is difficult to procure them now even at these figures. The seacoast markets are alike deprived of this favorit esculent, and recourse has been had to importation from Europe, a vessel recently arriving in New York with 30,000 cabbages from Germany. Other vessels are, it is said, on the way with cargoes.

The decline in flaxseed yesterday was due largely to the increased receipts, those by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road alone amounting to about 200,000 lbs. The stock of flaxseed along this road yet to come forward is reported to be quite large.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and irregularly easier. The market fell off early because of reports of larger arrivals of hogs at the Stock-Yards; then strengthened for no apparent reason except that people bought because they suspected that some one else was buying, fell off again in sympathy with wheat, and closed tame, though not at a big decline. The volume of hog receipts and their reported good quality surprised many who had counted on a big falling-off this month; but it was said that very few hogs are going to other points, and this reflection tended to assuage the anguish of the longs. There was a little gossip, but no news, about the French prohibition. It was generally understood that the Assembly will not remove it in the absence of a hint from the Government to do so.

MESS PORK—Declined 15@17½c per brl, advanced 25c, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Monday at $17.70@17.72½ seller March and $17.37½@17.40 for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 100 brls spot at $17.35; 1,000 brls do, old, at $17.00; 2,000 brls seller January at $17.32½@17.45; 17,000 brls seller February at $17.35@17.62½; 65,000 brls seller March at $17.60@17.85; and 2,000 brls seller April at $17.90@18.00. Total, 85,100 brls. Also 75 brls extra prime at $12.75. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Mess pork.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
January	$17.35	$17.32½@17.45	$17.37½
February	17.55	17.35 @17.62½	17.45
March	17.75	17.60 @17.85	17.67½

LARD—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, advanced 10c, and closed 5c below the latest prices of Monday, at $11.42½@11.45 for March, and $11.20@11.22½ for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 750 tcs seller January at $11.20@11.25; 9,000 tcs seller February at $11.25@11.35; 23,250 tcs seller March at $11.40@11.50; 10,750 tcs seller April at $11.55@11.65; and 4,000 tcs seller May at $11.65@11.77½. Total, 53,750 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including the Call Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
January	$11.22½	$11.20 @11.22½	$11.17½
February	11.32½	11.25 @11.35	11.25
March	11.47½	11.40 @11.50	11.40
April	11.62½	11.55 @11.65	11.52½

MEATS—Declined 7½c per 100 lbs, and closed easy. Sales were reported of 10,000 lbs green shoulders (N. Y. cut) at 6c; 150 boxes long clears at $8.97½@9.00; 175 boxes short clears at $9.37½; 300 boxes short ribs at $9.12½@9.15; 2,150,000 lbs do at $8.92½@9.00 seller February, $9.10@9.20 seller March, and $9.25 seller April; 15,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams (18 lbs) at 10½c. Prices of cut meats were as follows at 2:30 p. m.:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.85	$6.00	$8.85	$9.10
Do, boxed	9.10	6.25	9.10	9.35
January, loose	8.85	6.00	8.85	9.10
February, loose	8.92½	6.10	8.95	9.21

Short ribs closed at $8.90@8.92½ seller February and $9.07½@9.10 seller March. Long clears were quoted at $8.65 loose and $8.90 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 10@10½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 10@10¼c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same average, 9@9¼c.

Bacon quoted at 7½@7¾c for shoulders, 9½@9¾c for short ribs, 9¾@10c for short clears, 11½@12c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $20.25@20.50 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was in better demand and quoted firm in sympathy with the general tendency in wheat, though that market was easier yesterday. There was rather less offering, and some well-known brands were said to be off the market, having been sold ahead as much as deemed prudent. Sales were reported of 325 brls and 4,000 sacks springs, partly at $6.40@6.90, and 400 sacks low grades at $4.25. Total equal to 3,400 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@7.50; shipping springs, $5.00@6.75; the low-grade springs, $3.75@4.50. Rye flour at about $5.75@6.00, and buckwheat was dull at about $6.50 for Western.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate demand and steady. Sales were reported of 18 cars bran at $16.50@18.00; 6 cars middlings at $18.00@21.00; 1 car feed at $22.00; 1 car do at $27.00; 3 cars wheat screenings at $8.00@13.50; 1 car coarse corn-meal at $23.00 per ton free on board; and 500 brls corn-meal at $2.40 per brl free on board.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active, and irregularly easier, though the average of the day was above that of Monday. The market declined ⅝@¾c, then advanced ⅝c, and closed ¼c below the latest prices of the previous day. The British markets were quoted dull, with a decline of 3d per quarter on winter; and later private cables reported our spring and East India wheat as 6d lower. Our receipts were smaller, with a relatively larger outgo, and decreased stocks in store here; but the foreign news brought out sellers and forced the decline. A few hundred thousand bu of short wheat were filled near the bottom, and this set others to buying, some of them having the idea that the purchases referred to were made for a man of whom they stand in awe. The market was unsettled afterwards, but closed up firm, perhaps because the snow was falling freely. There was again a good shipping demand for No. 3, but it brought out increased offerings, and the market closed at $1.18, with $1.28¼ for fresh receipts of No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 5,000 bu and 10 cars No. 2 at $1.28@1.28½; 19 cars No. 3 at $1.18@1.20; 1 car rejected in preferred location at 92c; and 27 cars by sample at 90c@$1.25. Total, about 29,000 bu. Also 4 cars No. 2 Minnesota, regular receipts, at $1.25. Seller March opened at $1.30¾, declined to $1.29¾, advanced to $1.30⅞, then fell back to $1.29¾, and closed at $1.30⅝ bid. Seller February ranged at $1.28⅝@1.29⅜, closing at $1.29⅝. The month was quiet at $1.27¾@1.28½, and April was about 1c over March. The year sold at $1.12¼. The following table shows the range of the day, including Call Board transactions:

No. 2 spring.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Fresh receipts	$1.28⅜	$1.28 @1.28½	$1.28⅜
Seller January	1.28⅜	1.27¾@1.28½	1.28⅜
Seller February	1.29⅝	1.28⅝@1.29⅜	1.29⅝
Seller March	1.30⅝	1.29⅞@1.30⅞	1.30⅝
Seller April	1.31⅝	1.30⅝@1.31⅝	1.31⅝

WINTER WHEAT—Sale was made of 1 car No. 2 red at $1.38 free on board.

CORN—Was easier and not active, though there was more doing than the previous day. The market for May declined ⅝@¾c and closed ¼c below the latest price of Monday, while cash lots fell off about ⅝c. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d per cental on cargoes off coast, and New York was dull, while our receipts were moderately large, and the market sympathized with wheat. There was not much demand for futures at any time, buyers having apparently got loaded up with about all they care to carry at the price. Cash lots closed at 63½c for gilt-edged receipts of No. 2, and about 62c for regular, with rejected at 60½c. Spot sales were reported of 4 cars high mixed at 64c; 7 cars new do at 63c; 32 cars No. 2 at 63@63½c; 10,000 bu do, regular, at 61½@62c; 17 cars by sample at 61½@62c; 251 cars rejected and new mixed at 60@60½c; 22 cars by sample at 60@62¾c on track; and 22 cars do at 61@62c free on board. Total about 239,000 bu. Seller May opened at 67⅞c, receded to 67⅜c, advanced to 67⅝c, and fell back to 67⅜c, closing at 67½c bid. June was about the same as May. January was quiet at 61½@62c, February at 62⅜@62½c, and March at 63⅜@63c. The following table shows the range of the day, including transactions on the Call Board:

No. 2 corn.	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	63¼	63@63½	63¼
Seller January	62⅛	61½@62	61⅞
Seller February	62⅜	62@62⅜	62⅜
Seller May	67⅞	67½@68	67⅝

OATS—Were in good demand for cash, while the speculative inquiry was only fair throughout the day. Transactions were light and fairly distributed throughout the list. No. 2 cash sold at 45@45¼c, the range for January being 44@44⅜c, closing at 44⅛c. February and March sold at 44@44⅜c, closing at 44c, and seller May ranged at 46@46⅜c, closing with sellers at 44½c and buyers at 46c. Business in the sample market was active and prices steady. Cash sales were made of 33 cars at 45@45½c for No. 2 in store; 17 cars by sample at 44@45c for rejected mixed; 45½@46c for rejected white; 46c for No. 2, and 47@47½c for No. 2 white on track; 87 cars at 44@45½c for rejected mixed; 45½@47c for rejected white; 46@46½c for No. 2; and 46@48c for good to choice No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 103,000 bu. The following were the closing prices of Monday, together with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed, do, bid.
Spot	45	45 @45¼	45
Seller January	44¼	44@44⅜	44⅛
Seller February	44⅜	44 @44⅜	44
Seller March	44¼	43⅞@44⅛	43¾
Seller May	46⅜	46 @46⅜	46

RYE—Was inactive, with only a light business in spot and no transactions for future delivery. No. 2 spot sold at 95½c, and sample lots ranged at 92@97c. January was nominally quotable at 95½c, February at 96½c, and March at 97½c. Cash sales were made of 7 cars at 95½c for No. 2 in store, 5 cars by sample at 96c for No. 2, and 91@92c for rejected in store. Total equal to about 12,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower, No. 2 car-lots selling at $1.06, and January delivery at $1.07. No transactions were reported in No. 3, 89c being offered and 90c asked. A round lot of 30,000 bu No. 3 was sold on Monday, but the price did not transpire. Samples yesterday went off slowly at a slight decline from the day previous. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at $1.06 for No. 2 in store; 9 cars by sample at 65@76c for No. 5; 82@87c for No. 4, and 92½c@$1.05 for good to choice No. 3 on track; 4 cars at 88@89c for No. 4 free on board. Total equal to about 7,500 bu.

SEEDS—Clover and timothy seeds were stronger and higher, the latter selling at $2.60@2.65 cash, $2.55 for January, and $2.57½ for February, and the former at $5.10@5.20. Flaxseed was weak and 2c lower, selling at $1.30 early in the day, and closing at $1.28 on track. Sales were made of 10 cars and 275 bags timothy at $2.35@2.65 cash for poor to choice, $2.55 for January, $2.57½ for February, and $2.65 for March; 61 bags clover-seed at $4.75@5.20 for poor to prime; 60 cars and 5,000 bu flaxseed at $1.28@1.31 on track and delivered and $1.32 seller February; 650 bags Hungarian at 72@75c; 300 bags millet at 45c@$1.30 for German.

John Shaw & Sons' (London) seed circular, Dec. 26: "As regards American red clover there is no quotable change; values across the Atlantic, owing to the continued Continental demand, remain remarkably steady. For new English alsike there is a fair inquiry. White clover and trefoil show no alteration. In canary seed some improvement is noticeable."

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed unchanged, at $1.28⅜@1.28½ for January, $1.29⅝@1.29¾ for February, $1.30⅝@1.30¾ for March, $1.31⅝@1.31¾ for April, and $1.31⅜@1.31⅝ for May. Sales were made of 970,000 bu at $1.29⅝@1.29¾ seller February, $1.30⅝@1.30¾ seller March, and $1.12½ seller the year. Corn closed ⅛c lower, at 61⅞@61⅞c for January, 62⅜@62½c for February, 63⅜@63⅝c for March, 67⅜@67½c for May, and 67⅜@67½c for June. Sales were made of 150,000 bu at 61⅞c seller January, 62⅜c seller February, 67⅜@67½c seller May, and 67⅜@67½c seller June. Oats closed a shade easier at 44@44⅛c for January, 44@44⅛c for February, 43⅞@44c for March, 46@46⅛c for May, and 46@46⅛c for June. Sales were made of 165,000 bu at 44c seller February, 43⅞@44c seller March, 46@46⅛c seller May, and 46c seller June. Rye closed ½c higher, with sales of 5,000 bu at 97c seller February. Mess pork closed 2½c lower, at $17.37½@17.40 for January, $17.45@17.47½ for February, $17.67½@17.70 for March, $17.90@17.92½ for April, and $18.07½@18.10 for May. Sales were made of 15,750 brls at $17.47½ seller January, $17.67½@17.62½ seller February, $17.80 seller April, and $18.15 seller May. Lard closed 2½c lower at $11.17½@11.20 for January, $11.27½ for February, $11.40@11.42½ for March, $11.52½@11.55 for April, and $11.65@11.67½ for May. Sales were made of 3,500 tcs at $11.20 seller January, $11.25@11.27½ seller February, $11.40@11.42½ seller March, and $11.67½ seller May. Short ribs closed 2½c lower at $8.90@8.92½ for February, $9.07½@9.10 for March, and $9.22½@9.25 for April, with sales of 850,000 lbs at $8.90@8.92½ seller February, and $9.10 seller March.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A light business is reported by dealers. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	9 @9¼
Green, self-working	8½@9
Red tipped, self-working	8¼
Inferior and common	7
Crooked	5 @6

BEANS—Choice are quiet at $2.75@3.00, and common have a wide range, selling at $1.00@2.00.

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. The demand was light at the prices given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	11 @12½
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	25
American	19	Wool sacks	35 @40

BUTTER—In this market there were no changes. Trade remains dull, and the prevalent feeling is one of weakness, whatever firmness there may be being confined to choice qualities. Sales were at the following quotations:

Creamery, fancy	37@40	Common grades	20@23
Do, fair to choice	30@35	Packing stock	15@17
Dairy, choice	30@32	Interior	13@14
Dairy, fair to good	25@28	Grease	8@10

CHEESE—Fine full creams and the best Cheddar, part skims, are held with a show of firmness, but the less desirable grades are dull and weak. We quote:

Full cream	11½@13
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	10 @11
Part skim, flat, choice	9¼@ 9¾
Part skim, common to good	6 @ 8
Low grades	2 @ 5

COAL—Met with a light inquiry and was quoted as before:

Anthracite	$8.00@8.50	Piedmont	6.00
Erie	7.50@8.00	Indiana block	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Illinois	4.50@5.50
Butt. & Ohio nut	5.50	Minonk	5.00

COOPERAGE—Was easier, at $1.10@1.12½ for pork barrels and $1.35@1.37½ for lard tierces, with sales of 6 cars and 1,800 pork barrels at $1.10@1.12½ and 4 cars lard tierces at $1.35@1.37½.

DRESSED HOGS—Were lower, with sales of 3 cars and about 400 in lots at $7.40@7.55, closing at the inside figure.

EGGS—Were plenty and lower, selling at 19@20c for fresh. Pickled are slow at 15@16c.

FISH—The market was without new features. Trade remains quiet at firmly sustained prices:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.25 @ 6.50
Family whitefish	4.50
Trout, per ½-brl	5.25
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50 @ 6.00
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12 @ 13½
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Grand Bank	5.00 @ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7½@ 8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 8.00
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	8.25 @ 9.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Figs were lower, and prunes were offered at ½c off from previous quotations. There is a fair and increasing demand for foreign fruits, but domestics are still under neglect. Virginia peanuts are ½c higher. We now quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6¼
Figs, layers	12 @ 16
Turkish prunes, old	6¼@ [illegible]
Turkish prunes, new	6¾@ 7
Raisins, layers, new	2.75
Raisins, London layers, new	2.90 @2.95
Raisins, Valencia, new	9¾@ 10
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.70 @2.75
Zante currants	6¾@ 7
Citron	16 @ [illegible]

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	13½@ 14
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 13½
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6½@ 7
Apples, Southern	5½@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	7 @ 8
Raspberries	[illegible]
Blackberries	14 @ 15
Pitted cherries	20 @ 22

NUTS.

Filberts	[illegible]
Almonds, Tarragona	19½@ 20
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	[illegible]
Pecans	9½@ 12

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5 @ 6
Virginia	8 @ [illegible]
Red Tennessee	6 @ 7

GREASE—The market is fairly active and strong. We quote:

City white	9
City brown	5 @5¼
City yellow	[illegible]
Country white "A"	[illegible]
Country white "B"	[illegible]
Country yellow	[illegible]
Country brown	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and other native fruits are firm at quotations. Foreign fruits are steady and unchanged. We quote:

Apples, fair to choice, per brl	$3.00@ 4.50
Cranberries, per brl	7.00@10.00
Lemons, per box	3.00@ 4.00
Oranges, Florida, per box	2.50@ 3.50
Oranges, Jamaica, per brl	6.50@ 7.00

GROCERIES—Sugars were excited and fully ½c higher than on Saturday, the advance being due to the destruction of the Havemeyer refinery. Coffees were rather easier. Other lines remained about steady. Trade is improving. We now quote as follows:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7¼
Louisiana	6 @ 6¾

COFFEE.

Java	20 @ [illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling	24 @ [illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	10 @ [illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	10 @ [illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @ [illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
N. O. molasses, new	61@62

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @ [illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—A fair trade was reported for good stock at quotations. Poor grades were not wanted. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$14.50@15.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	12.00@13.00
Mixed	11.00@12.00
Upland prairie	9.00@10.00
No. 1 prairie	7.00@ 8.00

HIDES—Trade is still light, and prices rule low. We quote the buying prices of leading Chicago dealers:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8½@ [illegible]
Green-cured, heavy	7½@ [illegible]
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salted, bulls	[illegible]
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dairy flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	25 @ [illegible]

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin kips are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—A decline in linseed oil of 2c was the only change noted. Trade was reported quiet, with prices generally steady:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	13½	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	10	Sperm	[illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	9½	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	12	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	11½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10½	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W. W	11½	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	11½	Turpentine	[illegible]
Lard, current make	90	Miners'	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	72	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg.	11
Lard, No. 2	58	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg.	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	61@62	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg.	[illegible]

PIG IRON—The situation of the market remains substantially the same as at the close of last year. The demand keeps ahead of the supply, and the feeling is as firm as at any time. We continue to quote:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$ [illegible]
Lake Superior, No. 3	[illegible]
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	34.00@ [illegible]
Scotch, according to brand	31.00@ [illegible]
American Scotch, according to brand	[illegible]
Anthracite and coke	[illegible]
Silvery (soft)	27.00@ [illegible]

POTATOES—There is no change to note in the market. Stocks are fair in quantity, and of about the same quality as for the past month. Ready lots of peachblows or early rose sell at $1.00 per bu by the car-lot on track. Common sell at 85@90c. Sweet potatoes are in light supply at $4.00@4.50 for Illinois and $5.50@6.00 for choice Jerseys.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of poultry was good, and the market remained steady at 8@9c for turkeys, 5@7c for chickens, 8@9c for ducks, and 9@10c for geese, all dressed. Live geese are held at $5.50@6.00 per doz, and live ducks at $3.00@3.50. Game was more plenty, mallard ducks selling at $3.00 and small ducks at $1.25. Venison was in good supply at 12@13c per lb for saddles. Rabbits were selling at $1.00 per doz.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	[illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	[illegible]

TALLOW—Is fairly active and firm at 7¾c for city and 7@7¼c for No. 1 country rendered, with No. 2 country at 6¼@6½c.

WHISKY—Finished goods were quoted steady on a basis of $1.18 per gallon.

WOOL—There is a steady trade at the prices given below.

Good to choice medium tub	[illegible]
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.
Monday	3,847	27,705
Tuesday	6,500	50,000
Total	10,347	77,705
Same time last week	6,448	33,854
Shipments—		
Monday	2,316	1,412

CATTLE—There was a less active and an easier market. In a quiet way a good many cattle were picked up, but there was not that snap to trade that has characterized the market of late, and holders of shipping grades were unable to get within 5@10c of Monday's prices. Indeed some salesmen thought that 15c would no more than cover the decline, but there was not much trading at more than 10c off. The weakness was the result of the depressed condition of the Eastern markets and the free receipts, the arrivals for Monday and Tuesday aggregating some 10,347 head. It did not extend to such grades as are taken by the local trade. There were no more common cattle than butchers and canners were willing to take at previous prices. The offerings averaged good. The proportion of lean stock was smaller than usual. Fair to prime steers, weighing from 1,050 to 1,400 lbs, made up the larger part of the supply, and the bulk of the trading was at $4.75@5.75. Several sales of choice steers were reported at $6.10@6.25, and in a few instances $6.50 was paid. The local trade bought mostly at $3.00@4.00, common to choice cows and poor to fair steers and mixed lots selling at that range. Stockers were in fair demand at full figures, and veals were steady at $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs. The general market closed weak.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,500 lbs and upward

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs

Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 950 to 1,000 lbs

Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers

Veals—Per 100 lbs

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.
11	1,34[illegible]	$6.50	19	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	6.50	19	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	6.50	34	[illegible]
32	[illegible]	6.25	38	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	5.90	17	[illegible]
33	[illegible]	5.90	21	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	5.90	14	[illegible]
79	[illegible]	5.80	10	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	5.80	16	[illegible]
52	[illegible]	5.80	11	[illegible]
18	1,415	5.75	15	[illegible]
16	1,316	5.75	15	[illegible]
15	1,283	5.75	14	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	5.75	14	[illegible]
18	1,164	5.62½	14	[illegible]
32	1,270	5.70	25 stockers	[illegible]
21	[illegible]	5.65	19 cows	[illegible]
26	1,284	5.65	17 cows	[illegible]
15	1,348	5.60	11 cows	[illegible]
18	1,287	5.60	18	[illegible]
19	1,306	5.40	18	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	5.35	23 cows	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	5.35	22 cows	[illegible]
15	1,108	5.30	23 cows	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	5.30	21 cows	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	5.25	19 cows	[illegible]
17	1,061	5.00	25 mixed	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	5.00	22 cows	[illegible]
50	1,133	5.25	27	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	5.20	26 cows	[illegible]
51	1,046	5.20	28 cows	[illegible]
18	[illegible]	5.00	13 cows	[illegible]

HOGS—Trade opened in an active way, with slightly higher prices. A little later, when dealers had acquainted themselves with the extent of the receipts (they proved considerably in excess of early estimates), there was a somewhat easier feeling, but the market did not go below Monday's quotations, averaging firm, and closing that way. Common poor to prime light were at $6.10@6.45, and of extra heavy at $6.05@6.90, with the bulk of the sales at $6.30@6.40 for light and at $6.50@6.75 for heavy. Skips and culls went at $3.00@5.80. The following were noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	418	$6.90	52	347	$6.45
45	418	6.85	57	348	6.45
46	[illegible]	6.85	55	348	6.45
40	[illegible]	6.85	63	315	6.40
52	411	6.85	62	315	6.40
51	[illegible]	6.85	56	271	6.40
64	385	6.75	96	[illegible]	6.40
84	[illegible]	6.72	71	[illegible]	6.40
56	319	6.70	65	224	6.40

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	357	6.70	52	204	6.40	85	183	6.20
92	352	6.70	74	222	6.40	62	287	6.20
56	342	6.70	52	203	6.40	44	286	6.20
53	339	6.65	83	204	6.35	71	162	6.15
55	378	6.65	50	209	6.35	47	191	6.15
96	342	6.65	67	209	6.35	73	221	6.15
104	349	6.60	108	287	6.35	51	277	6.15
112	311	6.60	49	195	6.35	43	157	6.10
52	347	6.60	60	274	6.35	52	163	6.10
55	322	6.60	49	286	6.35	40	265	6.10
54	328	6.60	61	304	6.35	53	241	6.10
49	287	6.55	95	262	6.35	47	210	6.00
128	291	6.55	48	179	6.30	29	218	5.60
48	322	6.55	54	180	6.30	62	159	5.50
64	276	6.50	42	218	6.30	57	155	5.40
42	310	6.50	57	195	6.30	121	211	5.25
59	378	6.50	96	242	6.30	139	137	5.10
45	324	6.50						

SHEEP—Were without marked change. There was a fairly active demand, and for anything above common the market was steady. Low grades were dull and weak. Sales were at $3.20@6.00 for poor to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
95	97	$4.65	225	86	$3.90	151	107	$4.62½
54	113	5.49	74	98	4.62½	86	115	5.12½
154	109	5.30	336	80	3.20	28	105	5.00
30	148	6.00	126	89	4.00	119	139	6.00
78	100	4.62½	35	87	4.35	30	143	6.00
86	122	5.12½	89	124	5.50			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none; good demand; firm; light shipping steers, $4.50@5.25; heavy do, $5.25@5.75; exporters, $5.80@6.25; fair to choice native butcher steers, $4.00@5.00; do cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; stockers, $2.75@3.50; feeding steers, $3.50@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, none; good to choice mutton wanted at $4.00@5.00; medium to fair, $2.75@3.50.

HOGS—Slow and unchanged; light shipping, $5.85@6.00; Yorkers, $6.00@6.15; packing, $6.10@6.60; butchers' to fancy heavy, $6.35@6.60; receipts, 7,600; shipments, 500.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 86; consigned through, 220 cars; dull and firm; few extra steers, $6.25@6.75; choice, $5.80@6.00; good shippers, $5.40@5.70; good butchers' steers, $4.60@5.25; butchers' cows, $3.65@4.25; mixed butchers', $3.50@4.05.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 200; consigned through, 8 cars; dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts today, 1,200; consigned through, 83 cars; active, shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $6.40@6.50; light do, $6.00@6.30; good medium weights, $6.45@6.60; good to choice heavy, $6.60@6.75; fair do, $6.15@6.40; pigs, $5.25@5.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,171; shipments, 655; demand fair, but prices weak; native shippers, $3.85@6.00; native stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.85; native cows, $2.25@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,474; shipments, 348; market a little slow and weak; good to choice heavy, $6.25@6.40; mixed packing, $5.90@6.15; light shipping, $5.50@5.75.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 459 head; market slow at yesterday's prices; not much doing.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200 head; Philadelphias, $6.70@6.80; Yorkers, $6.30@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000 head; very dull; 10@15c off from yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—HOGS—Steady and firm; packing and shipping, $5.90@6.65; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 140.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 325; shipments, 140.

SHEEP—Dull; $3.00@4.75; receipts, 400; shipments, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—HOGS—Active and firm; common and light, $5.25@6.50; packing and butchers', $6.40@6.85; receipts, 5,300; shipments, 105.

LUMBER.

The yard trade is still active for the season. We quote:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4-inch	$	55.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch		51.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch		42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding		22.00
Common dressed siding		20.00
Flooring, second common dressed		35.00
Box boards, 13-inch		46.00
A stock boards, 12@16-inch rough		40.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch		35.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch		30.00
Fencing, first quality		15.00
Fencing, No. 2		13.00
Common boards, 18@20 ft		17.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft		15.50
Dimension stuff		16.00
Dimension stuff, 26 to 30 ft		22.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft		15.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath		2.75
Shingles, clear		3.70
Shingles, extra A		3.20
Shingles, standard		3.10
Cedar posts, 4 to 11-inch round	12@	15
Oak, first and second clear, 1 to 4-inch		35.00
Third clear		30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4-inch		40.50
Maple, common		25.00
Maple, clear flooring	40.00@	45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch		75.00
Cherry plank, first and second clear		80.00
Black walnut, 1st and 2d, inch		90.00
Black walnut, common	65.00@	70.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s 2d; spring, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 9d. Corn—5s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 75s. Lard, 56s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Lard—Prime Western steady at 56s 6d. Tallow—Prime city firmer at 43s. Spirits turpentine steady at 42s; at London steady at 41s 9d. Corn steady at 5s 10½d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10—Evening.—COTTON—Firm at 6 11-16@6 13-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,250.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. California white wheat 10s 5d@10s 7d.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 56s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 6s 9d@7s.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 42s 6d.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm, but not much doing.

RECEIPTS—Past three days: Wheat, 222,000 centals; American, 59,000.

ANTWERP, Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—17⅛@17¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. White wheat, 10s 5d@10s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 10.—Wheat not much doing; red winter, 10s 7d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6d; No. 3 do, 9s 10d. Corn quiet but firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat rather dull; red winter declined 3d. Corn rather dull at 3d decline. To arrive—Wheat and corn dull. Pork—73s. Lard—6d higher, at 56s 6d. Bacon—L. C., 47s; S. C., 47s 9d. Tallow—43s. Cheese—55s. Beef—110s.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Winter wheat comparatively dull for prompt delivery, and quoted off about ¼@½c per bu. Though offered sparingly, shippers have been buying very cautiously. Options on No. 2 red wheat more freely dealt in, but the drift has been downward on increased and urgent offerings, closing at a reduction for the day of about ½c per bu. Sales of 2,405,000 bu No. 2 red, new and old rules, at respectively $1.43½@1.44 and $1.45@1.45¼ (mostly new rule at $1.43⅛@1.43¾), closing at $1.43¾ new rule; do January, $1.43½@1.43¾, closing at $1.43¾ bid; February, $1.45⅛@1.45⅞, closing at $1.45⅛ bid; do March, $1.47⅛@1.47⅞; do April, $1.48¾; do May, $1.49¼@1.49⅞, closing at $1.49¼; No. 3 red at $1.39; ungraded red at $1.24@1.45½, as to quality; No. 3 spring at $1.21¼@1.28; ungraded spring at $1.01@1.36, as to quality. Corn—Options on No. 2 much brisker, but, as the offerings have been more urgent, prices have further receded about ½@¾c per bu, closing barely steady. Early deliveries have been also quoted about ½c a bu lower in the instance of No. 2 on a moderate movement. White and yellow rule stronger, white advancing sharply, as very scarce and wanted. Sales mixed Western ungraded at 63@71½c, as to quality and condition; 32,000 bu for distillery purposes at 63c; No. 2 white at 79@79½c for new and 81c for old rule; white Southern choice at 79c; low mixed, new and old rule, at 76@78c. Oats less active and unsettled, early deliveries ruling strong and options again declining ¼@⅜c per bu. Sales of 246,000 bu white Western ungraded at 50@54c; mixed Western ungraded at 49@52c; white State, 52@55c, as to quality, the latter rate for fancy; mixed State at 51@52c. Rye dull but steady, including car-lots at 93@94c; prime State afloat, 96@96½c. Barley held at a further advance and much above the views of buyers, thus checking business; No. 1 Canada held at $1.16; No. 2 do held as high as $1.15; 6-rowed State quoted at $1.00@1.05 and two-rowed do at 90@92½c.

PROVISIONS—Movement in hog products on a comparatively moderate scale and at generally lower and irregular prices. Western mess pork less sought after for early delivery; quoted at the close at $16.75 for ordinary brands and at $17.75 for new; other kinds continue dull and unsettled; and in the option line Western mess pork very quiet; January options quoted nominal; February at $17.60@17.80; March at $17.80@18.00; April, $18.10@18.20. Cut meats very moderately sought after in a jobbing way, at about previous quotations. Pickled bellies 9½@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 7c; smoked shoulders at 8¼@8¾c; pickled hams at 10@10¼c; long clear middles continue very quiet in the local market; quoted at 9½c; short clear, 9⅝c; for Western delivery market active. Western steam lard attracting less attention for prompt delivery at lower figures, with contract grade quoted as closing at $11.30@11.32½ for prime, and in the option line less active at reduced prices, with January options quoted at the close at $11.30; February at $11.40; March at $11.57½; April at $11.65; May at $11.70@11.72½; June at $11.80 bid; and seller next year at $11.22½@11.25.

TALLOW—In light stock and fair request, closing at 8⅝c for strictly prime, with sales in lots at 8@8⅝c.

SUGARS—The movement in raw fair and at firm prices, closing on the basis of 7⅜@7⅞c for fair to good refining; sales reported of centrifugal at 7⅞@8⅛c, and muscavado at 7⅜c; refined held at extreme prices, but in less request, with cut loaf closing at 10¼c; crushed, 10⅛c; powdered, 10⅛c; granulated, 9¾c; mold A, 9¼c; confectioners A, 9¼@9⅜c; standard A, 9⅛@9¼c; off A, 8¾@9⅛c; white extra C, 8¾@8⅞c; yellow extra C, 7⅞@8⅛c; C, 7½@7⅝c; yellows, 6⅝@7⅜c.

FREIGHTS—Movement compartively light, and the slight changes in berth freights have been again favorable to shippers, grain rates by the steam lines further weakening for British ports on an extremely slack demand. Tonnage for chartering purposes varied little as offered very sparingly, but has been sought after only to a moderate extent. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steamer flour at 1s 4½d @1s 3d (through freight by outport steamers as low as 1s 3d), and local shipments quoted at 1s 6d bid and 1s 9d asked; wheat at 3d; provisions in lots at 12s 6d@20s (mainly through freight and by outport steamers).

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Easier at 12@12 5-16c; futures barely steady: January, 11.98c; February, 12.18c; March, 12.46c; April, 12.67c; May, 12.85c; June, 13.01c; July, 13.10c; August, 13.20c; September, 12.55c; October, 11.80c; November, 11.65c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 18,000 brls; exports, 450 brls; super State Western, $4.00@4.75; common to good extra, $4.90@6.00; good to choice, $6.10@9.00; white wheat extra, $7.25@9.00; extra Ohio, $5.20@8.25; St. Louis, $5.10@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $8.00@9.00.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled, opening ¼@⅜c lower, afterward became firm, recovered ¼@⅜c of the decline, closing steady; receipts, 55,000 bu; exports, 50,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.01@1.36; No. 3 do, $1.21¼@1.23; ungraded red, $1.30@1.45; No. 3 do, $1.39; No. 2 do, $1.43¾@1.44; new, $1.45@1.45¼; old ungraded white, $1.31½@1.38½; No. 2 do, $1.38@1.40; No. 1 do, sales of 2,000 bu at $1.40¾@1.41¾; new old No. 2 red, January, sales of 88,000 bu at $1.43⅛@1.43¾, closing at $1.43⅝; February, sales of 888,000 bu at $1.45⅛@1.45⅞, closing at $1.45⅛; March, sales of 848,000 bu at $1.47⅛@1.47⅞, closing at $1.47⅛; April, sales of 8,000 bu at $1.48¾; May, sales of 136,000 bu at $1.49¼@1.49⅞, closing at $1.49¼. Corn ¼@⅜c lower, closing weak and declining; receipts, 10,000 bu; exports, 500 bu; ungraded, 63@71½c; No. 3, 69@69½c; No. 2, 69½c for new; 71@71½c for old; low mixed, 76@78c; No. 2 white, 79@79½c; No. 2 January, 69⅜@69⅝c, closing at 69⅜c; February, 70⅛@70⅝c, closing at 70⅛c; March, 72⅛@72⅝c, closing at 72⅛c; May, 74⅛@74⅝c, closing at 74⅛c. Oats—Cash lots firm; options a shade easier; receipts, 42,000 bu; exports, 500 bu; mixed Western, 49@52c; white do, 50@55c.

HAY—Strong; fairly active; 70@75c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar in fair demand firmly held; fair to good refining quoted at 7 7-16@7⅝c. Molasses—Foreign dull and nominal; New Orleans firm; quoted at 53@65c. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull, weak, and declining; United, 80⅞c; crude, 6⅝@7⅛c; refined, 7⅝c.

TALLOW—Firm; prime city, 8⅛@8¼c.

RESIN—Quiet but steady; $2.37½@2.40.

TURPENTINE—Weaker; 55½c.

EGGS—Western fresh dull and unsettled; 28@29c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; less active; new mess, $17.75. Beef quiet but firm. Cut meats quiet but firm; long clear middles, 9¾c; short do, 9⅞c. Lard weak; prime steam, $11.30@11.32½.

BUTTER—Firm for choice; 12@40c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; 8¾@11¾c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher, advanced, then declined; closed better and firm; No. 2 red, $1.40@1.40⅛ cash; $1.42½ February; $1.43¼ March; $1.43¾@1.43⅞ April; $1.44⅛ May; sales at $1.41¾@1.42¾ February, $1.42⅜@1.43¼ March; $1.43⅜@1.44⅛ May; No. 3 do, $1.34; No. 4 do, $1.20. Corn lower and slow; 67@69½c cash; 68⅛@68⅞c February; 67⅛@67⅞c March; 68½c April; 69⅛@68⅞c May. Oats quiet; 45⅞@46c cash; 46½c February; 48⅛c May. Rye dull at 95½c. Barley quiet at 80c@$1.10.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.90.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

PROVISIONS—Pork better at $17.50 cash, $17.80 March. Lard higher; $11.25 cash and January. Dry salt meats higher; car-lots, $6.10, $8.85@8.90, $9.15. Bacon firm at 7¼c, 10c, 10¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 107,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat closed lower; $1.42¼ February; $1.42⅝ March; $1.43⅜ bid April; $1.43¾ May. Corn slow; lower; 66½c bid February; 66⅝c bid March; 68c April; 68¾c May.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steady; superfine, $4.50@4.75; XX, $5.25@5.50; XXX, $5.75@6.00; high grades, $6.25@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn in good demand; 80@83c. Oats quiet but firm; choice, 56c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher; ordinary, $3.70; choice quoted at $3.80@3.85.

HAY—Quiet and weak; ordinary, $20.00@21.00; prime old, $23.50; choice, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand; old, $17.62½; new, $17.75@18.00. Lard quiet but firm; refined tierce, 11¼@11⅜c; keg, 12⅜c. Bulk meats quiet: shoulders, loose, $5.90@6.00; packed, $6.25@6.30; clear rib and long clear quoted packed at $9.25; short clear, $9.37½. Bacon—Shoulders dull; sides in demand; stronger prices; shoulders quoted at $7.37½@8.00; clear rib and long clear, $10.37½; clear, $10.62½. Hams—Sugar-cured firm; canvased, 11@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.00@1.16.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9@12c. Sugar active; shade higher; common to good common, 6⅛@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6⅞@7⅛c; prime to choice, 7⅜@8c; yellow clarified, 8⅛@8⅜c. Molasses quiet; common, 35@40c; fair, 45@48c; prime to choice, 50@59c. Rice firmer; Louisiana, 5@7c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.20.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western steady and dull; No. 2 winter red spot, $1.40⅛@1.40½; January, $1.40@1.40¼; February, $1.42⅛@1.42½; March, $1.44⅛@1.45; April, $1.46⅛@1.46½. Corn—Western steady and dull; mixed spot, 68@68½c; February, 69⅛@69⅜c; March, 71⅛@71½c; May, 75c asked. Oats higher; Western white, 51@52c; mixed, 49@50c; Pennsylvania, 49@52c. Rye nominally at $1.00.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 18@40c; roll, 20@28c.

EGGS—Dull at 25c; limed, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, 9¼@10¼c. Sugar higher; A soft, 9⅛c.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.17½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,249 brls; wheat, 6,694 bu; corn, 4,988 bu; oats, 800 bu; rye none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,436 bu; corn, 7,996 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 175,000 bu; corn, 35,581 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Buyers are operating a little more freely, but round lots can only be placed at concessions; patent winter wheats, $7.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 and high-mixed, 73@74½c; steamer, 72c; new corn, 70@72c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 55@57c; No. 2 white, 53½@54c; No. 3 white, 52¾@53c; No. 2 mixed, 51@52c. Rye selling at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; prime, $15.00@15.50; mess, $17.00@18.00; clear and extra, $19.50@20.50. Beef steady. Lard, 11½@11¾c. Hams—Smoked, 10½@12c.

BUTTER—Steady; fresh ladle-packed, 25@27c.

CHEESE—Steady and firm.

EGGS—Western fresh, 25@27c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; corn, 24,000 bu; wheat, 3,500 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Rye flour dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat ⅜c lower; No. 2 red, track, $1.41⅜; No. 2 red, January, $1.42@1.42½; February, $1.43⅝@1.43⅞; March, $1.45⅛@1.45½. Corn in good demand; new white, track, 71c; old sail yellow, track grain depot, 71½c; new sail mixed, track, 71c; steamer, track, 70c; No. 3, 69½@70c; sail mixed January, 68⅜@69⅛c; February, 70⅛@70⅝c; March, 72@72⅜c. Oats dull; No. 1 white, 52½c; No. 2 white, 51⅛@52c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Lard firm.

BUTTER—Dull, except for choice, which is scarce.

EGGS—Weak; 24c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,300 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and easier; No. 2 red, spot, $1.39; February, $1.39¾; March, $1.41; May, $1.44¼. Corn dull; No. 2, spot and January, 65c; Februry, 65½c; May, 69¼c bid.

HOGS—Dressed, $7.60.

CLOVER—Prime, $5.12½; do February, $5.17½; No. 2, $4.97½; No. 2 mammoth, $5.20.

Closed—Wheat dull and quiet; No. 2 red, spot, $1.39@1.40; January, $1.38@1.40; February, $1.39¾; March, $1.41⅜; April, $1.42½; May, $1.43⅜@1.44. Corn quiet; No. 2, spot and January, 64⅛@65c; February, 65@65½c; March, 65½@66⅛c; May, 68⅜@69⅛c. Oats dull; No. 2, 45⅛@46½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 11,000; oats, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—COTTON—Stronger; 11½c.

FLOUR—Firmer; family, $6.20@6.40; fancy, $6.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter, $1.40. Corn in good demand; heavy receipts have depressed the market; No. 2 mixed, 66¼@66⅜c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 49c. Rye dull at $1.03¼. Barley dull at $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $17.25. Lard strong at $11.10. Bulk meats stronger; shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.15; combination sales of finished goods, 1,000 brls, on the basis of $1.15.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Dull and lower at 60c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.32¾; January, $1.32¾; February, $1.30⅝; March, $1.30⅝; April, $1.30¾; May, $1.38½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.17; No. 4 and rejected, nominal. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 2, 63½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 43¼c. Rye firm; No. 1, 96c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, cash, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Nominal. Mess pork, $17.30 cash and January; $17.50 February. Lard—Prime steam, $11.15 cash and January; $11.25 February.

HOGS—Live drooping; $5.95@6.45.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 30,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Lower; 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm; extra, $5.00@5.50; extra family, $5.50@6.00; A No. 1, $6.50@6.75; choice fancy, $7.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; $1.37. Corn dull; No. 2 white, 72c; do mixed, 67½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 51c; do mixed, 49c. Rye dull; No. 2, $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard nominal. Bulk meats steady and firm; shoulders none; clear rib, 8¾c; clear sides, 9⅛@9¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

HOGS—Dull at $5.90@6.50; receipts, 117.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Corn firm; high-mixed, 62¼@62½c; mixed, 62@62½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 45½@46c. Rye firm at 98¼@98½c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged, at $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 73,375 bu; oats, 21,750 bu; rye, 3,350 bu; barley, 1,100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 38,500 bu; oats, 28,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 10.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and dull; No. 1 white cash, $1.36¼; February, $1.37⅝; March, $1.39⅛; April, $1.41⅜@1.41⅝; May, $1.42; No. 2 white, $1.31½.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.36@1.36½. Corn firm; 64@65c. Oats steady; 46@48c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 11,353 bu; shipments, 15,000 bu; firmer; No. 4, January, 97½c; No. 3, cash, $1.07; January, $1.08; No. 2, cash, $1.24; January, $1.24. Corn—Receipts, 13,220 bu; shipments, 9,055; weaker; No. 2, cash, 58c; January, 58¾c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; sale of 1 car No. 2 hard Duluth at $1.45. Corn nominal; no sales. Oats quiet; sale of 1 car white at 50c. Barley in good demand; sales, 2,500 bu Canada at $1.01; 18,000 bu at $1.05; 3,000 bu privately.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 10.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn in fair demand; Western mixed, 74c.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11½c; low middling, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 826; exports coastwise, 151; sales, 1,600; stock, 104,600.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 10.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅝c; low middling, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅝c; net receipts, 2,800 bales; gross, 3,900; sales, 12,500; stock, 388,100.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅜c; sales, 1,800; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 2,400; stock, 87,500.

PETROLEUM.

BRADFORD, Pa., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Market dull and slightly heavier; opened at 80⅞c, advanced to 81¼c, declined to 80⅝c, closed at 81¼c; sales, 554,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 81c; highest, 81¼c; lowest, 80⅝c; closed 81¼c. Shipments, 47,468; charters, 54,632; runs, 50,240.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 10.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates steady; closed at 81¼c; refined, 6⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Wool steady and firm; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 43@45c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces, 42@43c; medium and No. 1 fleeces, 46@48c; combing delaine selections, 47@50c; unwashed fleeces, 18@35c; pulled, 30@52c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—WOOL—Firm and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Business was irregular with commission-houses, and jobbing trade is fair for the time of the year; white goods, quilts, and hosiery fairly active in first hands; cotton goods quiet and steady; prints in better demand, and ginghams active; woolen goods in moderate request and steady.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 51½c; hard, $2.50; soft, $1.00; virgin, $3.20 bid.

THE POOR-HOUSE.

Small-Pox in the Institution—Irregularities in the Supplies of Provisions.

The Committee on Public Charities visited the Insane Asylum and Poor-House yesterday, the object being to rid the latter institution of such inmates as were not just charges upon the county. It was a late hour when they arrived, but upon arriving they found that the small-pox had the start of them, and consequently they had very little to do. They talked the situation over, of course, being removed from the infection, and deprecated the prevalence of the disease in the severest terms; but they preferred most anything to a personal examination, their stomachs having been filled in the meantime. The facts were that the visit disclosed that the disease had manifested itself in the last few days to an alarming extent, and that eight of the inmates of the Poor-House were now down with it, and that more were expected to be. The story was that the infected had been isolated, and that there would be no further cause of alarm, but an examination into the facts was in another direction. It appeared, for instance, that numerous County-Hospital patients had been sent hither, and that in each case the infection was attributed to this fact; and it was substantially agreed that in the future no such patients should be admitted unless they were thoroughly vaccinated. The Commissioners were somewhat alarmed over the situation—so much so that they would not undertake a visitation—and rather than face the facts, they preferred to get into their carriages and out of the way of the disease, which they did. The real condition of affairs, however, is that the disease has a hold upon the Poor-House, and that the greatest care will be necessary to prevent its spreading and becoming an epidemic.

Being cut off from any active work in the way of reform on account of small-pox, the committee turned their attention to things as they found them. They found cockroaches abounding in the steam-kitchen; a want of ventilation in some of the wards; that the ceiling in the boiler-rooms should be of corrugated iron instead of wood; and that sundry charges made against the contractors for supplies should be investigated. It was asked, for instance, of the storekeeper what he was receiving in the shape of meats, and, while he was denying that he received any mutton, two carcasses of the material arrived which he took charge of. This circumstance is given simply to illustrate the mysteriousness of the meat contract now pending and which has existed, and to show the bidders the advantages it is possible for them to enjoy if they should be successful in their bids. The storekeeper is in position to receive anything or nothing, however the award may go, as the facts appear, and the county, if it wishes to discourage dishonesty, is entirely without redress under the present order of things. All it can do is to pay the bills, and whoever questions the justice of them will be set down upon if the contractor happens to enjoy the friendship of the board or any committee thereof. The individual bent upon stealing takes some chances, of course, but so long as he does not disagree with the storekeeper there is scarcely any chance for a row as to the quality or quantity of his products, and his bills will be audited as presented.

COERCIVE TEETOTALISM.

The Prohibition Law in Kansas.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., Jan. 5.—Since the public denunciation of THE TRIBUNE by Gov. St. John, of Kansas, we have almost looked to see THE TRIBUNE "throw up the sponge" and cease to exist before the anathemas of our Western Cæsar.

The Prohibition amendment, and consequent enactment in Kansas, were the results of tireless effort on the part of many earnest coercive teetotal men in the State, and a public sentiment engendered by a swarm of coercive teetotal lecturers, who overran the State like the locusts of Egypt. The coercive teetotal wave which swept John Peter St. John into the Governor's chair infected every locality of the State, even to the remotest sand-hills. While many citizens indorsed the principle of the thing, more thought the matter was popular, and indorsed it for policy, and, as a result of this wave of agitation, the Legislature of the winter of 1880-'81 (whose members have retired to an obscurity which only the last trump of the Angel Gabriel can disturb), thinking that this was the winning card of the pack, were not slow in making the present Prohibitory law of the State—a law containing more cant and less law than any other act upon our statute-book. We can always safely look for such offspring from such a parent. The Kansas Legislature of last winter was composed of more statesmen in embryo—more would-be Members of Congress under the new apportionment—more future United States Senators—than any Kansas Legislature of the past. Is it surprising, then, that each statesman, as he appeared upon the scene on the opening day of that Legislature, carried in his breeches-pocket a little bill in the interest of teetotalism—a bill soiled with finger-marks from constant usage in his campaign; and, seemingly fearful of speedy forgetfulness, proceeded at his earliest opportunity to foist his pet scheme upon a confiding public?

That Legislature is now a thing of the past; it has faded away "down the back alley of time"; it lives only in the vivid imagination of the smiling barkeepers of the Topeka saloons, who are still busily engaged in dispensing its favorit whisky straight. But the work of this Legislature still remains, a nightmare on the law-books of Kansas. But, while the enactment of this Prohibitory law may be tough on Kansas, Missouri will always deem it a good thing for herself, and the citizens of Missouri will always favor the strictest kind of liquor-prohibition in Kansas—because, claim the Missouri press, Missouri has absorbed 40,000 Kansans in the last year, and many of the most energetic and active business men of the cities of Kansas have removed to Kansas City, St. Joseph, and other Missouri cities, and their capital has gone with them.

A year's trial of the Kansas Prohibition law has produced only constant turmoil and trouble. It is unwieldy and impracticable. It may be a good thing for political purposes, but practically it has been, as all must confess, a distinguished failure. The terms "medical, scientific, and mechanical" cover a multitude of sins. The "Kansas sufferers" are increasing in number very rapidly, and the jobbing and wholesale liquor trade in Kansas City in Kansas is correspondingly large, and still increasing. Under the Prohibition law as now construed by Kansas courts, it is no offense to buy liquour in Missouri and ship it into Kansas. Nor is it any offense for a man to give liquor away to a friend. As long as there is no sale in the State there is no offense. No wonder, then, that Missouri favors Prohibition in Kansas, as the money of the latter goes to build up the prosperity of the former.

O. H. BENTLEY.

Night Lights in Bedrooms.

New York Times.

The common practice of having night lights in the bedrooms of children of well-to-do parents is deprecated by Dr. Robert H. Bakewell He says that it has a most injurious effect upon the nervous system of young children. "Instead of the perfect rest the optic nerves ought to have, and which Nature provides for by the darkness of the night, these nerves are perpetually stimulated, and, of course, the brain and the rest of the nervous system suffer. Children thus brought up are excessively timid for years after on going into the dark."

The only safe and sure cure for gravel or urinary troubles is Hop Bitters. Prove it. Read advertisement.

GRIBLER AND PATTEN.

Why the Alleged Jury-Bribers Were Allowed to Go Free.

Mr. Mills and Judge Jameson Explain—Reinstate the Indictments.

During the first week in December, on motion of State's-Attorney Mills, the indictments against Gribler and Patten, charged with attempting to bribe jurors, were stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate. It had been hoped that the prosecution of these cases would have been pushed, not so much, perhaps, for the purpose of punishing these two men, but in order to ascertain who it was that hired them to do the dirty work. It was understood at the time that Judge Moran was notified of their rascality and so promptly rebuked it that they did not go into this matter of their own motion, but were hired to do it by certain parties in the background. These individuals, it was hoped, would be brought to justice. Mr. Mills was interviewed at the time the indictments were stricken off the docket, and gave his reasons therefor, stating that it was done with the concurrence of Judge Jameson—the truth of which the Judge did not then deny. Quite recently this case has again been resurrected and brought to public notice. Mr. Mills has reiterated his former position, and Judge Jameson has stated that he has no recollection whatever of his concurrence with Mr. Mills' views.

STATE'S-ATTORNEY MILLS.

"The facts are," said Mr. Mills to a reporter yesterday, "after careful consideration, I determined in my own mind that the case was one that should be stricken from the docket. I then stated to Judge Jameson, for whom I entertain the profoundest official and personal respect, the facts as I understood them, with the conclusion that I had formed. Upon that presentation, he concurred in my judgment as to the course that should be taken. Of course, there was not the slightest intention on my part to put him into a position which would be disagreeable to him in the case. Neither did I, nor do I, want to shift any just responsibility. In the hurry of a casual conversation, the publication of which was not assured, my statement of his position may not have been perfectly explicit. There is no misunderstanding as to the facts."

"Why did you conclude that it was a proper case to be stricken from the docket?"

"One of the two men (Patten) had served a term of half a year and the other (Gribler) a term of two months in the County Jail for their offense, having been sentenced by Judge Moran for contempt of court. The indictment covered the same state of facts as those on which that Judge proceeded. Shortly before the day set for the trial of the indictment the fact appeared that Patten had permanently left the State of Illinois, and established a business and a home for himself and family in another State, and that Gribler had gone into some commercial business, and, ever since his discharge from jail, had lived an honest and industrious life. In view of these and other circumstances, I reached the conclusion I have stated."

"Were you under the impression that they could be convicted again under the same state of facts?"

"Such an impression did not influence my mind."

JUDGE JAMESON.

A reporter called on Judge Jameson yesterday afternoon to see whether he had refreshed his memory in any way in regard to the dismissal of the case. The Judge's mind was still found to be a blank on the subject. He said that State's-Attorney Mills had stated the facts of the case to him in open court, and represented that Gribler ought to be allowed to go on his own recognizance. The request seemed reasonable, and he entered an order accordingly. He was accustomed to acquiesce in the State's-Attorney's representations in such cases—was even obliged to do so. A morning paper was in error in insinuating that he had been mainly instrumental in making the order in question, and Mr. Mills had admitted it. The Judge had no doubt but that Mr. Mills would reinstate the case, if good cause was shown, but he would not ask Mr. Mills to do so.

REINSTATE THEM.

It is so seldom that a jury-briber is caught in the act that it is a pity to let Patten and Gribler go. Since the indictments were taken off, with leave to reinstate, it is in Mr. Mills' power to reinstate them or to talk the matter over with the Judge now sitting in the Criminal Court, and get his opinion regarding it; and if the Judge is of the opinion that the cases ought to be pushed, or if Judge Moran, who sent these people to jail in the first place, should think so, then it would be an easy matter to bring the offenders to justice.

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Van Wert, O.

STATEMENT UNDER OATH.

A Startling Revelation of Suffering!

"Oh, My God, How I Did Suffer!"

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s Psoriasis, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skilful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of the winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toe nails came off, finger nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer!

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier), Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures). I commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

HIRAM E. CARPENTER,
Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Sworn to before me this 19th day day of January, 1880.
A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Justice of the Peace.

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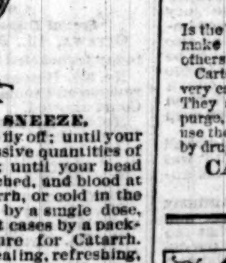

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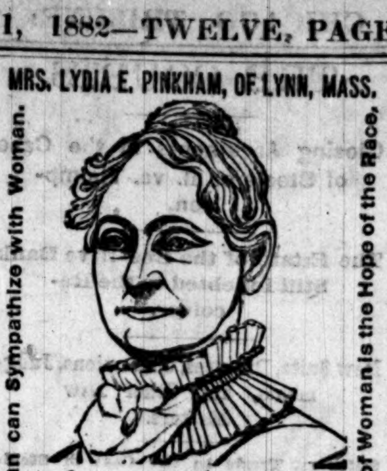

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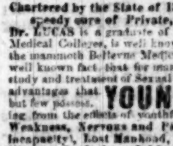

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Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:45 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:20 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and General Passenger Depot, on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
bGalesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	b 7:25 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:20 p m
bDubuque, R'ckf'rd & Sio'x City Ex	10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
bAmboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	10:00 a m	b 2:45 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:35 a m	b 1:45 p m
bMontana & Pacific Express	12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
bSt. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
bKansas City & Denver Express	12:05 p m	b 2:20 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:20 p m	b 6:40 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bSt. Louis Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bRockford & Forreston Express	4:30 p m	b10:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:25 p m	d 6:50 a m
aSouthern Pacific Express	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
cTexas Express	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
aKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 7:00 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 9:05 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:45 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:45 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:45 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford & Janesville Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:25 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Sioux City & Dubuque Fast Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:20 a m
Elgin & Rockford Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Itasca Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:15 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m., daily, Sunday excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis Ex., via Jacksonville	§11:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 p m	* 7:45 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 2:25 p m
via Chenoa	§11:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:25 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	* 2:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 89 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:05 p m	* 3:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:55 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:35 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:35 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 1:20 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:15 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:40 p m	* 6:55 p m
Theatre Train	‡11:30 p m	‡11:00 p m
Church Train	1:15 p m	10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	†10:20 p m	* 5:40 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:10 a m

aSaturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:25 a m	§ 3:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:15 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its ent[illegible] trains through from Chicago to New York without c[illegible]. The new and elegant B. & O. Sl[illegible]ing-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:[illegible] and 9:40 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and [illegible] Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	§10:12 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Philadelphia Express	§ 5:00 p m	* 6:[illegible]
Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	[illegible]

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Line.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:55 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:10 p m	*11:25 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 93 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:10 a m	* 8:55 p m
Night Express	§ 8:20 p m	§ 9:25 a m

☞ For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

LAW REFORM.

Further Views from Members of the State Bar Association.

A General Agreement that the Criminal Code Is Sadly in Need of Mending,

With the Usual Diversity of Opinion as to the Best Way to Do It.

Whatever Else Be Right or Wrong, Judges Have No Power to Suspend Sentences.

An additional chapter of the series of interviews on the subject of criminal-law reform, had with prominent lawyers of the State by a TRIBUNE reporter at the recent meeting of the State Bar Association is given this morning. The first of these was with the Hon. George D. Chaffee, of Shelbyville, a member of the House, who, in response to the reportorial inquiries, said:

"I believe that the present system of written instructions should unquestionably be retained. I think the jury should be constituted judges of the fact only. Juries are not competent judges of the law, and our Supreme Court does not recognize them as such, although the Circuit Courts are compelled to do so.

"As to changes of venue, I think there is no need for any great alteration in the present law. To allow the State to submit counter-affidavits where changes of venue are asked might result in bringing about a war of affidavits which would lead to no good result, and might still further complicate criminal trials. I can see no need for giving the State the right to demand a change of venue.

"The matter of limiting the number of new trials which may be obtained rests with the courts, especially the Supreme Court.

"As to whether Circuit Judges have the power to suspend sentences after jury verdicts have been found, I have never looked into the matter, but my impression is that the Courts have no such power. If they have, it should be restricted under well-defined rules.

"With regard to the question of jury trials generally, I should be in favor of accepting the verdict of a majority of the jury in all except capital cases, and perhaps even in those. That would put an end to compromise verdicts, prevent the packing of juries, and give us even-handed justice on all occasions."

STATE SENATOR GEORGE HUNT,

of Paris, Edgar County, said that he favored the retention of the system of written instructions. He thought that by this system the jury, having the actual words before them, were less liable to err than when instructed orally. Juries should judge of the facts only, leaving it to the Court to define the law. He had long regarded it as inconsistent that the Court should give the jury the law, and then inform them that they were at liberty to disregard it if they so pleased.

The law governing changes of venue should be modified and further restrictions thrown around it. Senator Hunt did not think it should be left entirely in the discretion of the Court to grant or to refuse a change. The State should certainly be given a right to file counter-affidavits in such cases. To give the State the right to demand a change of venue might operate to the prejudice of defendants, and would trench upon the right guaranteed to every man of a fair trial by a jury of his peers in the locality where the alleged offense was committed. It might also work a hardship to defendants in the matter of getting their witnesses to go into a foreign county.

On the next point—the possibility of limiting the number of new trials which might be had—Senator Hunt said that the right of the Supreme Court was unlimited, and probably could not be limited.

With regard to the alleged power of Circuit Judges to suspend sentences, Senator Hunt said: "If it is the exercise of a right, the propriety is doubtful. I do not think that it should be done. If an injustice has been inflicted on a prisoner, the Court has the power to grant a new trial. If the right does exist, I would favor taking it away from the Judges. We are not bothered with it in my county."

As to what means should be adopted to prevent delays the Senator said that every affidavit should be so specific that, if the allegations made were false, perjury could be assigned. A few vigorous prosecutions for perjury on affidavits for continuances would have a wonderful effect in abating the evil complained of.

JOSEPH B. MANN, OF DANVILLE,

a member of the House, and one of the leading lawyers of Eastern Illinois, gave his views as follows:

"If there was a system of stenography so that there could be no quarrel over what was actually said when it came to making up a bill of exceptions, then I would have no objection to oral instructions.

"I do not think that juries should be made judges of the fact only. I believe that the doctrine that juries should judge both of the law and the facts arose on account of the jealousy for the rights of the people as against the sovereign—whether that sovereign was the State or the King. My experience has been, that while juries sometimes err, yet in the vast majority of cases they do substantial justice.

"I believe that the State should not be given the right to ask for changes of venue. To give that power to the State would render the administration of criminal justice in many cases oppressive, and the benefits to be derived would be more than counterbalanced by the evils which would follow.

"As to limiting the number of trials, the Circuit Courts can only grant two new trials for any one cause, and the same limit should be placed on the power of the Supreme Court.

"I do not believe that the Circuit Judges have the power to suspend sentence, and if they do possess such power, it should be taken away from them. The pardoning power, to which this is tantamount, should rest exclusively with the executive."

GEN. IRA J. BLOOMFIELD,

in response to the reportorial inquiries, said he favored a change in the system of giving instructions, and a return to the old common-law rule of oral instructions as prevails in the English and the Federal courts.

He was strongly in favor of making juries the judges of the fact alone. With regard to changes of venue he made the following outspoken declaration:

"I am oposed to the whole system of changes of venue as now provided, both in civil and criminal cases. I would favor the passage of a statute providing that applications for changes of venue in all cases, whether asked on the ground of alleged prejudice of the People or of the Court, should be made only to a Justice of the Supreme Court, leaving it discretionary with him to grant or to refuse the application, according to the justice of the case. I would relieve the presiding Judge from the embarrassing situation of having to pass on an application for change of venue in a case which, if he refuses the application, he may have to try. Counter-affidavits are already provided for in cases where prejudice of the community is alleged, and it would be impracticable to show the condition of the Judge's mind. As to the third section of the question it would require a constitutional amendment to give the State the right to demand a change of venue.

"I have had occasion to investigate the matter of the alleged power of the Circuit Judges to suspend sentence, and have arrived at the conclusion that they have no such power, although it has been exercised in our own county. The provisions as to change of venue as suggested would in time afford great relief and remove most of the difficulties complained of in regard to delay."

COL. F. VALLETTE,

of Riverside, said the Court should charge the jury orally. Juries should be judges of the facts only, and should take the law from the Court.

As to changes of venue, he would leave such discretionary with the Court, even when prejudice on the part of the Judge was alleged. Such prejudice, [illegible] matter of fact, did not exist in one case [illegible] 10,000, and if it ever should exist, he would be content to leave the decision with the Court. The State should be allowed to file counter-affidavits, and be given time in which to investigate those offered by the defense. He could see no necessity for giving the State the right to ask for a change of venue.

[illegible] respect to the alleged right of Circuit Judges to suspend sentence, Col. Vallette said that, so far as he knew, they had no such power. If they had, it should be taken from them. Whether the defendant was guilty or not guilty, and he should be punished or set free, according to the verdict of the jury. If any error had been committed, the Court could set aside the verdict and order a new trial. Furthermore, Col. Vallette held that no supersedeas should be granted in a criminal case, except upon the certificate of at least two of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

MAJ. CONNOLLY, OF SPRINGFIELD,

United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, said he regarded it as much safer that the Court should give the instructions in writing. In case of making up the record for a bill of exceptions, no doubt would then exist as to the actual words used. Judges could not always remember everything that was said, and the whole effect might be changed by a single word. The change to the existing system grew out of the experience of the impossibility of getting the precise wording where oral instructions were given.

As to whether juries should pass upon the facts only, Mr. Connolly said: "By no means. It cost one of the severest struggles recorded in history for English lawyers to overthrow the absolute authority of Judges, and one of the most brilliant chapters of English legal history tells of that struggle. In the old days courts were known to punish with fine and imprisonment jurors who dared to disagree with the views of the court. Let in this proposed change and Judges would supersede juries altogether.

"On the question of changes of venue, the Judges should have more control than at present. The whole matter of granting or refusing such applications should be left more in the discretion of the Court. About giving the State the right to file counter-affidavits, it must be remembered that the stronger the prejudice of the community, the more affidavits could be obtained that no such prejudice existed. Men cannot judge of their own prejudices. It would not be advisable to give the State the right to a change of venue unless some provision could be made whereby the defendant could be placed on equal ground in a foreign country.

"I can see no occasion for any change looking to the limitation of the number of new trials which may be had.

"I think that Circuit Court Judges have the power to suspend sentences. They have all common-law powers except those which have been positively abridged by statute. I can see no reason why the courts should not retain this power. It may happen that a defendant is technically guilty, and yet to send him to the penitentiary would only have the effect of starting him out on a career of crime.

"The best means I know of to prevent delay is the selection of efficient prosecuting officers. On that point I have strong views, and I will say that the law which substituted County Prosecutors for Circuit Prosecutors has worked detrimentally. The fees in most of our counties are not sufficient to attract first-class lawyers, and, as a rule, young men without experience are elected. Then, when any important case has to be tried, the State has to employ special counsel, or the man who has been robbed or assaulted has to pay for extra lawyers out of his own pocket. The expense of prosecutions is 50 per cent greater than it otherwise would be. A possible remedy for this state of things would be for the Legislature to provide for an Assistant Attorney-General in each judicial district, who should attend to the prosecution in court of all felonies. The detail work and all misdemeanors could be left to the local Prosecuting-Attorney, who would also be familiar with jurors and witnesses, and could be of great assistance."

WILLIAM M'FADDON,

of Quincy, held that a good Judge could better make the jury understand the law by giving them oral instructions than by written ones. Beyond any question he would make juries the judges of the fact alone. They had no business to be constituted judges of the law. The principle was wrong.

He held that it would not do to give the courts the right to grant or refuse changes of venue, and he knew of nothing which would render it necessary for the State to ask for changes of venue.

The supposed power of Circuit Judges to suspend sentences was unknown in his part of the State. All his prejudices were against such power, and he questioned the propriety of its exercise if the courts did possess it. He would still continue the system of granting changes of venue and continuances when such were asked for under the law.

THE HON. E. B. SHERMAN,

the late President of the State Bar Association, was asked by the reporter whether he could suggest any specific remedies for the evils mentioned in the report on criminal-law reform made to the association.

"I have had little criminal practice," said Mr. Sherman, "and any suggestion I may offer in regard to the criminal law and its administration are made with the greatest deference to the opinion of those who, on the bench or at the bar, have had practical experience. But it seems to me that the administration of criminal law in Illinois might be improved in several particulars:

"First—Indictments should be shorn of mere technicalities and rendered simple. I would retain the grand-jury system, and am not yet prepared to abolish it.

"Second—Indictments should be amendable in such manner and terms as not to deprive defendants of any substantial rights.

"Third—All applications for change of venue should set forth the facts tending to show the alleged prejudice on which they are based, and should be submitted to and passed upon by some court (perhaps the Appellate Court of the district in which the circuit is situated), who, for good cause shown, might order a change of venue.

"Fourth—Juries should receive the law from the Court.

"Fifth—The entire province of the jury should be to find a verdict of 'guilty' or 'not guilty.'

"Sixth—The penalty should be fixed by the Court, unless definitly prescribed by statute. I would leave the jury no discretion in this matter, and thus compromise verdicts would be abolished.

"Seventh—Stringent laws should be adopted to prevent straw-bailers and professional bondsmen from defeating justice.

"Eighth—It might be well if the people were allowed a writ of error on questions of *law only*.

"Ninth—Burglary, where the burglar renders his victim insensible by means of anesthetics or otherwise, and in cases where he is found carrying deadly weapons during or after the act, should be punished by imprisonment for life.

"Tenth—On a second conviction for abortion, arson, dueling, forgery, counterfeiting, incest, larceny, mayhem, perjury, rape, or robbery, the penalty should be doubled, and on a third conviction it should be imprisonment for life.

"Furthermore, I would say that I would make indictments simple and amendable, so as to prevent delay and promote justice. Changes of venue should be subject to judicial discretion, to prevent the advantage now gained by deliberate perjury. The jury should judge of the fact alone, because they cannot, in the nature of things, be judges of the law. The Court should fix the penalty, for two reasons—to secure uniformity of punishment for the same grades of crime, and to prevent compromise verdicts, where the amount of the punishment is considered together with the question of guilt or innocence.

"The evils arising from professional bondsmen and straw-bailers are confined to large cities, but they are so enormous and overwhelming as to demand most stringent laws. Instances are familiar in Chicago where men have followed the business for years without possessing one single dollar which could be reached by the law, and it may be fairly said that there has been a market value in Chicago for worthless bonds and for perjury.

"The State should be given the right to carry questions of law to the Supreme Court, so as to settle doubtful points which cannot otherwise get there. Where a burglar draws a pistol over his sleeping victim, I hold that the crime is essentially manslaughter, and should be punished as such. The thief will kill if necessary. Men who follow crime for a livelihood should be treated as outlaws and permanently retired.

"I believe that instructions should be given orally, as in the United States Courts. It seems that this practice is better calculated to inform juries, simplify the issues, and promote justice. Not having investigated the subject, I have no opinion to offer as to the power of Judges to suspend sentence. There are certainly many cases where the judicious exercise of such power might be productive of great good, and certainly great evils do result from its injudicious exercise."

JUDGE S. B. MOORE,

of Kankakee, was as outspoken as any. He was in favor of abolishing written instructions entirely, and allowing the Court to instruct orally, the charge to be preserved by a stenographer. Juries should be made judges of the fact alone.

Changes of venue should be left discretionary with Circuit Judges, to grant or refuse, in every instance. The State should be given the right to file counter-affidavits, and from the whole case, thus presented, the Court should determine whether a change should be granted or not. The refusal of a Judge to grant such change should not constitute error to the Supreme Court. The State should not be given the right to ask a change of venue.

As to how the number of possible new trials might be limited, Judge Moore knew of no practicable way until men should become perfect and never err. He would grant no supersedeas except on the concurrence of two Supreme Court Justices, after proper notification to the State's-Attorney of the county in which the case originated.

To the question whether Circuit Judges possessed the power to suspend sentence, Judge Moore replied: "It is simply a usurpation of the pardoning power by the courts. They have no right on earth to suspend sentences. The Court is simply the recorder of the verdict found by the jury. To avoid the delays arising from continuances, etc., the State should be given the right to examine witnesses and traverse the affidavits, or to admit their truth. Then the Court should have discretion as to granting or refusing the application."

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Saturday night a man who gave the name of James Morgan was admitted to the St. Luke's Hospital to receive treatment for injuries received by being run over by cars on the Illinois Central, near Grand Crossing. He died Sunday morning. At the inquest yesterday it was learned that his right name was James Hall, and that he was from Hartford, Conn. He was single, and 30 years old. As he was lying on the track when run over, the jury found that the company was in no way to blame for his death.

The inquest on the body of August Kaufmann at No. 113 North Wells street yesterday resulted in this verdict: "That death was caused by congestion of the brain, which produced paralysis of the lungs and heart, a narcotic poison, possibly morphine, having been taken by the deceased, but whether with suicidal intent or not is unknown."

The Coroner's jury in the case of Fred Ebinger returned a verdict that his death was the result of injuries received by accidentally falling from the roof of the Western Indiana Elevator, near Eighteenth street, into the river, a distance of about ninety feet.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR SALE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 9.—I take the liberty of thus informing you that the Champaign (Ill.) *Republican* printing office is for sale. So that if you have a friend or an acquaintance wishing to locate here they can do so. It is a good office, and a good location.

W. M. STANLEY.

Nothing allays the thirst, purifies and cleanses the mouth, refreshes and revives a sick person like cold or ice water rendered harmless by the addition of a little Hop Bitters to each draught.

THE COURTS.

Closing Arguments in the Case of Steele et al. vs. Thompson.

The Estate of the Bee-Hive Bank Still Indebted to the Receiver.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, and Other Law Matters.

Stiles vs. Trude in the Case of Steele et al. vs. Thompson.

The arguments in the case of Steele & Jones against Harvey M. Thompson were resumed yesterday morning before Judge Anthony.

The court-room was crowded, the legal fraternity being liberally represented.

Judge Leffingwell read the will of Mr. Thompson, and called attention to the assertion of the plaintiffs that it was not worth the paper on which it was written. That advice he characterized as knowingly false, unsound, and pernicious. He also directed attention to the unprofessional conduct of Gen. Stiles in making what he termed an unwarranted attack upon his associate counsel, Mr. Helm, who was in the case, as was also Mr. Trude, at his own personal request. In the course of the case it was found necessary to place Mr. Helm on the witness stand, and it was not derogatory to his professional standing in the least; his evidence was imperatively necessary to develop certain facts that would aid the jury in administering justice. In closing, Judge Leffingwell said it was the acts of unscrupulous lawyers that had to a great extent given members of the profession a reputation for sharp practice and dishonesty. When Gen. Jones advised Thompson to tie up his property to prevent his wife from securing any part of it, should her action for divorce and alimony be pushed, he cleared advised a violation of the criminal code of the State. Gen. Jones had said his partner, Mr. Steele, was a Master in Chancery in the Superior Court, and that he could control the Circuit Court, and thus through false claims of having control of justice they deluded him and drove him out of the State, leaving the care of his property and his business, amounting to $175,000, in their hands, and when once out of the way they proceeded to pluck him at leisure. As a man who claimed to be an honorable and reputable member of the bar he could take no other position than that lawyers guilty of such conspicuous dishonesty and unprofessional conduct should be debarred from practice in the courts.

Gen. Stiles began his closing argument by saying he wished to repeat what he had said upon the previous day, that if he believed that there was a single man upon the jury who would decide the case upon any other consideration than what the law would recognize, or who would be swerved by influences coming upon them from outside of the court, he would advise his client to go out of court. He would simply repeat that he believed that such influences were used upon juries, and that their better judgment was often warped and prejudiced by such influences. The great crowd of legal representatives present in the court was occasioned by the rumor that something was to be said upon the question of jury-bribing and jury-packing. He was not alone in the opinion or the charge that such practices, if allowed to go unchecked, would uproot and destroy justice in the courts of Cook County. There had been no attempt among many lawyers practicing in the court to withhold the opinion that some of the Judges were cognizant of such practices and yet failed to take any action. He had walked through the halls of the old Court-House and the new one, and he had seen the Grahams and the Bishops and innumerable creatures of that ilk skurrying through the corridors and skulking in dark corners, and he had been made painfully aware of the object of their presence by the unexpected and unnatural results in some cases of his own. He had expected to find Judge Leffingwell a fair-minded man, but he had taken occasion to put unwarranted aspersions upon members of the profession who were his peers. His argument was based on the theory that all that Thompson said was true, and all, or nearly all, that was stated on the other side in opposition was false. He did not tell a man he lied or call him a villain, but intimated it. The speaker believed in calling a spade a spade, and not an agricultural implement. Thompson, however, had not spoken ambiguously. He had said flatly that he first suggested the idea of conveying away his property, not that Steele & Jones suggested it, as "them scoundrels were not going to make any money out of me this time." Judge Williams was one of those so-called scoundrels. There was no Judge in the county who needed vindication from Judge Trude.

Mr. Trude—I cannot be hurt by anything you said.

Mr. Stiles—Well, I have not got through with you yet.

Continuing, Mr. Stiles said Trude was never a judge but at a jackass race.

Mr. Trude—Yes, and I hear one bray now.

Mr. Stiles said that Trude wanted to ride one of the animals so he could throw the race, but the quadruped, with more integrity than his rider, refused to consent. It was a great matter of regret that Trude had lost the soft sympathy of the jackass and gone to packing juries.

Mr. Trude (rising)—If your Honor please——

Judge Anthony—It is the better way to confine remarks to the evidence in the case.

Mr. Trude wanted to call attention to one authority on the question.

The Judge declined to allow him to speak.

Mr. Trude then asked excitedly whether an attorney had a right to go to a newspaper, cause an article to be published regarding the very case at issue, and then have it distributed in the jury-room.

The Judge said it was almost impossible to control the remarks of a lawyer to the jury, but the jury had heard the evidence.

Mr. Trude (shaking his head excitedly at Stiles)—You have the impression you have a right to lie because I prosecuted Ida Livingston, your friend, whom you defended.

Mr. Stiles (very excitedly)—You rent a house for a house of ill-fame.

Mr. Trude (politely)—That is a lie; that is false.

Mr. Stiles—I will take care of this man.

The Judge (paternally)—The Court will take care of you all.

Mr. Stiles then went on with his argument uninterruptedly. In referring to Mr. Steele, he said that his high reputation as a lawyer and a citizen was too well known to need eulogium. He would be believed under oath or not under oath. Mr. Thompson found in Mr. Steele a well-read, well-balanced, and prudent counselor, and in Mr. Jones a keen lawyer, able to divine the schemes of those who were scheming to defraud a man of his property. Steele & Jones had rendered valuable services, and should be liberally paid. The laborer was worthy of his hire. Instead of Thompson consenting reluctantly to the conveyance, he first suggested that the property should be transferred in such a manner as to prevent his blackmailers from getting any money. He admitted, if he had not paid money in the first case he would not have to pay it to them. It was no wonder Thompson left town. He could not have gotten a divorce, and he knew it. He left town of his own volition. It was an illustration of the Biblical adage that the wicked flee when no man pursueth. He was a culprit. He feared the revival of charges of the most terrible kind against him; of being made to bear the brand of a crime referred to by the Greek historians as nameless; of being made an object of scorn and loathing among men, and an outcast upon the face of the earth.

Gen. Stiles then read the deposition of Mr. Harding, a friend of Thompson's, wherein he testified that he had said to Thompson that if the case got into the newspapers it would be awfully disgusting, and that if he could settle it for anything less than $10,000 he had better do so. In reference to the will, Gen. Stiles assured the jury that he would rather have the opinion of Steele & Jones as to the validity of a will than that of Joe Barker. Some people might differ with him, but he would maintain his position. The claim put forward by the defense that Thompson was a pauper was all bosh. By his own statements he was worth at the time of the divorce proceedings $219,500 in mining stocks and personal property, besides a large amount of real estate. When drawing his remarks to a close Gen. Stiles said he had long felt that it was necessary for some member of the bar to say something in a public place, like the Court-House, about jury-packing, jury-bribing, and jury-fixing. He would repeat again that he did not believe any member of the jury he was then addressing would allow any influence from illegitimate sources to affect them, but that they would return a verdict in accordance with justice and the evidence.

Mr. Trude suggested that it might be proper for him to quote authorities showing the jury that they must not be prejudiced by personalities or abuse indulged in by counsel, and also that they should not allow their judgment to be warped by certain statements published in the *Daily News*, Gen. Stiles' private circular, copies of which had been circulated in the court-room in the morning, and one of which had been seen in the possession of a juror.

Judge Anthony assumed that the jury were all intelligent, fair-minded men, and thought it was unnecessary for Mr. Trude to introduce his authorities.

In his instructions to the jury Judge Anthony confined himself strictly to the evidence, and charged them that if they should find that the plaintiffs were retained as counsel by the defendant and had rendered him service as claimed, they were entitled to recover, and the amount was to be fixed by the jury upon the evidence as to the value of the services so rendered. A lawyer's first duty was to be truthful and honest to his client, and if the jury should find that the plaintiffs did not maintain this position toward the defendant they should find against them, and if it was found that the plaintiffs were discharged from the defendant's service Aug. 23, they should be awarded no compensation for services rendered upon their own volition subsequent to that time.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock, and at 5:30, when the court adjourned, Judge Anthony sent a message to the jury room directing them to seal their verdict and return the same into court at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Bee-Hive.

In the case of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, the Receiver, S. D. Ward, filed a semi-annual report of his doings from July 1, 1881, to Jan. 1, 1882, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
From rents	$ 1,316
Real estate	11,275
Bills receivable	2,450
Interest	244
Tax warrants	428
Insurance refunded	16
Miscellaneous	10
	$14,740
DISBURSEMENTS.	
For office expenses	$ 1,578
For Receiver	2,500
Real estate expenses	647
Legal expenses	854
Abstracts	23
Taxes	58
Interest	90
	$ 5,746
Amount advanced by the Receiver prior to July 1, 1881	9,534
	$15,280
Total receipts	14,740
Amount still due to Receiver for advances	$ 539

The real estate sold was the S. ½ of Block 2, in Castle's Subdivision of the E. 15 acres of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 11, 39, 13, for $5,200, and the S. E. ¼ and the S. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Lot 7, Block 11 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14, for $11,350, of which $5,675 was paid in cash. The office expenses were $1,440 for employés, $2,500 to the Receiver, and various items of repairs and insurance on the improved property of the bank. It will be seen that all the net receipts are swallowed by the Receiver, and still there is over $500 due him, so that the prospects of an immediate dividend are anything but flattering.

Divorces.

Huldah F. Haughton filed a bill against her husband Edward H. Haughton yesterday, asking for a decree of divorce on the ground of desertion.

Aaron W. Cochrane complains rather vaguely that on the 7th of June, 1878, by means of a conspiracy and a fraud practiced on him, he went through the form of a marriage in Franklin County, Ohio, whereby it was pretended that he was married to one Laura King, but the ceremony was performed without his consent and without any previous agreement between him and Miss King. The marriage was never consummated, they have never lived together, she has never made any claim on him nor taken his name, and he now asks that the ceremony may be declared meaningless and void.

Cathrina Rimmers asked for a divorce against Edward Rimmers on account of his cruelty and drunkenness.

Judge Gardner yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mary E. Smith from Charles F. Smith on the ground of desertion; and to Lena Hoffman from George Hoffman on the ground of bigamy; and to Pauline Steinman from Henry Steinman for adultery.

Judge Tuley granted a divorce to Carolino Pietchman from Albert Pietchman for adultery.

Judge Jameson granted decrees in the following cases: Mary E. L. Boyles from Lee Boyles for cruelty and drunkenness; Thomas J. Fitzgerald from Ollie T. Fitzgerald for adultery; Mary Speilman from Jonathan C. Speilman for cruelty; and Louisa Jocelyn from Charles W. Jocelyn for desertion.

Items.

Judge Blodgett was called away soon after opening court yesterday morning to attend a sick friend in Waukegan, who is not expected to live, and did not make his call. This morning, therefore, he will call through his Circuit Court law calendar to see what cases are ready for trial, and will then take up for trial the first ten cases found ready.

A discharge from bankruptcy was yesterday granted to Richard B. Appleby.

United States Courts.

Rhodes & Bradley commenced an attachment suit yesterday against the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company to recover $100,000 damages "upon certain contracts entered into between the company and the said Rhodes & Bradley for the sale by the said Rhodes & Bradley to the said Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company of the product of 14,000 tons of iron ore to be manufactured into pig-iron by the Leland Farmer Company of Leland, Mich.," and which iron the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company agreed to receive as rapidly as possible as shipped and pay to Rhodes & Bradley $45 a ton therefor.

State Courts.

Mary Kane commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, laying damages at $20,000.

Sarah E. McDonald began a suit for $20,000 damages against the West Division Railway Company.

Ann Bartles sued John L. Walsh for $7,000.

F. J. Rappal and Samuel Holderman brought suit for $3,000 against H. G. Rand and L. C. Briggs.

Criminal Court.

The petit jurors were discharged until Thursday morning.

The case of Addison Buck, indicted for incest, his eldest daughter being on the stand this time, is still on trial before Judge Barnum, and another day will be required to finish it. There were more people in court yesterday than on any previous day of the term, considerable interest being felt in the result.

Judge Smith spent half an hour in the new Branch Court yesterday punching up the painters, carpenters, etc., and left with the assurance that the room would be ready for him Monday morning. This court will be better lighted, and better ventilated, and far superior to the main one, though not so handsomely fitted up.

An amusing incident occurred yesterday morning, during the examination of jurors by Counselor Miller, who is defending Addison Buck.

"Are you married?" asked the Counselor.

"No," replied the juror.

"How many children have you got?"

The juror stared at him, the Judge laughed, as did others near by, and the eminent Counselor, realizing his mistake, "withdrew the question."

Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Frank D. Wulff, deceased, letters of administration were granted to Eliza Wulff, under bond in $6,000.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his Circuit Court law calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—Nos. 146, 147, 148, 149, 150. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—Assists Judge Anthony. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 269, 271, and 301 to 325. No. 285, Martin vs. Ruddy, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Assists Judge Williamson. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,978, 5,016, 5,032, 5,050, 5,052, 5,078, 5,080, 5,084, 5,092, 5,104, 5,110. No. 5,026, Niemeyer vs. Riehm, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8. No. 4, Gibbs vs. French, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6. No. 266, Hardin vs. Cushman, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call 951 to 1,000, inclusive. Trial call 950 to 100, inclusive. No. 949, Chatfield vs. Hunter, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 228. No. 204, in re appeal of Bundy, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 192, 194, 229, 275, 296. No. 186, Mills vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—10, 11, 12, 3. No. 4, Farrell vs. Barber, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No. 655 on trial.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Term Nos. 342, 367, 381, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 388, 390, 391, 392, 394, 396, 397, 399, and 401.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—P. J. Towle et al. vs. Patrick J. Boucher, $124.44.—David Kelley et al. vs. William Weber, $77.

JUDGE GARY—George Olson et al. vs. James Dunton; verdict, $1,006 and motion for new trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—J. B. White vs. James F. Gookins; verdict, $339.

Business Transacted by the Appellate Court at Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Appellate Court today transacted the following business:

No. 608. Barchserins vs. Canuteson; motion to reverse and remand under mandate of Supreme Court allowed.

No. 809. Berdan vs. Allan; motion by appellee for ten days' additional time in which to file briefs allowed; motion by appellant for five days' additional time to reply allowed.

No. 829. Reynolds vs. Lambert; appeal dismissed on short record.

No. 538. Payne vs. Newcomb; motion to reverse and remand to court allowed.

No. 714. Seymour et al. vs. Haines; taken on call.

No. 720. Haran et al. vs. The people, for use, etc., taken on call.

No. 365. Haley et al. vs. Gaff; taken on call.

Court adjourned to court in course.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—*Translated from the New Yorker Zeitung.*

HEALTH-OFFICER MERKI.

His Brutal Treatment of People Who Visit the Health Office.

An Outrageous Assault on Senator Mamer at the City-Hall.

Sufficient Cause for Bouncing Mr. Officer Merki.

State-Senator Chris Mamer appeared at the Health Office yesterday morning to see what the trouble was about his buildings on West Harrison street. Clerk Merki and he had some "pleasant" conversation, which was loud, sharp, and brief. The result was that the Senator's robes were ruthlessly smirched by the plebeian hands of a Health Officer, who was dragging him off with the intention of lodging him in a dungeon cell in the Central Station. As he got into the hall Chris recognized a friend, and then Merki saw that he had mistaken the Senator for his brother. There was an apology, and Chris started away satisfied, with a hole in his regal robes and minus a button or two. Aronson and Matt Mamer, however, haven't got through yet with the Health authorities.

The above is the substance of the story of Merki, who, if what Mr. Mamer says is true (and Merki didn't deny it), was guilty of an outrage which should lose him his position, as such a man is unfit to be a city official.

"There was an item in this morning's TRIBUNE," said Senator Mamer to a reporter yesterday, "to which my attention was called, stating that the lawmakers were sometimes lawbreakers, and going on to say that, in a house owned by me, there was a case of small-pox, which had been reported by a numerously signed communication to the Health Commissioner, who sent an officer over to investigate; that when he came there the people refused to permit him to go through the building, and that my brother appeared upon the scene and assisted the man in preventing the officer from ascertaining whether a case of small-pox was secreted there. I called my brother's attention to these statements, and asked him what there was in them. He told me that the officer came there in the absence of the man who rented the house, and wanted to go through it. There was nobody there but a boy 12 years old, and he requested the officer to wait until the man himself came home. But he tried to get into the house. He went around to the neighbors and borrowed keys in order to open the door. This was about 12 o'clock. The school children were going home, and a crowd of some

TWO OR THREE HUNDRED

people congregated about the place. The man came home while they were there, and was somewhat frightened, as he didn't know what was the matter. He inquired, and when he ascertained the cause he naturally became prejudiced against the officer, and said he wouldn't let him in at all. The officer remained until the man's wife came home, and she, knowing nothing about his presence, went in the back door. He followed her, and went through the house. Finding no person with the small-pox, he asked, 'Where is your daughter—the one that had the small-pox?' She said: 'My daughter hadn't the small-pox. She had been sick for a couple of weeks, and has gone to Michigan.' Upon hearing this statement of my brother, I went to the Health Office to see whether what they had to say agreed with it, for, if there had been a case of small-pox in the house, I wanted to assist the officers in getting at the facts, and I was determined to turn the man out. When I went in I asked for Dr. De Wolf. I was told he was not there. I inquired when he would be. The answer was '10 o'clock.' Not having time to wait, I inquired for the next man in charge—Officer Merki. A man said, 'That is my name.' I sat down and said: 'Will you please tell me the name of the officer you sent in answer to a numerously-signed communication stating that there was a case of small-pox in a house of mine on West Harrison street?'

"Merki said, 'It is none of your business,' and then he turned to talk to some one. I asked him if he had a few moments to attend to public business. He said, 'Go to h——.'

"'Well,' said I, 'will you tell me who signed the communication?'

"'It is none of your business,' he replied; 'I know your reputation, and, if I had been there, I would have kicked in the door and kicked you, too.'

"Said I, 'If you had been there probably you would have changed your mind; you wouldn't have done anything of the kind. I come here to a public office and ask a simple question, and I think, as a taxpayer and a citizen, I am entitled to a fair answer—am entitled to that courtesy and gentlemanly conduct which I extend to you.'

"Said Merki, 'Get out of this office; I have a good mind to arrest you.'

"I got up, and he followed me, and said he had a good mind to lick me, too. Said I, 'You try to do it.' He immediately caught hold of me, pulled me around, and requested the other officers in the office to assist him.

THEY RUSHED ME OUT

through the door on to the street, down Adams street to La Salle, and around the corner. On the way one of the officers put his hand on my hip pocket, and said, 'He's got a gun.' The man searched the pocket, and took out my wallet, which contained $600 that I intended to put into the bank. 'God,' said the officer; 'what are you doing with so much money?' When we got in front of the police headquarters, Col. Scribner came along, and said, 'Chris, what is the matter?' Merki looked at me, and said, 'Mamer, I have made a mistake. I took you for another man.' Said I, 'Mr. Merki, this is not the time for you to find out that you have made a mistake. I came to your office to aid and assist you in the performance of your duty, if I could do so. I am as much interested in the sanitary condition of the City of Chicago as you or any man on your staff, and even had I been all you painted me I was entitled to be treated courteously and gentlemanly, as I treated you. You have treated me like a burglar, and pickpocket, and murderer; have laid violent hands upon me, assaulted me, kicked and cuffed me, dragged me through the streets, and now here I am. What do you want of me? Do you want to arrest me?'

"'No,' said Merki, 'I don't want to arrest you. It is all right. I made a mistake. I got angry when you asked me if I had a few moments time to attend to public matters. I was a little hasty. I thought you were your brother.'

"I told him his conduct was that of a blackguard and a loafer.

"He then asked me to go around and see Brock McVickar, and I did so, and we talked the matter over, as it was the first opportunity I had had of telling what I went to the Health Office for.'"

It is not altogether certain that Senator Mamer will let the matter drop. He ought not to, as Merki is altogether too insolent to those who call at the Health Office to make inquiries, and, as this is a good chance to make him pay for his insolence and brutality, there are plenty of people who will read with pleasure an announcement to this effect: Mamer vs. Merki; assumpsit, $10,000.

RETAIL GROCERS.

They Want the Wholesalers Not to Sell to Consumers.

Last evening the Chicago Retail Grocers' Association held a regular monthly meeting, with Frank A. Rockwood in the chair, in the Open Board of Trade rooms on Calhoun place. The attendance was quite large. The Committee on Peddlers' Licenses reported that the association ordinance would probably pass the Council during the next month. Mr. Franklin MacVeagh being present, was called upon for a speech. He addressed the grocers on the subject of wholesalers selling to consumers, or customers of retail merchants. He congratulated the association upon their progress and success, which would result in their becoming better acquainted with one another. He admonished them, however, against too much combination, but urged them to be public spirited. He counseled friendly relations between wholesalers and retailers, so that there might be a better understanding and a perfect harmony between them. He said that the wholesale merchants had the kindliest feeling towards the retailers, the association and its purposes, and they would be glad to further their interests at all times. He dwelt upon the business honor of competitors in even the wholesale grocery trade. He dwelt upon the consumers, and of wholesale dealers not selling to them, and quoted public institutions, railroad construction companies, lumber dealers, and others, who purchased so largely in Chicago, and urged that the wholesalers could not sign an arrangement not to sell to such concerns, who purchased in some instances as high as $75,000 worth of groceries at one time, and he could not see why this trade should be driven to other cities. But they might agree not to sell to any private families and boarding-houses in this city. He thought that this was all that the retail grocers desired.

Mr. Engelhard, from the committee to whom was offered the matter of getting signers to the agreement of wholesalers not to sell to consumers, reported, and agreed with the statement made by Mr. MacVeagh, but insisted that the line should be drawn somewhere, and their association was organized for their own protection. He insisted that the wholesalers should not sell to the smaller hotels and to the smaller restaurants. He thought that the retail grocers intended to be just, nothing more or less, and did not desire to sell to large hotels and restaurants.

Mr. MacVeagh was extended a unanimous vote of thanks for his address.

Messrs. McDonough, Buckley, McKay, and others spoke briefly to the subject.

Mr. McKay moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the wholesale trade to draw up the necessary agreement.

Mr. Engelhard moved to amend that the paper should request that each firm that had not already signed should be requested to send in a communication giving their individual views.

Mr. Tebbetts thought that there should be but one paper, which should be signed by all wholesalers. This matter was discussed at some length. A motion to table the whole matter was lost, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Wholesale Grocers.

A letter was read from Elisha A. Robinson heartily indorsing the efforts of the association.

A number of amendments were adopted to the by-laws, which provided for Committees on Credits and Collections, Adulterations, Trade-Marks, Prices, Legislation, etc.

The wholesale grocers were accorded a vote of thanks for their coöperation.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Beehive Bank.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Will you kindly oblige a few interested parties by stating in your paper when the last report was made of the condition of the ex-Beehive Bank, and what the prospects then were for a dividend? Yours respectfully,

P. P. H.

[The information will be found in the law proceedings published in another part of this paper.]

The Whisky Tax as an Educational Fund.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Senator Logan will enjoy the distinction of having inaugurated the splendid movement, surely destined to fruition and success some day, to make the whisky-tax maintain and pay for a universal system of free education in this Republic. The project will be a permanent guarantee of adequate and equal school facilities in all portions of the United States, and at the same time furnish a strong bond of unity between the States and the General Government which cannot fail to promote the sentiment of National citizenship. It will be recognized the world over as the fittest disposition of a revenue levied upon an irrepressible appetite, and as a certain compensation for some of the evils that may be traced to tippling.

FREE SCHOOL.

Mr. Trude Sees Gen. Stiles and Goes Him $500 Better.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Conscious of the fact that there are lawyers who, related by ties of consanguinity, or who have sustained copartnership relations to Judges now upon the bench, and who advertise their ability to procure favorable consideration of cases before such Judges, therefore I hereby, in the interests of justice and on behalf of such lawyers who do not claim to be so happily situated, offer $1,000 reward for the detection and conviction of such lawyer or lawyers, and $500 additional reward for the detection of any lawyer who will suborn witnesses or parties litigant to commit perjury. And as a guarantee of my good faith I now place in the hands of Melville E. Stone, Esq., a $1,000 bond. It is due to the Judges upon the bench that the writer hereof does not for a moment believe that any Judge could be so influenced, and that all money so obtained is procured by false pretenses.

A. S. TRUDE.

An Office for Nixon.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—You seem to make light of my appeal to Mr. Farwell on behalf of Mr. Nixon; maybe you think I have no influence in that quarter; but, if so, you must have forgotten that it was I who nominated Mr. Farwell for reëlection; that I did it with my little pen in your mammoth paper. I found him fooling away his time in that Farwell drygoods establishment, took a good look at him, talked Indian with him, looked up his record a little, and concluded I'd like to have him represent me in Congress. I mentioned that fact confidentially to your readers, and who can prove that I did not have as much to do in sending him back to Washington as Mr. Nixon had in electing Gen. Logan? My advocacy certainly did not prevent his election, and I talked him up a good deal. Now it would not be convenient for me to live in Washington, else I might ask Mr. Farwell for a place in the Cabinet, and, as nothing less would be sufficient recognition of my imminent—oh, I meant eminent services—I ask nothing for myself—am not even "in the hands of my friends," but transfer my claim to Mr. Nixon, and hope Mr. Farwell will really give him something nice and suitable; make him Inspector of patent-leather hair-pins, or party organs, or something of that sort. If Mr. Farwell turns a deaf ear to my prayer I shall appeal to Mayor Harrison, who owes me for a first-rate notice I gave him in THE TRIBUNE, because he is a gentleman even if he is a Kentucky Democrat, and because his record on Indians is worthy of all praise. Now, if the worst comes to the worst, Mayor Harrison would certainly be in honor bound to heed my recommendation and give Mr. Nixon a weekly stipend for doing something or nothing, as the case might be. Somebody must do something for William Penn Nixon!

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

A Case of Dyspepsia.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—There is a man in this city who has a sour stomach; it will not retain wholesome food, and his general condition is such as to excite the alarm of his friends, the hungry hyenas. It has been hoped that a certain physician at Washington would prescribe for his wants, and that a dose of Arthur's pap would relieve the ailments that afflict him, but since neither the physician nor the pap has come to hand, his condition has grown rapidly worse, and it is very much to be feared that unless relief comes speedily he will succeed in an attempt never before accomplished by a grinder, that of swallowing himself.

When one looks over the public diary of this dyspeptic, and compares his past teachings with his present, it is easy to see that his general make-up is not in its normal condition, and that in order to avert a possibly fatal termination something must be done for him quick.

At present his symptoms show themselves in a desire to abuse a lady who is his superior intellectually, and whose writings find glad readers in every part of Chicago, and, for that matter, all over the country. In today's issue of the double-headed hyena there appears an extract from an article written by the lady, on which he makes the severe and awful comment that had she lived in the South she would have been a Rebel. The extract contains what Whitelaw Reid would term a great deal of frozen truth, and if the dyspeptic needs enlightenment upon the subject, aside from that afforded by history, he should make some inquiries on the subject from soldiers who served from the first until the last in the Army of the Potomac. But his reflection on Mrs. Swisshelm as being a Rebel must not go unnoticed. The lady's heart went out in love and sympathy for the Union cause, and many a man who wore the blue will remember to his dying day her tender care for him when he lay upon his bed of suffering. She did more for her country in two weeks during the time that tried men's souls than the hyena has done during his whole lifetime. Let that be her answer.

UNION VETERAN.

Reply to Hobart's Hyde Park Tax-eaters.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Jan. 10.—Mr. Hobart, President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park, seems to feel a little sensitive about the special assessments in the Town of Hyde Park, or about a few remarks that have been made in THE TRIBUNE on that subject. Now, sir, if the statements of Mr. Hobart were facts those remarks would never have been made in THE TRIBUNE. But when he says that his board requires a majority of the property-holders to sign a petition before the Trustees order an assessment made for a sewer or other improvement he says what *is not true*. Take Forty-fifth street sewer, and there were but *seven* names on the petition for the proposed sewer, and they did not represent one-twentieth part of the property which will be mulcted to pay the cost. The remonstrance against it was immense. Nine-tenths of the property-owners do not want that sewer, which will cost more than *twice* the sum stated in THE TRIBUNE; $100,000 will be eaten up before it is finished, and the unimproved property to be assessed cannot afford this dreadful raid upon it by the tax sharks. Yet the names of the seven petitioners for the $100,000 expenditure were allowed to outweigh all the remonstrants before Hobart and his Trustees. What does that mean? Does it not mean that the tax devourers intend to confiscate all the property in Hyde Park they can lay hands upon? Before that Forty-fifth street sewer can be built the right of way will have to be condemned for at least forty rods to reach the lake from Lake avenue, where Forty-fifth street terminates.

A similar game was played on the property-owners along the line of Fifty-first street. The Fifty-first street sewer cost the enormous sum of $115,000, and no buildings have been built on that street, and the sewer is ten years old; and, further, there has been no petition for a second assessment on Michigan avenue or Indiana avenue, and that has passed the board, and an assessment has been made without any petition. There seems to be a mania in Hyde Park for special assessments. The wishes and interests of the taxpayers are not in the least consulted.

L. W. STONE.

The Washington Street Boulevard.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—I notice in the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the West Park Board that the action of President McCrea in allowing the large granit, once rejected (that portion which laid on the side streets after the screening), was approved. This is the boldest of anything thus far done in the interest of the contractors. If they were rejected as unfit once, why fit now? Why go through the farce of screening and rejecting when the eyes of the people are directed to them and when removed put them on at the request of the contractor? Why pay $5 per yard for these stone, as coarse as the limestone which only costs $1.80 per yard? They are worth no more. Was this transaction in the interest of the taxpayers or Amberg & Co.? Please answer. Amberg & Co. could not have sold these rejected stone for $1.50 per yard to any other party. But the Park Board buys them at the old price.

By the same report I notice that friend Jaicks puts in a claim for payment for over 2,000 yards more stone east of Union Park than the engineer's measurements give him. Having turned off one engineer and selected another, why not stand by his measurements? If he is a fit and competent engineer, stand by him; if incompetent, discharge him. Don't compromise with the people's money. But claims for "extras" are now in order. If they commence in sums of $4,000, what will they aggregate before the entire street is completed? "But Jaicks is a good fellow."

It has been rumored that for the last six weeks only some fifteen yards of granit have been delivered per day. At this rate it will require two years to cover the street to Western avenue. Two summers more of dust, inconvenience to tenants, loss to landlords, and insults to property-owners, simply to accommodate a contractor. And yet no word of censure to this contractor by your report of the last meeting. What motive for all this? And by the report I see that the whole force of inspectors is continued, because educated. Their education has been entirely in the line of receiving coarse stone. How they must work in inspecting fifteen yards per day. What an eye to economy.

There are some problems too intricate for us of the present generation to understand.

WATCHFUL PROPERTY-OWNER.

Salvation Armies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Yes, let us by all means have them. Is there not need enough of all such instrumentalities in our large cities? Surely there is need of "salvation" among these ten thousands of people lost—lost to virtue, temperance, industry, cleanliness, and every phase of moral character!

If there is a possibility of their being "saved," then welcome the means and methods of whatever sort. The four Galilean fishers were drafted into such an army. The two and two brothers "straightway" left their business and became soldiers in the highest and best sense—that is, the Gospel sense.

These unique modern organizations, taking rise in London, have their offices and places of rendezvous, their banners of hope and victory, their striking mottoes of Gospel quotations, their drum corps and other music. These outer means of demonstration are used to attract the attention of crowds and of individuals.

It is well. How many would never otherwise be reached! Something striking was needed to meet the case of the wayfaring man and woman in the poorer parts of the large city, especially in sections where there are no churches.

Nay, even though there were churches, multitudes of people would refuse to enter them. The Gospel must be carried to the people by some manner of means, otherwise it cannot be said, "To the poor the Gospel is preached."

Success, then, to every kind of evangelical work carried on by any voluntary organizations in these days for helping the degraded and lost out of their bonds to sin and Satan into the higher life, light, and liberty that the Lord, the Christ, gives to those who "repent and believe"!

Something like these were the reflections of the writer, when recently invited to assist at the exercises of one of these branch armies—Salvation Army No. 2.

Two days subsequently, an invitation came to assist in the organization of a free kindergarten association in the same large city. The object of the kindergarten, or child-garden, is the moral, physical, and intellectual development or training of the child during the most impressible period of life, say at 3 to 7 years of age. This institution is a true nursery, and is a godsend, especially to those children who have, perchance, no homes nor home training. It develops the perceptive faculties, gives ideas of proportion, number, size, color, etc., and teaches manual dexterity. It instills also ideas of correct behavior according to the golden rule; principles of justice, and of mutual helpfulness, or the unselfish spirit which lies at the very foundation of true society.

Now the free kindergarten proposes to gather in poor children from the streets, and make, so far as possible, true men and women of them.

Here, then, are open before us two sorts of salvation armies—No. 1 and No. 2. Both are good. Both have their place. But if I can lend aid to but one, which shall I select? I shall not hesitate to say that No. 2 has my vote. The free kindergarten is based on the great principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The child that has had a good training in the kindergarten will be very likely to carry the benign influences through life. The mind has become preoccupied. The hands have been trained to facility in various directions. If, as is said, skilled labor is the great want of the age, then, so far forth, the child of the kindergarten has been started, at least, on the road to usefulness and success. A taste and desire for "the true, the beautiful, and the good" has been implanted in the child even of degraded and besotted parentage. The kindergartner—that is, if she have the true Christian spirit—and none others should assume such a position—has found in that little street waif a diamond, though covered with the dirt of the muddy thoroughfare. She brings him in to the place of gathering, has his face washed as the first step, and this as a kind of baptism, indicative of the character regeneration, prospective.

The teacher becomes the grand exemplar. The parent may be quite unworthy of, and unfit for, that relationship, or may have little time for any proper home training. But the kindergartner will in a large degree counteract either neglect or a positively evil influence in the so-called "home."

The true kindergarten, or that which is based on Froebel's great system, has for its ideal end true citizenship. We may also add Christian citizenship, for Froebel's was a practical Christian spirit. Therefore, the kindergartner is a true missionary. The grand army to which she belongs is indeed a "salvation army"—an army that forestalls, that intercepts the maneuvres of the enemy of all, the Devil!

Other branches are good—the temperance army, the "Magdalen" (?) societies, the various reform and evangelical movements—all have their place. There is need of all. But have we not for these years had our eyes closed to the fact that in their childhood is the grand time for saving men and women? The free kindergarten is not a mere Sunday-school for an hour but once a week, where moral ideas are taught, but it is that nearly every day in the week multiplied by three! And there are added the various intellectual and physical exercises for training, discipline, and direction.

Had such instrumentalities been employed in years gone by in our cities far less would there be needed today the other sort of salvation armies!

NORTON.

LINCOLN PARK.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular meeting of the Lincoln Park Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board rooms in Ashland Block. There were present, Commissioners Stockton, Arnold, Withrow and Winston. President Winston occupied the chair.

A communication was read from Archbishop Feehan asking that the Commissioners quit claim to him the right of way of the unused part of the tract originally granted to them by him for the Pine street drive. He granted them 1,200 feet, and as they only occupy 600 feet of it, he asked for the unused part. The Secretary was instructed to see that such deed was executed at once.

The proposals for finishing the Pine street drive up to the Lake-Shore drive, together with bids for the same, were opened and the contract was awarded to Mr. O. Benson, at $2.10 per lineal foot, his being the lowest of the seven bids sent in. The bridle path is to be widened by this move to thirty feet.

Mr. Jenney, the architect, submitted the plans for the proposed new refectory, and it was discovered from the bids that it would cost $12,000, whereas the appropriation for the work was only $7,500. Mr. Jenney was instructed to modify his plans so that the dimensions of the building would be fifty by twenty-five feet, in order that the cost of the erection would not exceed the appropriation, and the Secretary was instructed to advertise for bids for the same.

It was reported that the receipts for sand sold from Jan. 1 to date were $439.80.

The Superintendent was instructed to purchase 1,250 feet of car-track upon which to run the cars used for removing sand.

Mr. Taylor was authorized to have the "high bridge" repaired in accordance with the plans suggested by Mr. Hemberle.

Commissioner Stockton was given power to map out the outlines of the proposed new lake in the upper tract, north of Fullerton avenue, and see that it was excavated as soon as possible.

The board allowed Mr. Benson $125 for two of his horses which had been killed in the park.

The salary of the gardener was fixed at $1,500 per annum, exclusive of the rent of the gardener's cottage, which he now occupies.

The Treasurer's report of the month of December showed a balance on hand Jan. 1 of $681.

After auditing a number of minor bills the board adjourned.

Superintendent Benson, of Lincoln Park, resigned his position Jan. 1, and Mr. E. S. Taylor has been appointed in his place. Mr. Benson will occupy the park house until May 1, after which time it will be used as offices, etc. Mr. Taylor will make his headquarters at the offices in Ashland Block.

A DISTRESSING DISCOVERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Samuel G. Christian made a distressing discovery early this morning. Her husband had been absent since yesterday forenoon, and, going to the back door to look for him, what was her surprise to find his body cold and dead. Investigation by neighbors who were called showed Christian's skull to be fractured in two places. Whether the man fell on the stone steps with sufficient force to cause the injuries stated, or whether he came to his death by foul means, the Coroner's jury had not determined up to this evening.

Every systematic housekeeper keeps Dr. [illegible] Cough Syrup on hand. Only 25 cents a bottle.

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